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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

CALENDAR

OF THE

STUART PAPERS

BELONGING TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING,

PRESERVED AT

WINDSOR CASTLE.

VOL. IV.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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This Report has been prepared and edited, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by Mr. F. H. Blackburne Daniell, M.A. The Index was begun by the late Miss Beatrix Baker King and was completed by Mrs. S. C. Lomas.

INTRODUCTION.

The first 88 pages of this volume contain a calendar of the remainder of the papers mentioned in the Introduction to the last volume, extending from 1687 to October, 1716, which were found at Windsor after the publication of the first two volumes of the Calendar, to which they properly belong. Many of them are duplicates of documents calendared in those volumes.

The first (*p.* 1) relates to the rents of the salt made at Brouage and in the Isle of Ré, the property of Queen Mary and after her decease of James. A rent of 11 *sols* on every bushel had been purchased by Cardinal Mazarin and under his will 3 *sols* thereof devolved on the Duchess of Modena, the Queen's mother. The average receipts from 1669 to 1685 are given as a little less than 20,000 *livres* a year.

The instructions sent by Mr. Leslie in 1702 (*p.* 3) contain promises by James to govern according to the laws and to protect all his subjects belonging to the Established Church in the full enjoyment of their legal rights and in the sole possession of all their churches, universities, colleges and schools and an offer to relinquish during his reign the nomination to bishoprics and other benefices at the disposal of the Crown to the Archbishop of Canterbury and four other bishops, who were to nominate three persons, from whom the King was to choose one. He also offered to remit the tenths and first-fruits due to the Crown to those of the bishops and clergy who should return to their allegiance, thus anticipating his sister's Bounty. He left to his first Parliament the regulation of an equitable relaxation of the laws against the Roman Catholics. This offer of remission of the tithes and first-fruits is alluded to in the draft declaration of March, 1716, calendared in *Vol. II. p.* 25.

Three documents, calendared *pp.* 8-10, relate to Lord Huntly's inaction at the beginning of 1716.

On *p.* 11 are declarations by James, offering rewards to officers and soldiers who should quit King George's service and join his own, and promising compensation to the sufferers through the burning of Auchterarder and Blackford, and also his reasons for not assisting at the *Te Deum* at Perth. The last document contains perhaps the clearest exposition of James' standpoint with regard to religion. He declared that he would not take any step that would make people expect he would change his religion, and appealed to his past conduct to vindicate him from any charge of harshness

or bigotry. He had parted with the Jesuits on a representation that they were disliked in England; he had promised to hear what the Protestants had to say for themselves; he had sent for Mr. Leslie to minister to his Protestant servants, and had given them a place in his own house to pray and assemble in; he had taken all his Protestant servants with him to Bar, and treated them with favour and distinction. Since his coming to Scotland everybody knew he had not so much as a priest with him. He heard not Mass so much as every day, and, when he did, it was so privately that his least Catholic subject could not do it with more caution. Even that liberty, which in a king would be looked on as tyranny to refuse to his subjects, was grudged to him by those who gave him in his own person but a sad example of that leniency and moderation in religious matters which they preached so much but practised so ill. Even were he resolved to change, it would be against his interest to do so at that time, as must be visible to all thinking men.

On *p.* 13 are James' reasons for abandoning Perth. His forces being too weak either for fighting a battle or for maintaining the town, the only alternative was to retreat and endeavour to make a stand at Inverness, which no doubt would fall as soon as he should appear before it.

On *p.* 16 is a list of the arms and ammunition demanded by Gen. Hamilton of Bolingbroke, as necessary to be sent to Scotland immediately, which was enclosed in his letter of 13 February, 1716, calendared in *Vol. I. p.* 502.

In March, 1716, instructions were sent to England by Mr. Sayer (incorrectly called Gare in *Vol. II. p.* 67) to inform the Jacobites that 6,000 men and 15,000 arms could be sent over, and desiring to know what the English Jacobites could do in raising men and money and where they advised a landing (*p.* 19). Their reply is given in *Vol. II. p.* 67.

On *pp.* 20, 30 are proposals for coining money for James, to one of which is attached a specimen blank piece of the metal proposed to be used.

On 22 March James wrote to the Pope from near Chalons in Champagne that he was forced, by the impossibility of remaining in France, to retire to Avignon and hoped that his Holiness would excuse his doing so without waiting for an answer from him. He intended to preserve there a complete incognito (*p.* 22).

On *p.* 23 is an account by Robert Leslie of the King's reasons for leaving Scotland, taken from Mar's journal.

On *pp.* 33-42 is a long account by Allan Cameron of the march from Montrose to Badenoch, of the dispersion of the army there, and the last attempts at resistance in April on the part of Lochiel and Glengarry, and on *pp.* 43-55 a still longer

narrative by Lochiel himself, setting forth the services of the Camerons since the time of Montrose. He describes his unsuccessful endeavours to bring over some of the Campbells of Argyleshire at the beginning of the rising of 1715, and gives an account of the battle of Sheriffmuir and of the part he and his clan took in that engagement. He was sent home in the middle of January to raise all the men there he could, and, after reaching Lochaber with great difficulty on account of the weather and the depth of the snow, just as he was ready to march to assist Huntly and Seaforth in reducing Inverness, news came of the King's departure from Montrose. His narrative of the subsequent events resembles that of his brother.

The Duke of Shrewsbury sent a message, received at Avignon in July, declaring that he was ready and willing to do James all the service in his power, and asking whether any determinate scheme was in hand for making another attempt within some tolerable compass of time (*p* 55).

William Drummond delivered at Avignon on 25 August a message from Menzies, after he had spoken with Sir W. Wyndham, Mr. Harvey of Coombe and the rest of James' friends, that James should immediately land in England with 5,000 regulars and 20,000 arms and that, if possible, 2,000 Swedes should land in Scotland at the same time with some spare arms. Some should go to Ireland at the same time to hinder the troops there from coming over, and the people there should rise to make a diversion. They had nothing to lay at Bolingbroke's door to prove him an ill man, only neglect, and therefore desired James to bear with him as far as possible (*p.* 57).

On *pp.* 58 and 64 are specimens of the wild language and behaviour of Lord Wharton at Paris.

The papers of Dr. Abercrombie and Robert Sempill (*pp.* 59, 80) confirm the hypothesis advanced in the Introduction to *Vol. I. p.* xciv, that no new Sempill peerage was created by James III. James recognised Robert Sempill, the grandson of Hugh, the fifth lord, as Lord Sempill, considering the original peerage was one that descended to the heir male and not to the heir general. Robert desired no new title or any formal declaration of his right to the old one, but only that James should connive at his assuming the title and should call him Lord Sempill as the present government did his competitor, at least until a lawful judicature should decide the matter.

On *p.* 62 are the instructions sent from the Earl of Oxford by Capt. Ogilvie, and on *p.* 60 is the representation to be made to M. de Torcy from the Earl to induce the Regent to assist James. Capt. Ogilvie in the last volume (*p.* 43) narrates his interview with de Torcy and how his arguments proved unavailing.

It appears that the source of the statement in *Vol. II. p.* 511 quoted in the Introduction, *p.* vii, of Bolingbroke's feelings towards James was a report by Lord Wharton and Mr. Winnington of a conversation at a dinner at Lord Bolingbroke's (*p.* 65). In a conversation with David Floyd junior (*p.* 66), Bolingbroke declared that he considered his having said that he entered James' service in the interest of his party was for James' interest, and that, if still in place, he would do the same as best calculated for the humour of the nation. As to the declaration, being asked if he had drawn it, he had said no more than he had given under his hand to the King he would do. He had indeed said that on his return from Commerci he found things public which he thought most necessary to be kept secret, but this complaint was then in every one's mouth and particularly Ormonde and Inese had often made it. He had never, since he was out of place, talked of James or his affairs, except when forced to do so to justify himself from the cruel aspersions on himself. He expressed, as far as Floyd could judge, so far from any resentment, a readiness to serve James, if occasion offered. He denied having said that James was governed by priests. He said, when asked if means might be found of his entering into James' service at least underhand, that the condescension of the present government in respect of his fortune obliged him not to hazard losing that again, but that he was willing to give advice to Floyd, when asked, but not to have to do with others. James, however, forbade any further dealing with Bolingbroke. Oxford had declared, had Bolingbroke been still about James, he could never have thought it safe to have served his interest (*p.* 64).

On *p.* 69 is the list of papers returned to Bolingbroke which is mentioned in John Paterson's letter of 11 September in *Vol. II. p.* 426.

On *p.* 68 is given the letter of the Elector Palatine, civilly declining James' proposal for a marriage with his daughter on the ground of his apprehensions from the position of his dominions with regard to Hanover, and on *p.* 74 occurs the first offer by Prince James Sobieski of his daughter, whom James eventually married.

The letter from the prisoners on board the *Hockenhall* galley, which they had mastered and carried into St. Martin's, is given on *p.* 70, and on *pp.* 87-88 are given the papers enclosed in Mar's letter to Wharton of 12 October, calendared in *Vol. III. p.* 69, viz., copies of Stanhope's letters to the Governor of the Leeward Islands about the prisoners, the protest of the prisoners, and a draft letter from the prisoners describing their escape.

The demands of Baron Sparre, the Swedish ambassador in Paris, enclosed in Dillon's letter of 26 September, 1716, (calendared in *Vol. II. p.* 477) are given on *p.* 75. They begin

by stating that certain persons, who have at heart the interests of Sweden and Great Britain, have without any order from their masters entered into negotiations. They desire not to be named at either the Court of St. Germains or that of Avignon and require an inviolable secrecy. As James has not yet been recognized as king by the King of Sweden, no formal contract is at present possible between them. The principal demands were as follows :—Whether James can supply any ships of war and transports; what intelligence he has in England and Scotland, and what is the plan for a Swedish landing; what sums James can supply; what men, arms and munitions will be necessary and what will be the fittest time for embarkation. James, if restored by the King's assistance, was to offer to him such treaties and alliances as he should dictate, and was to promise what troops, ships and subsidies should be necessary to reconquer what he has lost to the Muscovites and Prussia, the Duchies of Bremen and Verden were to be restored to Sweden, and a treaty of commerce was to be made between England and Sweden. The treaty should be concluded in France by ministers fully empowered by both parties. The matter should be communicated only to James himself and the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar. It was suggested that James should offer immediately to the King a considerable sum. It was not certain that the loan would be accepted, but such an offer would show James' lively and sincere interest in the King's affairs.

These proposals are followed by a memoir from Dillon, giving his views with regard to them (*p.* 77). James' answer is given in *Vol. III. p.* 543.

On *p.* 82 will be found a long paper by Colin Campbell of Glendarule giving advice about a landing in Scotland. This is the paper alluded to by Lord Mar in his letter of 4 October, calendared in *Vol. III. p.* 17.

A scheme for seizing the Tower, alluded to in Mar's letter of 1 October (*Vol. III. p.* 4), is given on *p.* 87.

The remainder of the volume contains a calendar of the documents from 1 March to 31 August, 1717. They give an account of James' journey into Italy, and of his first visit to Rome and leave him settled at Urbino. They throw considerable light on the negotiations between the Jacobites and the Czar through his physician and confidant, Dr. Erskine, Mar's cousin, and show that the relations between them were in the opinion of the editor much closer than had been previously imagined.

James wrote to Queen Mary on 24 February, giving a short, uncomfortable account of his interview with the King of Sicily. The King, when asked for assistance, answered that he was very sorry, but the measures he was obliged to keep put it out of his power to do anything for him (*p.* 119). The

Dowager Duchess of Savoy was pleased with his appearance and manner (*p.* 143).

At the close of the last volume James was at Asti in Piedmont. He and his attendants were delayed three days at Alessandria by the floods (*p.* 103). On 7 March they were near Piacenza, where James received a visit from the Duke of Parma, which he returned the next day (*p.* 104). The Duke treated him most kindly during his passage through his country (*pp.* 137, 319). James left Modena early on Saturday, the 13th. During his short stay he fell in love with his cousin, the Duke's eldest daughter. The Duke declined to commit himself and insisted on the matter being kept an impenetrable secret (*p.* 127), Queen Mary alone being acquainted with it.

James reached Bologna on the 14th, Imola on the 15th, (*p.* 121) and Pesaro, the end of his journey for the present, on the 20th (*p.* 128), where he occupied the palace of the Vice-Legate, Cardinal Davia (*p.* 136). Though James admitted it was a fine country, he could not endure it ; there was some little sort of company there, but one could profit very little of it without learning the language and understanding their cards (*p.* 164). About a fortnight after his arrival he submitted himself to a course of physic (*pp.* 203, 204), which rendered him unfit for any exertion, much more for taking a journey, had it been necessary (*p.* 205). By 15 May however he was perfectly well again and determined to pay a visit to Rome (*p.* 244). He went, partly from curiosity, but chiefly to be in a position for setting out more conveniently and privately for home should an occasion offer (*p.* 267). He left Pesaro on 22 May (*p.* 267) and arrived at Rome on the 26th (*p.* 280). It seemed a dream to him on his arrival (*p.* 280) and entirely surpassed his expectations (*p.* 288), especially St. Peter's, and he admired the statues of the Capitol (*p.* 282). Cardinal Gualterio had contrived everything according to his wishes. He was to receive no formal visits and was to make none except to the Pope. Certain people that he ought to see were to come to him privately (*p.* 282). The day after his arrival he saw the Corpus Christi procession and on the next visited the Pope incognito (*p.* 285). James thought him "a tall lusty well-looked man as you would see for his age." There might, James believed, be wiser people, but he had certainly very good sense and was mighty easy with James and kind to him (*p.* 288). Col. Hay accompanied him and had the honour of kissing the Pope's slipper (*p.* 289). James proceeded to use all his influence with the Pope to procure the elevation of Alberoni to the Cardinalate, which had been hindered by the differences between the Pope and King Philip (*pp.* 318, 348). He obtained the Pope's consent, on certain conditions (*p.* 337), which he eventually waived, in consideration of the advantage which might thereby result to James (*p.* 445). James hoped thereby to secure Alberoni's

influence at the Court of Spain in his favour (*p.* 318). Another object of James was to procure a supply, or at any rate a promise, of money from the Pope (*pp.* 318, 342). At last he succeeded in arranging that a sum equal to that asked last year from England for the King of Sweden, which would be sufficient for his restoration, when other things were ready, should be at his disposal. The Pope was so drained by his engagements to the Emperor and the Venetians that he alone could not give a security that could be absolutely relied on; so James hit on the expedient of getting the Pope to grant the King of Spain liberty to raise the sum by a tax on benefices in Spain. He won the Pope's consent by representing how often his hopes had been disappointed only from the want of sufficient ready money (*p.* 447).

Mar thought this visit to Rome might have a bad effect in England, and expressed himself very freely to James (*p.* 350). By the bearer of the memorial to England he represented that James had visited Rome and Naples very privately merely from curiosity to see them before the great heats came on. He was especially anxious on account of a letter from Cardinal Gualterio that Stair had seen, which said that James had chosen that time from religious motives, *i.e.* in order to attend the Corpus Christi procession. Such a thing would be much more disagreeable to the Protestants, without whose aid a restoration was impossible, than the mere fact of James' religion. Further Mar, not knowing of James' intended journey, had denied it to Stair, who would infer that such things were kept a secret from Mar. This would produce a bad effect on the minds of both friends and enemies. Queen Mary too had unfortunately said that his reason for going to Rome was to show his great respect for the Catholic religion at the Corpus Christi procession, and that he went privately to be more free to omit nothing that could be performed on that account. Dear-bought experience had shown how prejudicial to his interest had been the notions of people in England of his zeal for the Catholic religion. How could people, without whom nothing could be done, be gained, when they saw that all that experience had no effect? Those people were so persuaded of the Queen's power over James that whatever she said in those matters was the same as if James had said it himself. Since what Queen Mary said had come to Mar's knowledge, certainly others would know of it too, and it would become known in England. Mar had hoped what happened last year on the same occasion would have prevented any prejudice arising from the same cause again, especially since that had luckily passed unobserved. Nairne had written to his correspondent at Rome what happened at Avignon on that occasion, declaring how James had resisted all that the Protestants had said to dissuade him and with how much zeal he behaved in spite of all that could be said to him on account of his own interest. Nairne was

actually imprudent enough to leave the answer to this letter in an open drawer at Avignon, so that the news of it would undoubtedly get to England. Mar also wrote in similar terms to Inese (*p.* 348).

Ormonde also regretted the journey and hoped it would not prejudice James' affairs in England. The Whigs would certainly give it all the malicious turns they could and would insinuate that curiosity was only a pretence to conceal some private bargain with the Pope to the prejudice of the Protestants (*p.* 370).

James took Mar's letter in good part, and replied that his seeing the Corpus Christi procession and attending the Pope's Mass on St. Peter's Day was but what all Protestants were curious to see, who contrived, if possible, to be at Rome on those days and assisted at them in the same way James did. All the world knew no extraordinary devotion had been performed by him at Rome. He had come to satisfy his curiosity and to get money, if possible. Religion had no share in his journey. As to the Cardinal's letter, he had written to the Regent that James was coming to Rome, as James had also done to Mar. The Regent's letter happened to come first, which he had showed to Stair, probably to convince him where James was. As to Queen Mary, James observed, "I have not been so blind as not to perceive your jealousies and suspicions in relation to her . . . . You know . . . my sentiments as to religion and how independent they are of her, and, though you know my duty and respect for her, yet you cannot . . . forget that I am far from being governed in every thing by her sentiments. If nothing will cure past prejudices, are not she and I the most unhappy people in the world? And the more so that I see neither end or remedy . . . , since it may be said, as long as I live, that those imaginary principles supposed to be instilled into me by her are the rule of my actions. You are not ignorant of her desire of meddling no more in business, but how can that be effected as long as she is so much nearer our *point de vue* than I, that several in England have not that strange ill opinion of her, that France will always respect her, and that her weight and authority will be always of great service to me" (*p.* 392).

Mar replied that nothing but his zeal for James' service had made him write on so disagreeable a subject, but no one honoured, valued and esteemed the Queen more than he did, and that it never entered into his thoughts that she should not have a principal share in business. All he was suspicious of as to her was that the world might not think that James was not entirely his own master, but should see he was the head and spring of all his affairs (*p.* 498).

James went for three days to Castel Gandolfo, the Pope's villa on the Lake of Alba (*pp.* 338, 369, 410) and saw several very pretty places, but Col. Hay complained of the want of

fine gardens, and that the first people there spent nothing except on statues, pictures and music, which bored James and some of his followers. One of them said the ancient statues were no better than old stones in Herefordshire (*p.* 371). Mar regretted that James had not been better entertained by such things, but added that the pleasure they give comes from being accustomed to them, which he hoped he would take pains to be, now that he had such a good opportunity (*p.* 456).

James, after witnessing the ceremonies of St. Peter's Day, left Rome at midnight on Sunday, 4 July. He had originally thought of visiting Naples (*pp.* 312, 358), but changed his mind in consequence of the arrest of Don Joseph Molines (*p.* 289), who, when Spanish ambassador at Rome, had been appointed Inquisitor General of Spain, and was arrested on his journey by the Austrians and put into the castle of Milan. (See *Lord Mahon's History, ch.* 8.)

Whatever he may have succeeded or failed in obtaining at Rome, he at any rate was presented by the Pope with a rosary and was granted a plenary Indulgence (*p.* 410).

His first stop was at a house of the Duke of Parma (*p.* 434). On the 6th he reached a house at Soriano (*p.* 484) belonging to the Pope's nephew, on a hill in a very wild situation forty miles from Rome. He was at Foligno on the 8th and expected to reach Urbino on the 11th, from which he wrote on the 13th (*p.* 445).

At first James and his followers were much pleased with the place. James found himself in the best house he had been in in the Pope's country except the Vatican and the Quirinal, great and noble, and for convenience he never was so well in his life. From the first, however, they complained of the fewness of the promenades and that it was necessary to go up or down hill to get at them (*pp.* 462, 464), and the next volume will show that, before they had been long there, everyone was heartily sick of the place.

James' attachment to the Princess of Modena, whom he had seen in March, has already been mentioned. Having heard nothing from her father for more than two months, he wrote to him at the end of May complaining of his silence. The Pope had urged him to marry, and they had agreed that the Duke's family was the only one in which a possible and a suitable alliance could be found. The Pope pledged himself to do his utmost to remove all difficulties and to manage with the Emperor in such a way as the Duke might consider the most likely to make the business succeed (*p.* 284). Three days before, the Duke had sent his minister Santagatha to James begging him to hear him in everything the Duke had charged him to explain (*p.* 284). On 12 June James wrote again mentioning the pressing reasons which obliged him to insist on an answer as soon as possible (*p.* 343). The Duke's

evasive reply piqued James, who told Santagatha he had nothing to say in return, but begged him to solicit anew a speedy answer, which was so necessary to his affairs, and that he must have it in two months (*p.* 384). At last, at the end of August, Canon Carandini or Corandini was dispatched by the Duke to Urbino where he saw James on 12 September. The nature of the Canon's communication appears from James' reply, that finding himself freed from every engagement by the Duke's short and positive answer, he had nothing to say in reply, but that he hoped that the Duke would never have to repent of such conduct so unlike the openness with which he himself had behaved since the beginning of the business in question (*pp.* 547, 548).

All the Jacobites were urgent in pressing on James the desirability of his speedy marriage (*p.* 431). Lord Oxford insisted on it as absolutely required by his circumstances (*pp.* 273, 545). Mr. Cæsar thought that nothing could strengthen his interest both at home and abroad so much as his marrying as soon as possible (*p.* 546), and the Bishop of Rochester recommended it with the utmost concern (*p.* 560).

The person they were in favour of was a daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, who as a Protestant would be acceptable in England (*p.* 323, 389). When Jerningham was sent to Sweden in the summer, Mar suggested that one of his instructions should be to propose the marriage to her father or brother (*pp.* 323, 324). To Mar's great disgust he found that Queen Mary, who was in the secret of James' proposals to the Duke of Modena, insisted on this article being taken out of the instructions (*p.* 344). Mar still hoped that, when James sent to Ormonde his letter for the King of Sweden, he would also direct him to propose a marriage to the Landgrave or his son (*p.* 374).

Early in July James wrote to Ormonde declaring how fortunate it had been that the Queen had hindered any such engagement being entered into, and informing him of his negotiations with the Duke of Modena (*p.* 431). If he did not within five weeks receive a definite answer from the Duke, he would be free from any engagement, in which case Ormonde should have immediate notice of it, with authority to act in relation to the other marriage, in which he would have no difficulty in engaging himself the moment he was a free person, "provided there is no stinking breath in the case, of which I desire you will previously inquire" (*p.* 432). Most of the English Jacobites urged on this marriage as a highly popular thing, adding as an additional inducement to James that such a marriage would not be any constraint on his own sentiments, "for the ladies of that country have a great latitude and complaisance in those matters" (*p.* 560).

In March Father Southcott suggested the Dowager Lady Petre as a wife for James to Mar's great indignation,

especially as he knew she was coming over from England (*p.* 134). Inese did not wonder at Mar's warmth, if he believed there was any such design. Inese believed there was nothing in it, except that she had been named among others, but she had been dropped after the objections made by Mar and Dillon (*p.* 137). Queen Mary said that Mar must know her very little, if he thought her capable of having any design of advancing that lady except by merely naming her among others, when the question was of proposing some of James' own people to him, that she was never fond of his matching with any of that rank, though she had rather he did than not marry at all ; but, if that came to be necessary, she thought he ought to have several proposed to him that he might please himself. It was only for that reason that Lady Petre was named amongst others, but she had never any design to give her the preference, and that she never suspected her coming over till she saw Mar's letter (*p.* 149). She was so far from taking it ill that Mar had written his mind freely, that it was what she desired and expected of him (*p.* 156).

Mar had parted from James at Montmelian on 16 February. On Sunday, the 28th, he arrived in Paris, where he lived in concealment. The motives of his journey were to see his wife and to be at hand in case the Swedish invasion of England took place (*p.* 276). Very few knew of his being in Paris, but he communicated it to Sir H. Paterson, George Jerningham and Charles Erskine and through them to his cousin Dr. Erskine (*p.* 115), the Czar's physician. He had two long interviews with the Queen on the Tuesday and Wednesday after his arrival, going very privately after dark to St. Germains (*p.* 92). Dillon was anxious that he should stay at Paris till it was seen what the King of Sweden would do (*pp.* 94, 179). He paid a visit of a couple of days to Versailles and Marli, which he admired (*pp.* 120, 123). James in almost every letter to him expressed his desire for his return, declaring how much he wanted him. John Paterson, his secretary, who was at Pesaro, warned him it was desirable he should return on his own account, as people were trying to impair his credit with James (*p.* 128), saying that his leaving the King when he did was expressly contrary to the advice both of James himself and Ormonde (*p.* 186). Some even hinted that Gyllenborg's arrest might have been due to information from Mar (*p.* 183). Dominick Sheldon was one of them (*p.* 142) and Robert Leslie another (*p.* 181). Though Mar's being in Paris had not been discovered, he thought it advisable to remove on 6 April to a little house, formerly the Abbé Fouquet's (*p.* 213), lent him by M. de Mezières at St. Mandé near Vincennes (*p.* 162). In case the Swedes did invade England, he offered to go there and serve as a volunteer under Ormonde, or his brother Arran till Ormonde arrived (*p.* 171). Both Queen Mary and Dillon highly approved of his resolution (*pp.* 179, 196, 201), as did Ormonde (*p.* 217) and

James himself, who thought Mar's presence with the King of Sweden would be absolutely necessary, should the latter go to England (*p.* 205).

At one time Mar thought of settling permanently near Paris, since he did not see what use he could be to James, as things were at present, and doubted if Italy would agree with him, and went so far as to write, though the letter was never sent, to Law, the financier, to ask him if he knew of any place that would suit him (*p.* 211).

Lady Mar arrived in Paris the end of April (*p.* 220), having obtained leave through the influence of her father, the Duke of Kingston (*p.* 225), and had an audience at Chaillot of Queen Mary on 11 May (*p.* 233), who was very gracious to her (*p.* 242). The audience was a private one for fear of discovering that Mar was in the neighbourhood of Paris (*p.* 229). Lady Mar went with Madame de Mezières as her friend or relation.

In consequence of the imprudent behaviour of Bagnal, one of Ormonde's suite, at Lyons, the presence of Ormonde and Mar in France became known in Paris about the middle of May, and the English *chargé d'affaires*, Stair being away, immediately applied to the Regent about them. The Regent sent Marshal Villeroy to Queen Mary, who assured him that neither Mar nor Ormonde was actually in Paris and promised that she would order them not to come there and to leave France. As to the report that James himself was at Paris, she assured the Marshal that he had not left Pesaro. The Marshal represented that she would injure her son's interests and her own by concealing anything that came to her knowledge from the Regent, assuring her that he was well disposed to both of them (*p.* 246) and took a real interest in her son's unfortunate condition (*p.* 254).

There was also a report in a Dutch news-letter of 28 May that James had been recognized at Bern, accompanied by several English lords, and had left in the direction of the Rhine (*p.* 283).

Mar desired Dillon to inform the Regent or d'Uxelles, the French foreign minister, that he had not been in Paris for five weeks, that he had come to settle his private affairs with his wife, who had come over with King George's permission, and that he was going to the waters of Bourbon for his health. This account pacified the Regent and d'Uxelles, who only desired that neither Ormonde nor Mar should appear in Paris, but should keep themselves as private as possible elsewhere, and agreed to Mar's going to Bourbon (*p.* 248).

With great trouble the Regent was induced ten days later to allow Ormonde and Mar to stay some days longer in a close manner on condition that neither should come to Paris. Mar accordingly on 25 May removed to a place two leagues further from Paris than St. Mandé (*p.* 274), denoted as Esp—e, perhaps Esperance, near Roissy, on the north-east of Paris.

On Stair's return to Paris Dillon thought that Mar ought to write to him, which he did, and received a very kind answer desiring a meeting (*p.* 315). They had a long interview on 5 June, where very kind and civil things passed, but little of business save what related to his and Ormonde's stay in France. They would not be allowed to stay long where they were, nor would Mar be allowed to go to the waters (*pp.* 324, 326). On the 11th the Regent remonstrated with Dillon about Ormonde and Mar not removing, and ordered that the first should be gone by the 15th and the last by the 20th (*p.* 345), or, according to another account, by the 18th and 24th (*p.* 354). In the middle of June Mar made a little excursion with his wife and visited three fine places of the King of France (*p.* 372). In anticipation of Ormonde's departure, Mar, accompanied by Jerningham, went to see him at the town where he was (*p.* 372), and on 21 June Dillon and Ormonde had a final interview at Mar's house, Ormonde departing the next day. Ormonde dined with Mar and remained all night (*pp.* 372, 373).

Mar at first thought of removing to the house of a friend of M. de Mezières near the borders of Lorraine (*p.* 375), but ultimately (6 July) set out for Mouchy, where the Mezières had got him another little house. It was about four leagues from Chantilly (*p.* 428), which he visited on the way. He and Lady Mar were seen there by Robert Leslie, who talked about it at Paris, so that it came to Stair's ears, who again remonstrated with the Regent, saying that Ormonde was at Versailles and that Mar had been seen at Chantilly. Dillon assured the Regent that Ormonde had left France, and that Mar had started on the 6th, and that he might have been seen at Chantilly, it being on his road (*p.* 449). The Queen observed that, if after this Mar should not go quite away, she feared the Regent would be very angry, not without reason, with her and Dillon, and that she could not comprehend why Mar was so loth to leave (*p.* 450).

On the 12th, all the windows of Stair's residence were broken by some drunken young Frenchmen, after a long and merry supper. Stair was furious at the affront and suspected that the Jacobites were the guilty parties. Dillon therefore feared that, if he discovered where Mar was, he would make a great noise about it (*pp.* 450, 451).

Mar arrived at Mouchy on the 8th (*p.* 454). Queen Mary, Dillon and Inese thought it of great consequence that he should be near the place where the representatives of Sweden and Russia should meet to treat about peace, that he might be able to direct Jerningham or advise Ormonde, one of whom was certain to be there (*pp.* 476, 484). This Mar expressed his willingness to do, and promised to make no unnecessary delays in going to James (*p.* 481). He wished, however, to wait till he heard again from Sir H. Paterson, Sir H. Stirling

and Jerningham (*p.* 499), of which the Queen approved (*p.* 503). On receiving a letter from Sir H. Paterson it was decided he should go to the neighbourhood of Liége and he accordingly set out on 16 August (*pp.* 514, 523). Shortly before he left, a friend (not Stair) who was very well with King George offered to make his peace with him, and assured him it was not impracticable. Mar declared he felt no hesitation in refusing, but had not resolved on the form of his answer, being afraid on the one hand that his refusal might make King George believe that James was in better condition than he thought, and on the other might provoke King George to use harsh measures towards his wife (*p.* 515).

Mar reached the neighbourhood of Liége on the 27th after a tedious journey, only to find that he had come in vain, as the seat of the negotiations had been transferred to Finland (*p.* 551).

The Introduction to the last volume contains a full account of the negotiations of the Jacobites with Sweden, and of the arrest of Gyllenborg in London on January 29—February 9 and of Görtz a few days later at Arnheim.

Sparre, the Swedish ambassador at Paris, was of opinion that the King, from want of the ships Görtz was to have sent him from Holland, could not carry out the invasion before 20 April, the time fixed by Görtz, which he would otherwise have certainly done on hearing what had happened. Dillon and Mar were of the same opinion, but, as there was no certainty of this, and Jerningham was of a different opinion, Mar and Dillon advised that Ormonde instead of going to Danzig should travel through Germany to Liége, where he would be at hand in case of an immediate invasion (*pp.* 93, 98). Sparre thought that Ormonde should remain with James till matters became clearer, and that, if his master went immediately on the expedition, notice might be sent him by an express. On 8 March news came to Paris that Jerningham, the goldsmith, had been released on bail and that letters found among Gyllenborg's papers had been laid before the House of Commons (*p.* 109). A letter of the same date mentions that the great Swedish fleet said to have been seen off Yarmouth turned out to be the Dutch Lisbon fleet (*p.* 110).

A month later Mar, from the delay in General Poniatowski's return from Sweden and other circumstances, thought it most probable that the King was going on with his design. This was now also Sparre's opinion.

Mar, Dillon and Inese had a long meeting on 5 April and agreed with Mar that most probably the enterprise was going on. They advised that Ormonde should immediately proceed to Liége and Tullibardine to the Highland chiefs in and about Bordeaux (*pp.* 159, 160, 175, 179), and that James should set out as privately as possible to the neighbourhood of Genoa, whence he could more conveniently get to England.

By the time he arrived there, they would be able to send him more certain and positive advice (*p.* 169, 179). A declaration, they thought, was absolutely necessary, and, as there was no time to get a draft from England, they would make one as well as they could (*p.* 161). It was drafted by Inese, who was given as materials a copy of the last one and also a draft by Thomas Bruce, and Mar discoursed the whole and every particular fully with him and all the objections made by Bolingbroke and Charles Leslie to the last one. Mar hoped that what was complained of in the last with regard to the Church was amended in this, yet so that James could have no difficulty about it. The draft was submitted on 7 April to Mar and Dillon, and after some slight alterations was approved and sent to James on the 8th (*pp.* 168, 172). Inese and Dillon pressed Mar to finish it and answer to James for doing so, as they were morally certain he would approve of the essential parts of it, and it would be prejudicial to his interests, if it were not published, should there be occasion for it before they could hear from him. Mar would not agree to this proposal, thinking it too presumptuous, but they all agreed that, if the Queen approved of it, it should be printed, and that if there came an absolute necessity for publishing it before it returned from James, it should be done (*p.* 172). When finished by James it should be sent back by express (*p.* 169). The Queen approved of this course (*p.* 197), and thought Mar had done all that prudence could suggest and that Inese had acquitted himself perfectly well in his difficult task (*p.* 201). James also approved of everything Mar had written to him on the subject (*p.* 205). The declaration in question will be found on *p.* 128. It was antedated to 20 March, to make it appear that it had been issued immediately on the arrival of James at Pesaro. Owing to the failure of the Swedish invasion, it was never made public.

As late as May it was believed that the King of Sweden was still going on with the invasion (*pp.* 219, 224, 227). The English fleet did not sail for the Baltic till after the middle of April (*p.* 198).

Jerningham and Sir H. Paterson in Holland, in order to ascertain the real state of things in Sweden and to press the sailing of the expedition with the greatest speed, thought it necessary to send John Hamilton (probably the Mr. Hamilton mentioned in the last volume, *p.* 495) to Sweden. He set out on 1 March, carrying with him the conditions on which the Czar would conclude peace (*pp.* 112, 114). A month later Jerningham heard from him from Lübeck that he could get no farther, the King of Denmark having given orders to seize all ships bound for Sweden, and was therefore returning to Holland, having no hopes of getting any intelligence there about what he was sent for (*p.* 165). He

returned to Leyden before the end of April much fatigued and bruised from travelling day and night in open wagons (*p.* 219.)

Mar wrote on 10 March to Charles Erskine (*p.* 115) hoping that Hamilton would soon return, and doubted not he would bring terms acceptable to the Czar. Were that done and if he and the King of Sweden came to a right understanding with James, he doubted not that things would go right for all three very soon. He suggested that the Czar might get the King of Prussia to join with them. The King of Denmark and King George had enough to satisfy both the Czar and the King of Sweden. Were it once in James' power, Mar was sure he would cheerfully comply with anything that could be reasonably demanded of him by the Czar. People in Paris wondered that the Czar, after the way Görtz had been treated, ventured to remain in Holland. Mar himself was so concerned about it that Dr. Erskine might tell the Czar he had written to that effect.

Should war break out between King George and the King of Sweden, James must hurry to Sweden, and in that case must go through Germany to Mecklenburg and Danzig, and Mar hoped he might thus meet the Czar.

On 16 April Sir H. Paterson wrote from Brussels to Mar that the Czar was going to Paris and that Dr. Erskine, with his master's approval, was very desirous of an interview with Mar, and suggesting how it might be arranged. The Czar was more and more dissatisfied with King George. No news yet had come of Poniatowski. It would be very lucky, should terms acceptable to the Czar come from Sweden while he was at Paris, for Sir H. Paterson believed that in such a case James might be brought into the treaty between the Czar and the King of Sweden, and Paterson suggested that something of the kind should be proposed by Mar to the Czar, who, he was confident, would go all reasonable lengths in James' behalf, could he come to terms with the King of Sweden. He had lately given a passport to General Rank, the Landgrave of Hesse's minister, to go to Sweden, who carried with him a statement of the Czar's terms with full instructions from him (*p.* 194, 195).

The Czar left Holland early in April (*p.* 174), and after visiting Brussels reached Calais before the end of the month (*p.* 220) and Paris on 7 May (*p.* 229). There he went about from three in the morning to see the curiosities, and exchanged visits with the King and the Regent. It was said that he behaved very much to the approbation of everybody. He was to visit Versailles (*p.* 241).

Shortly after his arrival Dr. Erskine had two interviews with Mar. The Czar was desirous to see Mar, and would have done so publicly, had not Dr. Erskine told him it would not be convenient for Mar. He was as well inclined as could be

wished, but was uneasy at hearing nothing from the King of Sweden. He was displeased with the Regent, on account of some things he expected not being performed, and had refused the allowance appointed him during his stay in France. (*p.* 234).

Ormonde set out from Pesaro on 22 April immediately after the receipt of Mar's and Dillon's letters (*p.* 207), and, travelling very rapidly, was across Mont Cenis at Lanslebourg on the 27th (*p.* 216), and at Rethel near Rheims before 9 May (*p.* 232). He was anxious to come privately to some place near Paris (*p.* 241). Mar would have been against his coming, had it not been that at an interview between him and Dr. Erskine the latter had proposed from the Czar that Ormonde should go to the King of Sweden on account both of James and the Czar. Mar, Dillon and Inese therefore agreed that a place should be found for Ormonde as he desired, and that Dillon should go to him and make the proposal as from the Czar, as Mar feared that, if the proposal came from himself, Ormonde might apprehend there was some design in it (*pp.* 241-243).

The Regent, on discovering that Mar and Ormonde were in France, requested the Czar to have no dealings with them while he remained at Paris, as his own relations with King George might be prejudiced thereby, and told him he would soon make him proposals on his own account. The Czar then sent Mar word that his sentiments were unchanged, but that he would defer seeing him till he had received the Regent's proposals, and that he still approved of Ormonde's going to Sweden, but could not see him till he had left Paris (*p.* 249).

Queen Mary had intended to send her compliments to the Czar through Mar, but, in consequence of the Czar's refusing him an interview, the sending them was delayed till 9 June (*p.* 340).

The Czar returned the compliments by a visit a few days later, with which the Queen was very well satisfied, but was mortified that she had not then an opportunity of returning her thanks to Dr. Erskine, who so well deserved them (*p.* 357).

Mar sent the Czar through Dr. Erskine a miniature of James set in gold, which he used to carry in his pocket. The Czar received it with pleasure and returned thanks for it (*p.* 249). Mar declined James' offer of replacing it by another, as he was going to him so soon, when he hoped James would give him an original done by a good hand there (*p.* 301).

Ormonde on his part expressed his readiness to do anything that was reasonable and for the service (*p.* 254). Dillon had an interview with him on 19 May (*pp.* 254, 260). Mar and Dillon endeavoured to get the Czar to give Ormonde such a message to the King of Sweden as would make it worth his

while to go, but the Czar put that off till he should receive the Regent's proposals, which were said to be an offer of the same conditions formerly given by France to the King of Sweden and a guaranty to him of the Swedish territories now in his possession and that King George should keep the Swedish territories he had seized (*p.* 261). On the 22nd Mar wrote to Dr. Erskine that Ormonde could not continue long in France, so must soon resolve where to go. Mar still thought he ought to go to Sweden, which he was willing to do, but that it was useless for him to do so without a message and passports from the Czar. As to the Regent's supposed proposals, Mar asked whether the Czar could have any better security than a cession by Sweden, and whether, if King George and the King of Sweden came to terms, it would not be at his expense, and whether in that case France would support him (*p.* 267).

At the end of May Mar was informed by Dr. Erskine that the King of Sweden had refused the Czar's proposals sent him by Poniatowski, upon which the Czar intended to leave France very soon, but that he still thought that Ormonde should go there.

On this Dillon and Mar concluded that the King of Sweden was certainly coming to an accommodation with King George, and that therefore Ormonde should not go, but that Jerningham should be sent.

An interview took place about 1 June between Mar, Dillon and Ormonde at the residence of the last, when a letter from Mar to Dr. Erskine was approved of, and they decided that, as it would take too much time to wait for an answer from James, a letter to be carried by Jerningham to the King of Sweden should be written in his name and in a hand as much like his as possible, and that Queen Mary should put his name to it (*pp.* 313, 314).

As Mar and Dillon were leaving, the former received another message from Dr. Erskine that the King of Sweden had positively refused King George's proposals carried by General Rank and that the Czar on this thought still more and more that Ormonde should go to the King of Sweden, and that in a few days he would send him by Prince Kurakin passports and a message to carry. On this news Mar and Dillon returned to Ormonde and spent another night with him (*p.* 314).

The result of their deliberations appears from the following letter from Mar to Dr. Erskine, the body of which was written before Mar had heard that the King of Sweden had refused King George's proposals.

Mar suggested that Ormonde's journey to Sweden should be abandoned. The chief reason was that King George had declared he would reduce the army by 10,000 men and bring in an Act of Indemnity. The performance of these promises had been postponed on the report that Ormonde was in France and James come from Italy. It was desirable to give

the Government no excuse for delaying the performance of their promises, which Ormonde's going to Sweden, which could not be long a secret, would undoubtedly afford. It was very doubtful whether Ormonde would be well received, unless he carried much better offers than Poniatowski's, which had been refused (*p.* 313), and his being received ill or not at all would do great harm to James' interests. He therefore suggested that George Jerningham should go instead; he had as full powers from James as Ormonde had, he could go privately, and, if he were received badly or not at all, it would have little or no ill consequence. He would have instructions from Mar and Ormonde and, if necessary, from Queen Mary. He could carry a message from the Czar if he thought fit, and would be more likely to get through than Ormonde. Unless he carried better offers than the Czar had hitherto made, Mar feared his going would be to little purpose and pointed out the desirability of the Czar's moderating his terms, lest the King of Sweden should be driven into the arms of King George. He further suggested that Jerningham should not only carry some new proposals, but also should be instructed to propose James' mediation between the Czar and the King of Sweden and an alliance between the three of them. In that case a good round sum would be forthcoming from James. Jerningham, Mar thought, had better first come to France and then go direct to Sweden by sea. Ormonde should await Jerningham's return in some country near France, so as to be at hand to go wherever might be advisable on the King's answer. A postscript of 2 June added that Mar had received the Doctor's message by W. Erskine, and was very glad to hear that the King of Sweden had refused King George's proposals by Gen. Rank. It was expected that King George would therefore endeavour to delay further the reduction of the army. Since there now appeared to be grounds for thinking Ormonde would be well received, one of the objections to his going was removed; as for the other, he must be more cautious in his journey to Sweden and wait in convenient places till the 10,000 men be discharged, and then he might proceed with the greatest possible expedition and secrecy. In the meantime Jerningham might be sent immediately with accounts of Ormonde being on the way and of the message he was bringing, and that, if he be longer than was expected, it was occasioned by the above reasons (*pp.* 291-297). The same day Mar wrote to Jerningham hoping he would go, and suggesting the best way was by ship from France, in which case he was to lose no time in coming to Paris (*p.* 290).

The letter purporting to be from James was to be drafted by Inese in French (*p.* 324). Mar, Onslow and Dillon thought that Jerningham's instructions should contain a proposal of marriage between James and the daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse (*p.* 323). Mar was annoyed when Inese at a later interview thought that the Queen would not approve of

such a proposal. As Inese expected, the Queen was positive against mentioning the marriage in the instructions (*p.* 345). Mar hoped that James would direct Ormonde to propose such a marriage (*p.* 374), which had been pressed by Oxford (*p.* 389). Queen Mary's objections were explained in July to Mar by his hearing of James' negotiations for a marriage to the Princess of Modena (*p.* 469).

Jerningham arrived at Paris on 10 June and convinced Mar that it was better Ormonde should not go to Sweden, till he himself had tried the way and given him an account of the state of things there (*p.* 339).

Ormonde set out on 22 June (*p.* 373) to see the Czar near Liége (*p.* 368). Queen Mary declined to sign for James the letter to be carried by Ormonde to the King of Sweden on account of the excuse Mar had put for its not being written by James himself, namely, that he had a sore hand (*pp.* 373, 437), and it was therefore decided to send the letter by an express, Mr. Sheridan, to be signed by James and that Ormonde should wait at Prague for it (*pp.* 374, 377). The draft of the letter Jerningham was to carry was also sent to James. If Jerningham should have left Prague before it arrived there, he must use that which Queen Mary was to sign (*p.* 374).

Dr. Erskine was for Sir H. Stirling's going with Jerningham to come back from the King of Sweden to the Czar and Ormonde (*p.* 375).

On 6 July Sheridan was dispatched by James to Prague with the letters for Ormonde and Jerningham (*p.* 431).

Ormonde arrived at Spa on 5 July, and saw Dr. Erskine the following day (*p.* 451). He had an interview with the Czar, who professed great inclination to serve James, whom, he hoped, Queen Mary had informed of the professions he had made to her for his service. He was delayed four days while letters and passports were being prepared to the Russian commanders at or near Danzig, ordering them to assist him, and also the heads of what the Czar insisted on keeping of the former Swedish possessions. They were pretty high, but Ormonde was told that the Czar would abate them, if the King of Sweden would come to terms. Ormonde heard that Poniatowski had arrived at Danzig, and therefore desired Jerningham to go to Holland to meet him there, and, if he did not find him, then to go to Hesse to try and meet him there, it being important to discover what message he brought. Jerningham was then to go to Prague for the letters. No time would be lost by this, for Sparre thought it was better he should be with the King of Sweden before the arrival of Jerningham or Ormonde, that he might advise Jerningham how to behave (*p.* 447). This letter was written from Bastogne on 13 July, and two days later Jerningham received at Liége a letter which a minister of Hesse had written by Poniatowski's orders on the 8th from Cassel,

stating that Poniatowski had arrived, that the Czar would have reason to be satisfied, and that full powers were given for the negotiation, and desiring him to give the enclosed to Dr. Erskine and to recommend him to engage the Czar not to execute so soon his promise to King George about withdrawing his troops from Mecklenburg (*p.* 460). Jerningham immediately went to Spa to deliver the letter to Dr. Erskine, and thence to Cassel to confer with Poniatowski (*pp.* 460, 477). He was informed that Poniatowski had full powers, that the negotiators were to meet near Berl n and that the Czar had ordered his troops to return to Mecklenburg (*p.* 477).

Mar considered it of the utmost importance that a person empowered by James should be at the place where the representatives of the Czar and the King of Sweden were to meet. He hoped Jerningham might go there, but feared he would think himself obliged to go to the place arranged between Ormonde and himself. No one else had full powers, and there was not time to get new ones from James (*p.* 471). Mar wrote to Dr. Erskine suggesting it might be advantageous to the Czar and the King of Sweden to take James into the agreement with them and assist him against King George. He could furnish them, even in his present condition, with a considerable sum, and, were the three heartily and openly in partnership, many important people in James' country would soon join them and even part of the English fleet might come over. If James could not be a contracting party, Mar hoped that some article relating to him and his affairs might be put into the treaty (*p.* 474).

Jerningham missed Poniatowski at Cassel and went on to Prague, where he was on 11 August (*p.* 556). After he had stayed a week there Ormonde arrived. After dispatching his business with him, he left for Danzig accompanied by Mr. O'Brien, whom Ormonde had sent with him to bring back word how matters stood there, and also by Mr. Sheridan, who was to go with him to Sweden. He was at Danzig by the 25th. He presented his letters of recommendation to Prince Dolgorouki, which were well received (*p.* 532).

Sir H. Paterson and Sir H. Stirling went to Holland to attend what passed there in relation to the peace between Russia and Sweden (*pp.* 513, 531). It turned out that the King of Sweden's full powers were not to Poniatowski, as had been supposed, but to General Rank (*pp.* 518, 531). Before Paterson and Stirling arrived at Amsterdam, Dr. Erskine and Prince Kurakin had been more than once with Poniatowski and the Swedish minister in Holland, who informed them that without the General, who had been arrested on his way by the King of Denmark, or without fresh powers from Sweden, they could not proceed. However, they gave the Czar so much satisfaction that he allowed them three months to supply the want, and, if the reasons for delay

could not soon be removed, it was proposed that the negotiations should be transferred to Finland (*p.* 531).

The Czar had assured Poniatowski care must be taken of James' concerns (*p.* 518).

Sir H. Stirling went on 24 Aug. to the Hague to endeavour to get a fuller explanation from Poniatowski as to James, who, Dr. Erskine had assured him, would be able to furnish a considerable sum (*p.* 531), but to his great surprise found he had left for Paris. Stirling feared that this foreboded no good, and that, now that Görtz and his colleagues knew the Czar's terms, they were trying to get better ones from King George by the Regent's mediation. Poniatowski would give no other answer to Dr. Erskine's arguments about James but that the King of Sweden would certainly do what was wanted of him, only the matter must lie dormant till all was in readiness, for which reason he pretended that Ormonde and Jerningham must by no means proceed (*p.* 536). Stirling went back to Amsterdam to inform Dr. Erskine of Poniatowski's departure (*p.* 536).

Mar agreed that Poniatowski's sudden journey to Paris, without informing the Czar or Dr. Erskine looked very suspicious, and longed to know what excuse was made to the Czar. Mar suggested that Stirling should consult Dr. Erskine whether he could find a pretext of going to Görtz as from Dr. Erskine, by which he might have an opportunity of getting him to explain himself about James. He thought it would be for James' service that Stirling should go with the Czar when he left Holland (*p.* 531).

In February Walkingshaw of Barrowfield, James' agent at Vienna, after repeated applications obtained an audience of Prince Eugene, who told him that the Emperor, being engaged in the war with the Turks, could not assist James, as it would occasion a war with England, France and Holland. The Emperor wished James well, and would not interfere with his residing anywhere outside his own dominions. Prince Eugene intimated that, if it was publicly known that Walkingshaw was at Vienna, it might prejudice both the Emperor and James, and that therefore it would be agreeable if he left. Walkingshaw asked that he might first write to James and receive his answer, which the Prince agreed to, and he wrote accordingly asking to be recalled, as he was of no further service at Vienna. He was persuaded notwithstanding that James had many friends there (*p.* 89).

Walkingshaw was accordingly recalled (*p.* 140), and left Vienna 20 April (*p.* 245). While at Vienna he had made the acquaintance of M. de Busi, a Russian agent there, and that of M. Stiernhoek, the Swedish Resident. This led to a correspondence between them and Walkingshaw after the latter went to Italy, and also with John Paterson, which the latter considered to be of little value (*pp.* 316, 321). Walkingshaw

was of opinion that the Emperor, but for the war with the Turks, would assist James, and that he was angry with King George and Holland (*p.* 245).

On *p.* 539 there is an account from a letter of James Oglethorpe of the total defeat of the Turks by Prince Eugene at Belgrade.

In June the Marquis de Prié, the Governor of Flanders, earnestly desired from Lord Ailesbury that the Jacobites in and about Brussels should leave, having been pressed by Mr. Leathes, the English envoy there (*pp.* 323, 334). On 9 June the town major told Sir D. Threipland and Thomas Bruce that M. de Prié had received orders from Vienna to inform the Jacobites that the Emperor wished them no longer to reside in that country (*p.* 334). The next day the town major informed them that they had mistaken his orders; he had told them they might stay if they pleased. Though Bruce was sure the orders of the day before had been in quite different terms and were positive for their departure, he admitted that, from his not being perfect in French, he might have misunderstood them. Bruce could not be positive of the cause of this sudden change. He heard that some of the chief inhabitants had remonstrated against the order. M. de Prié, he heard, was very uneasy for fear of giving umbrage to the English Court by a refusal or provoking the people by a compliance, which would be an infringement of the *Joyeuse Entrée*. On the whole Bruce thought that the Jacobites should be directed to leave immediately (*p.* 342). Accordingly all but one or two left Brussels, most of them to live in retirement in the neighbourhood (*pp.* 421, 427).

The King and Queen of Spain wrote in March to James to congratulate him on his recovery. The former consented to his conferring a dukedom on the Comte de Castelblanco, but requested that it should be kept a secret for the present (*pp.* 108, 109).

Sir Patrick Lawless, James' agent at Madrid, relinquished that employment in March, being employed elsewhere, and the post was left vacant for the present (*p.* 140). Correspondence was carried on through Cardinal Aquaviva, who looked after Spanish interests at Rome (*pp.* 108, 318). Through him James wrote in June to Alberoni, requesting him to thank the King and Queen on his behalf for their letters, that he might not give them needless trouble (*p.* 318). James' exertions on Alberoni's behalf have already been noticed. In July people were in expectation about the object of the Spanish Armada preparing at Barcelona (*pp.* 490, 500), which eventually seized Sardinia.

Capt. John Ogilvie arrived in Paris 14 March, having left London on 10-21 February. He had been almost ready to leave before Gyllenborg's arrest and had got Lord Oxford's packet, in which there was a long letter for James with informations and

instructions on several points, but on Gyllenborg's arrest word was sent him to burn all the papers he had and to go over to Queen Mary to inform her of what had happened, and then to return to Dunkirk and wait there for letters which should be sent to replace what had been burnt (*p.* 124).

On March 16-27 Lord Oxford wrote to Mar expressing his satisfaction that he was employed by James, suggesting that James should declare that he would make good all debts contracted before Queen Anne's death and would leave those since contracted to the decision of a new parliament, and that the King of Sweden should be a guaranty for the security of religion, and advising that James should land as near London as possible. Oxford asked that a letter should be sent to Lord Nottingham, the former one having been destroyed (*p.* 146). Oxford's friends were apprehensive about the impeachment, which had been pending for nearly two years. One observed that the disease threatens him anew, and, if the ill humours that seem abrooding get the better, his head is gone (*p.* 148). However, he was acquitted early in July (*p.* 453).

The hopes of the Jacobites were encouraged by the divisions among the Whigs. Early in April Lord Townshend was dismissed, and Walpole, Lord Orford and others resigned. Stanhope and Sunderland became the heads of the new ministry (*p.* 214).

Lord Oxford sent word in May that Lord Orford had asked for James' letters, which he had formerly refused, and that there were good hopes of gaining him (*pp.* 386, 401).

At the end of April Col. Evans arrived at Calais, bringing over a paper from John Menzies. It stated that, though not one friend had been lost by the late occurrences, they had been sadly frightened. All letters by the post were opened, and the Government had found keys to some of the ciphers. Discontent was growing daily. The divisions in the royal family, in the ministry and in the parliament were great and increasing, but nothing would be attempted while the army remained united and obedient. Frequent expresses should be sent to keep up the harmony and spirits of friends. Menzies advised that all ciphers and directions be entirely changed, and that James should take the opportunity of dropping all those that foment divisions amongst his family and friends (*p.* 221). This paper was cut into four pieces to be more easily concealed.

In May Francia, the Jew, who had been acquitted when tried for high treason the previous January, arrived in Paris with an offer of over 60,000*l.* from persons in England, who were apparentiy not the same as those formerly dealt with (*p.* 268). By a letter of 28 July Francia declared that 60,000*l.* had already been lodged, and gave hopes that the remainder would be furnished as required (*p.* 490). Mar did not believe

that either Shrewsbury or Portmore was concerned in this affair, or that Menzies, Oxford or the Bishop of Rochester knew anything of it (*p.* 456). The only person mentioned by name as giving money was Lord Bathurst, who sent 1,000*l.* and had given money before. It was suggested that James should write him a special letter of thanks (*pp.* 453, 482). Money was also promised from Ireland through Kelly, who had been sent there from Romans in Dauphiny in February and returned in May with letters for Ormonde and Dillon (*p.* 274), and Mr. Jemison, sent over in August, was empowered to collect money there (*p.* 522). In May also a memorial from Sir R. Everard was brought over, giving a very good account of affairs in England with hopes of their growing better (*pp.* 269, 274). Kelly was sent over with a message that a full answer to the memorial would be sent (*p.* 327). A letter that came at the same time said that the divisions between the Whigs had come to a great height, that King George had written and talked to some, asking for help against his unnatural son, who headed a party against him, and that the Prince had asked help from the same people against those who were endeavouring to exclude him from the succession, and that all sides were pressing their supporters to come up against the meeting of parliament. The Tories had joined neither side, and, it was believed, would assist sometimes one and sometimes the other. It was now plain that it was the apprehension of a junction between the dissentient Whigs and the Tories that led the King to speak of disbanding 10,000 men and of an Act of Indemnity (*p.* 269). Mar wrote to Harry Maule that he was of opinion that such as might be included in the Act should accept of it, so as to relieve James of the burden of maintaining them. Besides, one man at home in his interest was worth ten abroad (*pp.* 277, 278). Mar sent in June a copy of this letter to be communicated to the Jacobites about Bordeaux (*p.* 360). James was of the same opinion, as appears from Nairne's letter (*p.* 463) written by his directions (*p.* 461). The Act of Indemnity was passed on 15-26 July, but was found to contain numerous exceptions (*p.* 472). On account of the news that Ormonde was in France and that James had left Italy, the disbanding of the 10,000 men was postponed (*pp.* 292, 316, 331).

Early in June Menzies wrote that James was getting new friends every day, the Church for their own sake grew heartier and heartier, the Tories were united as one man. Though divisions and desertion had been attempted, both the Bishop of Rochester, Shrewsbury and Oxford had laboured incessantly in their respective circles. There were many friends in the army, but the chief persons in it were Marlborough's creatures (*p.* 332).

On May 28–June 9 Oxford wrote to James expressing his zeal for his service and his satisfaction that Mar had the management of his affairs (*p.* 335). The same day Menzies

wrote to excuse himself from not writing more frequently because of the danger of sending letters by post as they were constantly opened and a special decipherer was employed (*p.* 335).

The answer to the memorial from Sir R. Everard as submitted to Queen Mary contained a reference to a marriage intended between James and the Princess of Hesse. Of this the Queen disapproved and desired that it should only be said that James was seriously thinking of marrying without mentioning the person (*p.* 345). Her reason was that she was acquainted with James' proposal for the Princess of Modena, of which no one but herself was aware. It proved, however, too late to alter the answer as the Queen wished, for, before Mar had heard of her wish, the answer had been written out in cipher and actually sent away. However, Mar considered there was no harm in friends thinking that affair had been set about, and, should it chance it had not, it could hardly be disproved but that it had been, and, when the answer was written, it was believed it was being done (*p.* 354). Mar need not have troubled himself, for the answer was part of the contents of the packet entrusted to Lord Glenorchy's governor (*p.* 346) and thrown overboard by him for fear of the Custom House officers (*pp.* 378, 388, 402). Another copy of the answer was sent over by Capt. Ogilvie's cousin (*pp.* 402, 406, 412). Copies of it were to be made by Menzies and sent to Lords Oxford and Arran and the Bishop of Rochester (*p.* 415).

James Murray wrote in July near the close of the session that matters had been so managed that the three parties subsisted separately without any understanding with each other, so that all projects for drawing the Tories into either of the other parties had been defeated, and requested that James should write to Bromley and Shippen to thank them for their services and also to Lord Bathurst to thank him for the 1,000*l.* he had contributed. Murray also forwarded a memorial (not now to be found among the Stuart Papers) prepared from minutes taken in the presence of and by the advice of the Bishop of Rochester and some other friends (*p.* 453). This letter and memorial were brought over by Kelly (*p.* 483) and were enclosed to James in Mar's letter of 30 July (*p.* 481), from which it appears that the memorial suggested that some of the existing ministry in England should be applied to, as they found they would hold out but a little longer without assistance from the Prince of Wales, whom they dreaded and abhorred. The memorial represented that King George and his son were on worse terms than ever, and that the former had resolved that the latter should never have England. Mar had replied that he doubted not but James would do as his friends in England advised him, but he must be more particularly informed of the persons to be applied to, and the time and manner of doing it. Mar

himself could not understand who were meant and doubted if either Cadogan, Stanhope or Sunderland could be brought to have such thoughts (*p.* 497).

Attempts had been made to induce Walpole to join the Tories, with no other success than that he had listened to the proposals (*p.* 331). It was suggested that he might be won over by money (*p.* 340), a suggestion that James approved of (*p.* 396).

A Mr. Jemison carried in August a message to England from Dillon. It stated that the King of Sweden had given full powers to negotiate with the Czar, and that, as the latter was most desirous to come to an accommodation, it was reasonably hoped they would come to a happy conclusion, and, if so, that they would find it their interest to espouse James' cause. In that case a considerable sum would be absolutely necessary. It was conceived that a general collection would not be a proper method, for fear of discovery, but that twenty of the principal English Jacobites might raise 5,000*l.* each, to be repaid with interest after the restoration. However much the King of Sweden and the Czar should be willing to enter heartily into James' interest, they had not money or credit to make the necessary preparations for any great enterprise, which proved the necessity of supplying them with the above sum, and, should that be insufficient, James would endeavour to get some succour from his friends on that side of the water. The Bishop might keep whatever he might collect, either in his hands or in those of whomsoever he thought most proper, till he received directions about the disposal of it. Ormonde and Mar were in perfect harmony. The former was on his journey; the latter had gone to Liége to be nearer the meeting-place, and, as he could not appear publicly, Jerningham would come to the meeting and receive any further necessary instructions from Mar. The bearer had powers to collect money from friends in Ireland (*p.* 520). This message gave great satisfaction in England (*p.* 559). People in Scotland were alarmed at a groundless report that John Paterson, Mar's secretary, had turned traitor (*p.* 524).

Letters were sent over from England the end of August from the Bishop of Rochester to James and Mar (printed in the *Stuart Papers*), from Oxford to Queen Mary and to Mar (*pp.* 543, 544), and from Mr. Cæsar to Mar (*p.* 545). All three urged the importance of James marrying. Oxford desired that James should come nearer England, for it was impossible to consult him when at so great a distance. The Bishop undertook to revise James' declaration and urged the importance of secrecy. He did not think much could be done to gain particular men by particular applications. Things should be so ordered that men should see where their own and the public interest lay. When that came to pass, they would soon find proper persons to declare their minds to.

Mr. Cæsar hoped that their friends (*i.e.* the King of Sweden and the Czar) might come before the winter was too far advanced. That time would be the most favourable; parliament would not be sitting, the fleet was expected home daily to be laid up, and the forces were not above 18,000 men and so dispersed that it would be near a month before 10,000 could be drawn together, and the fear of risings would prevent even that number being assembled. Many of the officers had been turned out and disobliged and the common soldiers were generally as well disposed as could be wished. The turning people out of civil employments and the number of exceptions in the Act of Grace had so disgusted the most powerful of the Whigs that Cæsar believed they would be passive, if not active, on a fair prospect of success. The firmness of the Tories continued, and nothing but utter despair, he believed, would alter it. He returned thanks for James' portrait, which had been sent to his wife.

The Bishop's temper and his old grudge against Oxford, though the latter had been the first to recommend to James that the Bishop should be chiefly employed by him (*pp.* 418, 440), were a constant source of trouble. Oxford again and again declared that he had done all in his power to help him in good humour. He was particularly annoyed at Ormonde being no longer with James, considering his departure was a trick of Mar's and Oxford's (*p.* 299). He complained that he was not informed of opportunities of writing abroad (*pp.* 409, 418), and that he was not shown Mar's letters but only short extracts made by Menzies to be verbally explained, and that, having heard no advice of any consequence, he concluded he was left out of the secret (*pp.* 453, 485, 503). He had, in addition, a suspicion that Menzies had not been honest about the 5,000*l.* received by the Bishop and entrusted by him to Menzies for transmission. Mar urged Menzies to give a speedy account and to forward whatever balance remained in his hands, Inese having received only between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* (*p.* 415). Mar wrote to the Bishop on 3 July denying the reported differences between Ormonde and himself and asking for his opinion on James' proposed declaration. This letter put the Bishop for the present in good humour (*p.* 541) and dissipated his groundless jealousy that affairs were kept a secret from him (*p.* 546), though he could not get rid of his prejudices against Oxford (*p.* 555).

A paper on *p.* 97 gives an account of the money collected in England under the power given to Father Southcott through Jerningham the goldsmith. (See the last volume.) It seems that Jerningham had advanced to the Swedish ambassador 2,000*l.* more than he actually got. Southcott never informed Queen Mary or her people anything of this till the day of payment, and the Queen was forced to sell or

pawn some of her jewels to raise the money. The Queen therefore forbade Southcott from meddling further in her concerns (*pp.* 398, 416). This unexpected demand with the credits for Ormonde's and Jerningham's journeys had so exhausted the fund out of which James' adherents received their pensions that at the end of June it was represented to Mar that the pensions must be discontinued and it was suggested that he should inform the recipients. He declined the ungrateful office and asked Dillon and Inese to represent to the Queen the disastrous consequence to James of such a step (*p.* 397). However, James wrote in July to the Queen that he had enough to continue all the pensions for a good while (*p.* 462), which Mar was very glad of, since cutting them off would have had a very bad effect for James (*p.* 523).

The controversy between Bishop Hoadley and the Lower House of Convocation, which led to the suspension of the sittings of Convocation for business till the middle of the nineteenth century, is alluded to on *pp.* 316 and 331. The principal pamphlets of Hoadley and his opponents were sent by Mar to Dr. Leslie (*p.* 392).

Early in March Mar wrote that Lord Wharton had recovered from the small-pox, but that his mother had "walked off," *i.e.* died (*pp.* 95, 96). This is inconsistent with the date of her death as given in the *Complete Peerage*, which is February, 1715-16, a year earlier. Later on he is spoken of as acting an unworthy part (*p.* 418) and as entirely devoted to pleasure (*p.* 538).

When James left Avignon, General Gordon, Clanranald and several other Highland chiefs were sent to live in or about Toulouse or Bordeaux (*p.* 191). Clanranald gives an amusing account of how some of them, from the seclusion in which they lived, were taken for a gang of robbers and had been in danger of getting into trouble (*p.* 192).

When Mar, Dillon and Inese concluded in April that the King of Sweden was most probably going on with his expedition to England they agreed that, while Ormonde should go to Liége to be in readiness, Tullibardine should set out for Bordeaux to meet the chiefs who were in that neighbourhood and go over with them to the Highlands (*pp.* 160, 169, 175). Richard Barry, of Bayonne, was written to, to have a ship ready to transport Tullibardine and the other chiefs (*p.* 200), and to get arms and ammunition ready to be sent with them (*p.* 170). Tullibardine accordingly set out from Pesaro on 23 April, accompanied by Brigadier Campbell (*p.* 208). They arrived at Toulouse on 17 May, having been delayed by bad weather, and went on the 19th to the neighbourhood of Bordeaux with Campbell of Glendarule (*pp.* 252, 254) and reached Bordeaux by the 26th (*p.* 279), from which Tullibardine went to Libourne, to live there in retirement till otherwise ordered (*p.* 320). In June Glendarule wrote to Mar his opinion that in

case of a Swedish invasion they should not wait to leave France till they heard of the King of Sweden's arrival in England, but should be in the Highlands about the time of the Swedish landing in England. They should carry with them a supply of arms and ammunition (*p.* 305). Tullibardine's brother, Lord George Murray, the future Jacobite commander-in-chief in the '45, had apparently been very extravagant and caused his brother much anxiety (*pp.* 389, 505). He joined him at Angoulême in July (*pp.* 458, 505).

Clanranald and Glendarule suggested that overtures should be made to Lovat, whose company had been disbanded (*p.* 132), and who was "a hot man of much passion and resentment, much given to his private interest" (*p.* 203), and the last ventured on his own responsibility to approach him through a correspondent who was Lovat's near cousin as well as his own (*pp.* 193, 203), but nothing came of it. Tullibardine had offered, if Lovat should do James some remarkable service, to waive his quarrel with him, occasioned by Lovat's outrage on his great aunt, the Dowager Lady Lovat.

The Master of Glenorchy, the grandson of the first Earl of Breadalbane, a young man of 21, was travelling in France. Early in March Glendarule was sent by Mar to Angers with letters to him from James and Mar. He found him at Poitiers and travelled with him and his governor to Toulouse. Glenorchy received the letters graciously and declared he would always be ready to obey James' commands (*pp.* 104, 167, 307). The old Earl died in March and Glenorchy's father then succeeded to the title. Glendarule received in May a most kind letter from Glenorchy at Paris, in answer to one in which he had advised him to go home at once, for it was there he could do James the best service, and to see his cousin Campbell of Calder, and commending to him Campbell of Achinbreak and Campbell of Lochneall (*pp.* 306, 307). Glendarule considered that Glenorchy could take the place of Argyle and with his own and his friends' interest secure all the Campbells for James (*pp.* 320, 425).

Mar wished to see Glenorchy and his governor before they left Paris, but feared that an interview might cause inconvenience to both of them and also prejudice the affair in which he was employing the governor, which was to carry over an important packet to Sir R. Everard or James Murray with a key to the new cipher he was sending to London (*pp.* 345-7). This packet, however, the governor threw overboard, being afraid he could not save it from the Custom House officers (*p.* 380).

In March news came of the decline of the Duke of Argyle's favour at Court, that many of his friends were dismissed from their employments (*pp.* 126, 187) and his whole party disgraced (*p.* 193). The three Highland independent companies commanded by Lord Lovat, Campbell of Fannab,

and Col. Grant were disbanded (*p.* 132). Argyle's brother, Lord Ilay, was also disgraced. Mar, thinking by some things that had lately passed between Madame de Mezières and Ilay that it might be possible as things stood to gain him and his brother, sent over in April Fanny Oglethorpe, Madame's youngest sister, with the heads of what she was to say to Ilay (*p.* 200). These heads are given on *p.* 270. She returned in May, having succeeded beyond Mar's expectations. Though no engagement had been entered into, yet in Mar's opinion what had passed was an equivalent. Ilay made a special condition that no one but James and Mar should know anything of these negotiations, naming specially Ormonde and St. Germains (*p.* 240). Mar wrote, 20 May, a long letter to Ilay urging him and his brother to join James' cause and giving a sketch of the assistance that might be reasonably expected from Sweden, Russia and other powers. Lord Orrery was suggested as a medium of communication between him and Argyle and the English Jacobites (*p.* 255). James highly approved of these negotiations (*p.* 317). The English Jacobites had independently suggested that attempts should be made to gain Argyle and Ilay (*p.* 340). A pardon to them was drawn by Mar and sent to James to be signed and lodged in the hands of M. de Mezières (*pp.* 261, 272). The pardon and James' letter to M. de Mezières are given on *p.* 369. Mar also suggested to James Murray to try the brothers as if entirely of himself (*p.* 441). Early in July Mrs. Oglethorpe, who had given Ilay Mar's letter, received a note from him explaining the reasons of his silence, which her daughter Fanny gave to Mar, who forwarded it to James (*pp.* 451, 456). The Duke and his brother and their followers voted for Lord Oxford's acquittal (*pp.* 452, 456), which led to a renewal of the friendship between them (*p.* 545). The negotiations with Argyle and Ilay continued till the following spring, and went so far that on 10 March, 1718, James signed a patent conferring an English earldom on Ilay (title left in blank), but they ultimately proved abortive.

Dr. Charles Leslie, who acted as chaplain to James' adherents of the Church of England, left Pesaro on 11 May (*p.* 245) and went to Paris on the ground of the climate not suiting his health. Paterson feared that a bad use might be made of his departure, especially as his son Robert was very angry and fancied that James was displeased with him, and that the latter might give out that, since Ormonde left, he found himself and his father so neglected that they could not hope for protection in Italy (*p.* 230). To counteract such insinuations Paterson wrote to W. Gordon, the Paris banker, the true version (*p.* 231). Mar also informed Mr. Weddele Lord Glenorchy's governor, to prevent any misunderstanding in England, of the real reason of Dr. Leslie's departure, adding that James was going to ask those of his people in Italy who belonged to Dr. Leslie's congregation whether

they would prefer to have either Mr. Barclay or Mr. Cooper, two clergymen of the Church of England who had been at Avignon, or both of them, sent for (*p.* 346). Mar also wrote to Lord Oxford to the same effect and desired to know if he could recommend anyone to take Dr. Leslie's place (*p.* 408), about which Oxford promised to make enquiries (*p.* 545). In July both Barclay and Cooper were summoned to Urbino (*p.* 463).

James' Protestant subjects were less tolerantly treated in France. Mr. Thorpe, having intended to give those at St. Germains the Communion, was ordered to leave the town. Mr. Thorpe bore this treatment very well and said that, though he was afraid it would do mischief in England if known there, he would do his best to stifle it; but some of the Protestants complained that, though the Bishops of Toul allowed their meetings at Bar, and in the Pope's country itself no such strict inquiry was made, they were treated more hardly at St. Germains than anywhere in the world, though they expected most favour there. They were particularly incensed against the Prior who had informed the Regent through Cardinal de Noailles, and complained that he had not first acquainted Lord Middleton, not knowing that the Queen had ordered him to act in all such matters according to his own conscience and the directions of the Court of France without communicating with her (*p.* 466). Mr. Thorpe was ultimately allowed to go to St. Germains when he pleased, provided he held no assembly or exercised any ecclesiastical function (*p.* 479).

The Earl of Peterborough arrived at Calais on 11 August, where he was received with military honours (*p.* 510) and at Paris on the 13th (*p.* 525). The day before he arrived Queen Mary received a letter sent from England stating that Peterborough intended to assassinate James (*p.* 509). She at once sent the bearer with the letter to Mar, who thought the message was due to the zeal of James' friends, but did not believe that any man of any reputation, much less one of that quality, was capable of undertaking so vile a thing, and did not think it necessary to send an express with the news to James (*p.* 517). However, Peterborough's sudden arrival decided the Queen to send Frank Strickland as an express to James, Dillon considering that reiterated advertisements merited some attention and that prudence required that nothing be omitted to prevent accidents. It was certain that Peterborough had had several private conferences with King George and had supped with him the week before he left England (*pp.* 525, 528). Peterborough's alleged design was the common talk in England (*pp.* 528, 530) and also in Paris (*p.* 534). James on Strickland's arrival sent Capt. Cockburne to reside at Bologna to get as exact information as possible of all the strangers passing through with the intention of coming to Urbino. He carried a letter of recommendation to Cardinal Origo, the legate, and was to explain to him James'

reasons for this precaution. James also requested that, if one Douglas should come within the bounds of the legation he should be arrested and kept in custody till orders should be received from Rome about him (*p.* 547). This Douglas is probably the person of that name who appears in previous volumes of the Calendar as intending to murder James.

Early in April Capt. Thomas Gordon, who had been broke, arrived in Paris and waited very privately on Queen Mary (*pp.* 170, 176). He afterwards entered the Russian service and became the well-known admiral. Camocke, another Jacobite captain, proposed fitting out a 40-gun ship at the expense of several of James' loyal subjects, provided that permission could be obtained for their admission with their prizes into Swedish ports (*p.* 492). Mar replied that he did not see any reason for James not giving the commission requested, but, till the desired allowance from the King of Sweden could be obtained, which it could not be presumed he would give in his present situation, that commission would be useless (*p.* 527).

Lord Mar's son at Westminster School acted in a play very well (*p.* 420). He met with a bad accident by a fall from a horse, but recovered (*p.* 472).

An offer was made to James to discover to him the secret of the philosopher's stone (*p.* 337).

A loyal Quaker, who had kept a public house in the North of Scotland, had been forced to fly to France for his loyalty. He made his way to Avignon "through an unknown tongue," and thence by land to Rome, where, though he could not join in all the ceremonies of the Church, he declared to the Pope that he had a great love and veneration for him because of his great title as head and overseer of Christ's Church and because of his great kindness to King James (*pp.* 562, 567).

James Gibbs, the architect, wrote to Mar in July, promising to send him a case of instruments (*p.* 568).

No peerages were conferred by James during the period included in this volume, but Robert Arbuthnot of Rouen, Dr. Arbuthnot's brother, was created a baronet of Scotland in August, 1716 (*p.* 56).

In May Menzies, the Jacobite agent in England, began to use a new cipher, being afraid that the key to the old one had been discovered by the Government, viz.,

Barker	stands for	Lord North and Grey.
Barker and Barrows	,,	the Whigs.
Berdo	,,	Mar.
Black	,,	H. Straiton.
Bostock	,,	Bishop of Rochester.
Brandy, a gallon of	,,	1,000*l.*
Bowles	,,	Sir W. Wyndham.
Brank	,,	Lord Strafford.

Brownswood *or* Brown-sword	stands for	Lord Portmore.
Bullock	,,	Mr. Cæsar.
Canary wine	,,	ships or fleet.
Carse	,,	C. Kinnaird.
Clear	,,	James.
Crowder	,,	Mar.
Davanda	,,	King of Sweden.
De la Cruce	,,	Marlborough.
De la Rue	,,	C. Kinnaird.
De Witt, Jan	,,	Queen Mary.
Driver	,,	the Army.
du Bourg	,,	Menzies.
Duprise	,,	James.
Dutton	,,	Dillon.
Eelkine *or* Elkin	,,	James Hamilton.
Emmot	,,	Lord Arran.
French and Davies	,,	
Garford	,,	the Regent.
Griffith	,,	Mar.
Holyoak	,,	King of Sweden.
Huckle	,,	Lord Stanhope.
Hutchinson	,,	Inese.
King	,,	a Tory.
Lamburne	,,	Berwick.
Maynard	,,	Lord Lansdown.
Mercer, Isaac	,,	Lord Wharton.
Meyer	,,	Ormonde.
Morpeth	,,	James Murray.
Morton	,,	Menzies.
Muslin	,,	money.
Nevil	,,	King George.
Nisbet	,,	Lord Cadogan.
Oliver, Olley	,,	Lord Oxford.
Picture	,,	a declaration.
Pluckny	,,	Lord Oxford.
Rivers	,,	Inese.
Robins	,,	Holland.
Rook	,,	James Murray.
Savage	,,	Lord Shrewsbury.
Scougal	,,	H. Straiton.
Seabrook, Mynheer	,,	James.
Shard	,,	Prince of Wales.
Sheppard	,,	the Czar.
Steele	,,	Bishop of Rochester.
Stubbs	,,	Mr. St. Amand.
Tracy	,,	a Tory.
Tuchin	,,	Sir R. Everard.
Waldo, David	,,	Lord Dupplin.
Walton	,,	Ormonde.
West	,,	Sir W. Wyndham.

Wigly	stands for	Lord Shrewsbury.
Wilkinson or Wilson	,,	James Hamilton.
Worthy, Mrs.	,,	Anne Oglethorpe.
Yates	,,	the Church.
Also any Christian name beginning with		A means Queen Mary.
,,	,,	B ,, King George.
,,	,,	C ,, his son.
,,	,,	D ,, Dillon.
,,	,,	E ,, Menzies.
,,	,,	F ,, Mar.
,,	,,	G ,, King of Sweden.
,,	,,	P ,, James.
,,	,,	W ,, Inese.
,,	,,	Z ,, Bishop of Rochester.

There is no key to the following cipher used between Mar and Tullibardine and Campbell of Glendarule, but many of the words are keyed in the letters themselves. The keyed words are printed in Roman letters, those of which the interpretations are guessed in italics.

Amond.

Anderson	stands for	Gen. Gordon.
Anster	,,	the Czar.
Arnold	,,	the Emperor.
Ascot	,,	King of Spain.
Ashby	,,	King of Sweden.
Atkin	,,	King George.
Bairly	,,	Mar.
Baker	,,	Argyle.
Baly, Bright	,,	Ormonde.
Belson	,,	Mar.
Berry	,,	*Mar.*
Bing	,,	Marlborough.
Black	,,	Lord Ilay.
Brewer	,,	*Argyleshire.*
Broomer	,,	Mar.
Broun	,,	Campbell of Glendarule.
Caumont *or* Chaumont and Cutler	,,	Tullibardine.
Crawford	,,	Lord Seaforth.
Dempster	,,	*Lord Breadalbane.*
Dumont	,,	Brigadier Campbell.
Edwards	,,	Lord G. Murray.
Egartie	,,	Lord Glenorchy.
Galby	,,	Brigadier Campbell.
Gaven	,,	Major Simon Fraser.
Gilbert	,,	Gen. Gordon.
Gorin *or* Goring	,,	Gen. Dillon.

Graly.

Gregs	stands for	Clanranald.
Holmes	..	a major.
Janson	..	*James.*
Jones.	,,	*Macdonald of Keppoch.*
Johnstoun	,,	Sir H. McClean.
Kerling	,,	*H. Maule.*
Kerman	,,	Lockhart of Carnwath.
Kingly	,,	Richard Barry.
Kircly.	..	*Sir Hector McClean's uncle.*
Knightly	,,	*Col. John Hay.*
Knilton	,,	J. Macleod, junior.
Landy		
Laumont	,,	Sir Donald Macdonald.
Lawson	,,	James.
Lessington	,,	Campbell of Glendarule.
Longhorn	,,	W. Gordon of Paris.
Lormer	,,	Stuart of Appin.
Lyburn	,,	R. Gordon of Bordeaux.
Merry	,,	*the Highland gentlemen.*
Mifton	,,	*the Highlands.*
Muntly	,,	the Highlanders.
Nasby	,,	Spain.
Nash	,,	*Germany.*
Nelson	,,	France.
Nidcot	,,	Holland.
Nifton	,,	Italy.
Northwood	,,	Tullibardine.
O'Neale	,,	England.
Pedler	,,	*the Isles.*
Perry	,,	the Whigs.
Pooly	,,	Scotland.
Poor	,,	*Scotland.*
Price	,,	James.
Quelby	,,	Brussels.
Quigly	,,	Paris.
Quimper	,,	Rome.
Quinlo	,,	Pesaro.
Quivers	..	Bordeaux.
Renter	,,	the Indemnity.
Simson	,,	ships.
Sooth	,,	*sea.*
Tickler	,,	*ammunition.*
Tilmon	,,	swords.
Tomly	,,	targes.
Tobin	,,	*pistols.*
Tomson	,,	*flints.*
Torpet.		
Trapper	,,	*a battle.*
Trimston	,,	fusils.
Tully	,,	*cannon.*

The new words in the cipher used with Charles Kinnaird and Tom Bruce are as follows :—

Carmigny	stands for	*Ormonde.*
Forbes	,,	Earl Marischal.
Johnston	,,	*James.*
Knightly	,,	*C. Kinnaird.*
La Grange.		
La Haye.	,,	General Hamilton.
Longford.		
Ratray.		
Rutherfoord	,,	*the Turks.*
Trumble *or* Turnbull	,,	*Ezekiel Hamilton.*

There are no new words in the cipher used with Dr. Erskine, Charles Erskine and Sir H. Stirling, but Berendahl and Martiniere have been found keyed as King George and the Czar as conjectured in the last volume.

In the Paterson-Jerningham cipher Bernard is probably Col. O'Beirne, Black is certainly General Poniatowski, Boswell John Hamilton, and Davies the Czar.

F. H. BLACKBURNE DANIELL.

CORRIGENDA.

p. 126, line 24, *for* WALTER GRAHAME to [JAMES III] *read* WALTER GRAHAME (J. MACLEOD, JUNIOR) to [COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE].

p. 127, line 17, *add, Enclosed in Glendarule's letter of* 20 *April.*

p. 187, line 10, *for* "(*? James*)" *read* "(*? King of Sweden*)."

p. 188, 9 *lines from bottom, for* "Jobson Inese" *read* "Jobson (Inese)."

p. 404, 2 *lines from bottom, for* "toleave" *read* "to leave."

p. 548, line 18, *after* Smith *insert* (? England).

THE STUART PAPERS

AT

WINDSOR CASTLE.

BELONGING TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

VOL. IV.

Signor Vigarani.

[1687.]—General account of the receipts from the salt works of Brouage and the Isle of Ré for the rent of 3 *sols* a bushel, which belonged to the late Duchess of Modena, from 1669 to 1685, amounting in all to 310,223 *livres*, 13 *sols*.

In 1658 the late Cardinal Mazarin purchased a rent of 11 *sols* on every bushel of salt made in the salt works of Brouage, the Isle of Ré and other smaller ones in that province for 420,000 *livres*, with power to dispose of the same in favour of his heirs and without any power of redemption.

On the Cardinal's death the rent was divided according to his will, and the Duchess of Modena received 3 *sols* a bushel. With particulars about the management of the said rent, for which Vigarani was agent from 1668 to 1685. Vigarani also gives the amount of the rent for 1686 and offers, if employed by the Queen, to remit to her to London 16,000 *livres per annum*, payable quarterly. 2½ *pages*. *Italian*.

Accounts.

[1687.]—Of the rents of the Hotel de Ville at Paris left by Cardinal Mazarin to his niece, the late Duchess of Modena, with various particulars about them, and also of her rent upon salt mentioned in the last document. 2½ *pages*. *Italian*.

Account.

1693.—Of the salaries of the servants of the Queen, the Prince and the Princess, and of pensions and lodging money for the last quarter of 1693, amounting in all to 35,249 *livres*, 4 *sols*, 6 *deniers*.

STATEMENT.

1694, June 12.—Taken from the journal of the Bank of SS. Giacomo and Vittoria at Naples relating to a sum of 688 *lire*, 1 *soldo*, 2 *danari* payable to the Governors of the Monte di Ruffo, instituted by Don Fabrizio di Ruffo, Prior in Bagnara. *Copy dated* 4 *Nov.*, 1718, *Naples, attested by the Archivist of the Bank, with certificate by Felice d'Errico, notary public, that the extract is in the handwriting of the Archivist, who is personally known to him. Then follow certificates by Antonio Caietano Frosio that this copy has been compared with the original extract, which was shown to him and returned to the exhibiter and by Cardinal Annibale Albani, Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church, that Frosio is Secretary and Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, both dated* 26 *June*, 1722, *with seal of the Camerlengo.* 15½ *pages. Italian.*

STATEMENT.

1695, Thursday, 27 January.—Taken from the journal of the Bank and Monte of the Poor of the Name of God at Naples relating to 6,721 *lire*, 2 *soldi*, 9 *danari* standing to the credit of the Monte di Ruffo, instituted by Don Fabrizio Ruffo, Prior of Bagnara. 30 *pages. Copy attested by the Archivist of the Bank, with certificate by Paolo del Vecchio, notary at Naples, that the Archivist is known to him, and that the copy is in his hand. Then follow certificates by Antonio Caietano Frosio and by Cardinal Annibale Albani similar to those appended to the last document.* 31½ *pages. Italian.*

LEGAL ARGUMENT.

1696, June 3.—In favour of the right of Margherita Maria Mazarina Martinozzi to stand in the place of the Monte di Pieta of Zagaroli with regard to 10,000 [? *crowns*] paid by her to the Monte di Pieta to satisfy the interest on a sum borrowed by Prince Nicolo Ludovisi from the Monte, Queen Mary Beatrice having succeeded to the rights of the said Margherita Martinozzi, with extracts from the books of the Monte and citations from legal authorities in support of that contention. *Partly in Latin and partly in Italian.* 20 *pages.*

JAMES II. AND VII.

1698, April 12. St. Germains.—Letters patent creating Virgilio Davia, Senator of Bologna, a peer of Scotland, by the titles of Baron Davia, Viscount of Moneydie, and Earl of Almond, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, in consideration of the many proofs he has given of his zeal for the King's service, and also of the services of his wife, Vittoria Davia Montecuculi, to the Queen from her infancy. *Extracted* 4 December, 1726, from a book in the Senatorial Chancery at Bologna, entitled *Diversorum ab anno* 1692 *usque ad* 1721. 13 *pages.*

JAMES II. to FRANCIS PLOWDEN, Comptroller of the Household.

1701, June 28. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Richard Pemberton to be Yeoman of the Pantry.

JAMES II. to COL. NATHANIEL HOOKE.

1701, August 19.—Granting him his discharge, as he wishes to take service under other princes, and certifying that he has always served loyally and diligently. *Latin.*

AUGUSTUS, KING OF POLAND.

1701, August 30. Warsaw.—Diploma restoring to Prince James Sobieski the estate (*œconomia*) of Saul as security for 100,000 Imperial *thalers*, to be held by him for 5 years from the Feast of St. John the Baptist last past or till the said sum be repaid, with a proviso that, if the said sum be not repaid before the end of the said 5 years, it shall remain in the possession of the said Prince, his successors or assigns; for a further term of 3 years, and so on, the said Prince, his successors or assigns, to receive the rents and profits thereof while he or they hold it. *Latin. Copy.*

W. DELEBEICHLINGEN to PRINCE JAMES SOBIESKI.

1701, September 3. Warsaw.—Not doubting that he will see, by the restitution of the estate of Szawel to him, the very sincere intention of his Majesty the King to satisfy him. *French.* 4 *pages.*

INSTRUCTIONS sent by MR. LESLIE.

1702, February.—When it shall please God to put us in possession of our kingdom of England, we promise to govern according to the laws, and to protect and preserve all our subjects of the English Church by law established in the full enjoyment of all their legal rights, privileges and immunities and in the sole possession of all their churches, universities, colleges and schools, and that, whenever any bishopric or other dignity or benefice in our nomination shall be vacant, we shall take care to fill them by the most worthy members of the same communion.

And, if it shall then appear that those of the English Church have by their assistance contributed to our restoration, we further promise for their consideration and for their greater security that we will give up during our reign our right of nomination to the bishoprics and other dignities and benefices which are at the disposal of the Crown, and shall grant a commission to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to four bishops of the same communion to propose for every vacancy three subjects, of whom we shall choose one, but this to be without prejudice for the future to the undoubted right of the Crown.

With the same condition we are willing to remit (but only during our reign) the tenths and first fruits due to the Crown to those of the bishops and clergy who shall return to their duty, and make amends for their former faults by trying to reclaim their flocks, but this favour is not to extend to those who persist in their error, and who by renouncing the principles of the English Church cease to have any claim to this favour, and this concession is not to establish any right against our legitimate successors.

As on the one hand we solemnly promise to govern according to the laws and to maintain inviolably the liberties and properties of our subjects, on the other we do not oblige ourselves to persecute those of our religion or any of the other Nonconformists solely on account of their religion, but we shall leave to our first Parliament the care of regulating a just and equitable relaxation of the laws at present in force against the Catholics. *French.*

Queen Anne.

1702, May [4–]15. Kensington.—Declaration of war against France and Spain. (Printed in Tindal, *History of England. Vol. I., p.* 546, *note.*) *French translation.*

Account.

1703, November.—Showing the monthly salaries of the servants of the Queen Dowager and the Princess, and for the stables, amounting to 12,386 *livres*, 7 *sols* and 2 *deniers*, and the quarterly pensions as paid in September, 1703, amounting to 1,265 *livres*, 16 *sols*, 9 *deniers*. *Endorsed*, "The late Q. Mother's establishment of salaries and pensions," and therefore later than May, 1718.

Capt. Mac Elligot and six others.

1707, February 23.—Certificate of the gentle birth of Richard O'Mulryan, the eldest son of Malachy O'Mulryan, of Limerick, and grandson of Malachy O'Mulryan of Dunumaleguard and elsewhere. *French.*

Specification.

1707, May 8. Breslau.—Of jewels, consisting of various diamond and emerald ornaments, of the Prince Royal [of Poland]. Signed, Elisabetha, Princess Royal. *Seal. German.*

Proposals.

1707, June 9. Radeborg.—By Wilhelm Ernst Bernhard Vitzthum von Castädt on behalf of his Royal Majesty in Poland, Elector of Saxony, and by Marshal Stephen a Stoh Stocki, commissary of James, Prince Royal of Poland. 6 *pages. German.*

JAMES, ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM, RICHARD, BISHOP OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE, LORD BRITTAS and six others.

1708, September 24.—Certificate that Owen O'Rourke, grand chambellan to the Duke of Lorraine and major of his guards, is son to Con O'Rourke, son to Con, son to Tiernan, son to Owen, etc., ancient heirs and possessors of the estate of Carha in Leitrim and to Dorothy O'Connor, daughter to Bryan, son to Charles, son to Charles, all hereditary chiefs of the house of O'Connor, Sligo, and undoubted proprietors of the great and ancient estate belonging to that family, and further that the house of O'Rourke is one of the noblest and most ancient houses in the kingdom, and that in 1172, when Henry II. invaded that kingdom, Tiernan O'Rourke was by ancient succession and birth-right sovereign prince of Breffny, that he and his successors, having submitted to the crown of England with the rest of the Irish nation, have enjoyed for several ages the county of Leitrim as their peculiar patrimony with rights and privileges over a great number of vassals till reduced by the different revolutions in that kingdom, that the gentlemen of that family have been considerable enough to raise two regiments at their own expense for the late King's service in the last war, and the said Owen O'Rourke, being lieut.-colonel to one of the said regiments, came into France and served with the particular esteem of all his countrymen, and finally that he is without any manner of doubt lawfully and lineally descended from the said Tiernan O'Rourke, whose genealogy bears up to the remotest antiquities of the nation with all the marks of an eminent house. *Copied from the original in the hand of the King's genealogist in Paris.*

M. DE VOISIN to M. DE BONREPOS DE LA PEROUZE.

1709, September 25. Versailles.—I have received your letter of the 2nd informing me that the King of Spain has chosen you as one of his aide-de-camps. I have informed his Majesty thereof, who finds it good you continue in that capacity during the campaign, but that after it you should rejoin your regiment. *French.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1709, December 11.—I have seen by your letter of 6 November that notwithstanding the proposals made you at Madrid you are determined to return to your company in the cavalry regiment of Germinon. I have informed the King, who approves of it. *French.*

THOMAS BRUCE.

1712 or 1713.—Reasons for there being a Secretary for Scotland into whose hands the conduct of Scots affairs should

be put, who is entirely acquainted with the interests, alliances, qualities and merits of the people in those parts, and who therefore should be a Scotsman of quality, the chief article of whose management would be to procure a good choice of members, both peers and commoners, which resolves into, 1, negotiating the elections below; 2, managing the members above; 3, laying before the Queen and her ministry the claims of such as have been serviceable on these occasions. 5 *pages.*

QUEEN MARY to WILLIAM CRANE, gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber.

1714, November 29. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Michel Bermingham into the place of one of her chirurgeons.

JAMES III.

1715, March 13. Bar le Duc.—Power to the Duke of Ormonde to borrow money for his use with a promise to repay whatever is lent immediately after a restoration. *Holograph. Enclosed in his letter of that date calendared in Vol. I., p.* 352.

JAMES III. to SIR JAMES WISHARD.

1715, March 13. Bar le Duc.—Commission appointing him Vice-Admiral of England. *Copy in Nairne's hand.*

DR. CHARLES LESLIE.

1715, April 26.—"The Church of England's Advice to her Children and to all Kings, Princes and Potentates." (Printed in *Somers Tracts, edited by Walter Scott, Vol. XIII., p.* 676.)

JAMES III.

1715, May 18.—Memoir, printed in *Vol. I., p.* 518. *Copy in Nairne's hand.*

MEMORIAL FROM LORD MAR.

[1715, July 5–16.]—(Printed in *Vol. I., p.* 520). *Copy.*

The EARL OF MAR to CHARLES KINNAIRD.

1715, July 6[–17].—(Printed in *Vol. I., p.* 525.) *Endorsed,* "Original Minutes from the —— to ——. Received by Lord Mar at Avignon, December 21st, 1716. Sent upon desire by Lord Bolingbroke."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to M. DE TORCY.

1715, August [1].—(This and the memoir enclosed are calendared in *Vol. I., p.* 526.) *Copies.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, August.—(Printed in *Vol. I., p.* 526.) *Copy.*

MEMORIAL of the EARL OF BOLINGBROKE.

1715, August 13.—(Printed in *Vol. I., p.* 528.) *Copy.*

JAMES III.

1715, August 21.—Paper. (Printed in *Vol. I., p.* 530.) *Copy in Nairne's hand.*

JAMES III. to JOHN, LORD CLERMONT.

1715, September 1. Bar le Duc.—Commission to be Brigadier General. *Draft.*

GEORGE I. to FRANCIS, DUKE OF PARMA.

1715, September 7. St. James'.—Acknowledging his letters of 2 August delivered by the Duke's envoy extraordinary, Count Giovanni Angelo Gazola, on whose recall he expresses his satisfaction at his conduct, and whom he has charged to express to the Duke his goodwill towards himself and his house. *Latin. Copy.*

JAMES III.

1715, October 10. Instructions. (Printed in *Vol. I., p.* 531.) *Copy in Nairne's hand.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1715, October 10. Bar le Duc.—Commission to be Captain General and Commander-in-chief in England and Ireland. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, October 13. Bar le Duc.—(Printed in *Vol. I., p.* 532.) *Copy in Nairne's hand.*

MINUTES of what was resolved upon by HIS MAJESTY with EARL BOLINGBROKE.

1715, October 14.—(Printed in *Vol. I., p.* 532.) *Copy in Nairne's hand.*

MINUTES agreed upon by HIS MAJESTY with EARL BOLINGBROKE.

1715, October 14.—(Printed in *Vol. I., p.* 533.) *Copy in Nairne's hand.*

JAMES III. to CAPT. GEORGE CAMOCKE.

1715, October 17. Commerci.—Commission to be Admiral of the White Squadron. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF MAR.

1715, October 22.—New commission. (Calendared in *Vol. I., p.* 445.) *Draft.*

JAMES III. to JAMES, MARQUESS OF DRUMMOND.

1715, October 22. Commerci.—Commission to be Lieutenant General of the forces in Scotland. *Draft.*

JAMES III. to THOMAS FORSTER.

1715, October 25. Commerci.—Commission to command till the Duke of Ormonde's arrival. (Calendared in *Vol. I.*, *p.* 448.)

The MARQUESS OF HUNTLY to the MARCHIONESS DOWAGER OF SEAFORTH.

1715, December 23[–1716, January 3]. Gordon Castle.—I know I can write confidently my mind to you without your mentioning to any one the present hint. Our friends taken in England are all now prisoners in London. It's thought the Duke of Ormonde is drowned or is so far missing, that of late it was known neither in France or England what was become of him. The King, as was certainly thought, was at sea, but, it's believed, is returned, since by the conjectures he cannot have been at sea so long safe without landing before now, which there is no account of. It's thought the Government will ere long give indemnity to most, and, if by that time nothing more can be done for our King and country, and he is gone back, I am apt to believe several will accept of peace rather than ruin themselves utterly without reason. A very short time must clear matters, in which I think my cousin should be as easy to others and himself as his safety can allow. I do not believe Earl Sutherland will attack him, and I think the men belonging to the Earl should rather by my cousin be encouraged to desert than hindered, which probably they will very fast if they can safely, as I really think they should. In the meantime I am gathering my people together, and if, after we see what turn things take, I can accordingly give such help to my cousin as may make him very soon rid of his and my enemies. Delay of some days' action diminishes our enemies by desertion, and time makes me stronger either to oppose force to force, or by being in good condition to get the better terms for myself and friends, among whom I shall always count my cousin and all he has concern in. Till I send further notice, you will please take your own method with my cousin about what I advise, without my being seen in the matter by anybody but yourself. I write a very civil letter to my cousin; no doubt you will see it, but I trust myself entirely to you, and I hope the friendly advice may be found of use afterwards, happen what will. *Copy.*

The MARQUESS OF HUNTLY to the MARQUESS OF SEAFORTH.

1715, December 23[–1716, January 3]. Gordon Castle.—I am very glad to hear by Sir John Mackenzie, who was here last night, of your being well and safe, not attacked by the

common enemy, before you and I hope to be in a condition to relieve my dear cousin and help as I wish for his good. I cannot yet determine the time of marching westwards, not knowing when all my people may be brought together and cannon ready I expect from Aberdeen. It's fit to come well provided, that all may be done effectually to our wish. I shall be always glad of opportunities to serve you, when wanted in your greatest difficulties. I shall send you notice two or three days before I march that you may be ready to act your part, as I hope I shall mine for our King and country's good and safety. *Copy.*

Observations on the above Letters.

They are written and signed with the Marquess's own hand, who desired under promise William Mackenzie, the bearer, not to give the Marquess the letter directed for his mother, but to deliver it secretly to her. He did so, but told Lord Seaforth he carried a letter to his mother from the Marquess, whereupon Lord Seaforth got it from her and was surprised to find :—1. That it began with a caution of privacy, as if the writer was to impart a secret. 2. That the secret proved a very bad account of the King's and his faithful subjects' past and present circumstances, and that his Majesty, after being at sea, returned back. 3. That therefore in despair of success several would accept an indemnity, which is plainly they would desert from their noble undertaking and sacrifice their loyalty by submitting to the Usurper. 4. That on these grounds he found an advice to be as easy to himself and others as his safety could allow ; that is, to be quiet and not disturb the enemy or be at any pains or charges for the King further than his own security required. 5. That the Marquess affirmed Lord Sutherland would not attack him, and advised him to suffer that Lord's men to desert, the first part being only an excuse for Huntly's not marching to Inverness as Lord Seaforth pressed, and the other under pretence of desertion to induce that Lord to give free passage to the enemy to get as much provision from Ross as Lord Huntly permitted from Moray, and to pass and repass as freely as he allowed the Grants betwixt Strathspey and Inverness. 6. That Lord Huntly, though gathering his men, yet promises not to move till he sees what turns things take, and that accordingly by having time to gather his men he would be in a better condition to help Lord Seaforth or obtain better terms for himself and friends, a share of which he promises Lord Seaforth, which is that he will not enter into any action for the King till he land, have a stronger party and more probability of success than the Usurper, but, if that should fail, would make terms for himself and friends, which is the most favourable explanation that passage can bear, so that Lord Seaforth perceived he had no more reason to expect any assistance from Lord Huntly than motives to

accept of his base peace, which he would never do. 7. That Lord Huntly desired the Lady to poison her son in his loyalty and duty to his King and country, for, considering the rest of the letter, the injunctions to her would bear no other meaning, especially when he told her he sent her son a very civil letter, that is, a letter of a contrary strain to hers purposely to amuse him. 8. That the letter concluded with a greater caution of secrecy than it began, and recommends what he advised as a thing that would prove of good use afterwards with some other endearing expressions of Lord Seaforth which he thought would most influence the lady.

His letter to Lord Seaforth, though but dilatory, is of another strain and a very civil one, as he terms it, but even it also proves he knew the danger that threatened Lord Seaforth and that he pressed his march to Inverness. The danger he acknowledges by professing his gladness of Lord Seaforth's not being attacked before he hopes to relieve him, and his saying that he cannot determine when to march westward demonstrates clearly he was pressed to it by Lord Seaforth. His excuse is not knowing when his men can be brought together or the cannon ready which he expects, which shows he was in no great haste, for, as most of his men were never thereafter convened but to give up their arms, so he did not bring the cannon from Aberdeen till after Gen. Echlin joined him, as that general in a paper signed by him and dispersed for the Duke's vindication attests, so that his Grace, who so plainly writes that the turn of his march depended on bringing all his men together and the cannons ready, cannot pretend, while those things were undone, to have moved with any design to attack Inverness, or, if he did, he was unjust to Lord Seaforth in not sending him word some days before according to his promise. *The date of these copies and observations is probably the end of* 1716 *or the beginning of* 1717.

John Paterson, Secretary at War, to John Barclay.

1715, December 26[–1716, January 6].—Account of expenses in going north to meet his Majesty, amounting to 15*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, with receipt for 10 guineas equal to 10*l.* 15*s.*, received from John Paterson.

Isobell Wood to John Paterson.

1715, December 27[–1716, January 7]. Forfar.—Receipt for her bill for suppers, brandy, wine, etc., amounting to 26*l.* 8*s.*

James III. to General George Hamilton.

1716, January 6[–17]. Dundee.—Commission to be lieutenant general.

JAMES III. to the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS now in the Usurper's service.

1716, January 17[–28]. Scoon.—Declaration, after reciting the declaration of 20 October, 1715, promising that all officers and soldiers as shall quit the Usurper's service and repair to our royal standard or to that of any of our generals or other chief officers declaring for us, before they enter into any action against us or them, shall not only have all their arrears paid, but the officers shall be received into our service in the same rank at least as they before enjoyed, and to the utmost of our power be encouraged to persist in their duty by further considerable rewards, and each foot soldier shall be immediately paid 20*s.* sterling, and each dragoon coming with his horse, arms and accoutrements 12*l.* sterling, and such 500 as shall be the first to appear in their duty and come in a body or bodies over to our service shall have 20*s.* sterling more immediately paid to each of them, besides what is above promised, and, as a further encouragement to all such as shall come over, we will take care of and provide for the widows and orphans of such as shall be killed in our service, and, whereas several foreigners are brought by the Usurper to oppose us, declaring that on their coming over they shall have the same rewards above promised to our own subjects and their pay shall be conform to the English establishment, and they shall either be employed in garrisons or freely transported to their own countries, if they shall so desire. Perth, printed by Robert Freebairn, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 3 *copies.*

JAMES III.

1716, January 26[–February 6]. Scoon.—Declaration, that, whereas it was absolutely necessary for our service and the public safety that the villages of Auchterarder and Blackford should be burnt, we were therefore at last induced, though with the greatest reluctancy, to give our orders to that effect, which we understand since have been executed, and being therefore resolved to make suitable reparation to our good subjects for their damages sustained on this occasion, it is our will and pleasure that all concerned immediately prepare estimates of their losses and sufferings and deliver the same in writing to their several masters, so that we may order relief and reparation to be made them for what losses and damages they have sustained, and we command the ministers of the parish churches of Auchterarder and Blackford publicly to read this declaration to their congregations immediately after divine service on the next two Sundays, and copies thereof to be affixed to the church doors. Perth, printed by Robert Freebairn.

JAMES III.

1716, January.—Reasons for not assisting at the *Te Deum* at Perth. "I cannot well understand why some people have

laid so much stress on my assisting once at a *Te Deum* joined to the daily service of the Church of England, except they think by it that the people will be imposed on and conclude that I am either a Protestant or in a fair way towards it, and in that case it cannot be wondered I should decline that step, in which, conscience apart, there would be so manifest a dissimulation, and which would at the same time only serve to excite people's expectation, and to make the disappointment of my not changing my religion at last the greater. For it is not to be supposed that men of sense or honour could believe me to play the hypocrite so notoriously as to be a Protestant in exterior and a Catholic in my heart, or to think on t'other hand that once going to church and that alone could quiet people's minds in relation to religion, when they would see by my future conduct that I was not less a Catholic for that. All this being, it is very manifest to me that the point aimed at is an absolute change, at least according to reason it ought to be so, and that I should no sooner have yielded one thing but another would be pressed, the same arguments would be used for one as for t'other, and to think that less than an absolute change would entirely satisfy, I believe, nobody doth believe, all the rest, as I may well call it, is but chicane, much unbecoming both my character and dignity and that reputation of sincerity my interest as well as honour engages me to maintain, and, if I were well known, people would not be so mealy mouthed but speak plain, which, I am sure, I should neither wonder at nor take ill, there being nothing so natural as for all men to desire others should be of the same religion as they, nor more becoming a loyal Protestant than to wish I should condescend to what is so manifestly my interest. But, as my resolution in that respect may be easily concluded, and that except that one main point I have given sufficient proofs of my moderation, of my kindness for my Protestant subjects, and of the happiness they may enjoy under me, the whole of the question must come to this dilemma, either they have and will receive me as a Catholic, or they will not. If the first, why speak more of the matter ? if the last, why not tell me so plainly and send me back, since, though I have and am yet willing to venture my life to relieve them, yet I cannot betray my conscience on any account whatsoever ? It was not, I am sure, either ambition or the prospect of future greatness and happiness that determined me to this undertaking, reputation was the only private view I had in it, and their delivery was my principal object, towards the effecting of which, if they will not join with me, it will be their misfortune more than mine and more sensible to me than my own, but can never be my fault. After this I must appeal to any reasonable man, if I have not on this head done all that was possible for me towards quieting people's minds, or if my conduct can be said to have anything of harshness or bigotry in it. The bare representation of the Jesuits being disagreeable

in England made me part with them as a thing indifferent in itself to religion and what might be pleasing to the generality of my friends. Did not I promise to hear what the Protestants had to say for themselves in due time and place? Did not I send for Mr. Leslie out of England to assist my Protestant servants abroad? I gave them a place to pray in and assemble in my own house, and that they did with less mystery than I have Mass here; I had all my Protestant servants with me at Bar, and all favour and distinction was shown them. As to myself, since my coming here everybody knows I had not so much as a priest with me nor have not now any living constantly at this place. I hear not Mass so much as every day, and, when I do, it is in so private a manner that the last Catholic subject I have could not do it with more caution; and what are the returns I receive for all this, when even that liberty, which in a king would be looked upon as tyranny to refuse to his subjects, is grudged by them to me, who give me in my own person but a sad example of that leniency and moderation in religious matters they preach so much and practise so ill, but which they shall never make me desist from showing to them.

"If, therefore, people would but think seriously of the matter, I am persuaded they would let that matter fall, and in my present unfortunate circumstance not increase my mortifications by pressing upon me what I cannot comply with, and what it is, therefore, for my interest more than my ease should not be mentioned, at least at this time, nay, I may say more, that my affairs being as uncertain as they now are, were I even resolved to change, it would be against my interest to do so now, as must be visible to all thinking men." *Holograph.*

His Majesty's Reasons for abandoning Perth.

[1716, Jan.–Feb.]—The resolution taken Monday, 23 Jan., for abandoning Perth in case of the enemies' approach may seem to some sanguine people as giving up the game by submitting to a retreat which may be of so fatal consequence both at home and abroad, but, when the state of the case is laid open, it must be manifest to all reasonable men there was no other party to take, and that, though it was a bad one, it was the least bad of all those in our power, and indeed the only resource left for keeping some life in a languishing cause.

The first thing to be considered is the different parties we had to take, and the next the consequences of them. They were either to march out and meet the enemy, defend Perth or retire northward.

As to the first, the vast disproportion betwixt the enemy and us in all respects made it absolutely impracticable. They had about 7,000 effectives, we scarce four, ill-armed, and not above 2,500 of them of the clans on whom we could absolutely

depend, the rest not having showed that courage in the last engagement which might have been expected. On this inequality what could be the event of a battle but losing the lives of many brave and honest people and the utter destruction of the rest, and ruin of a cause for which there would be no more resource, deprived as we should then be of those who could alone keep life in it. It may be said the event of battles is always uncertain, and that there have been many examples of a smaller number defeating a greater, which in general cannot be denied, but in our present case, without a miracle, we could never expect success, their superiority made them able to divide and take us in the flank or cut our retreat to the north, while they had still number sufficient to encounter our forces, too small to maintain the passage of the whole course of the Earne, which being then frozen was of no advantage to us to maintain the advantage of a high bank on our side of it, which would indeed have been a great one, could the enemies have not passed above by our want of numbers. It may be said that even in case of a defeat we had still Perth to retire to, but the impracticability of that will be easily seen in the next point to be considered, viz., the defence of that place, whether before or after a battle. In the first place we had little or no powder, and want of provisions *de bouche* was another very essential want, besides that our men are not made to defend places, and the clans themselves would not undertake that their men would perform it to their satisfaction. Besides, the number of the enemy was so great, and the river frozen over made it passable everywhere, that nothing could hinder them from surrounding us on all sides and obliging us to surrender for want of all sorts of provisions, without mentioning their numbers and our want of experience in sieges without one man who understood anything of the matter. I pass over the great train of artillery designed against a place of no manner of strength, which cannot so much as deserve the name of a fortified town, because it is enough demonstrated before how miserable that place is, and that it is but too clear we should make just such another business of it as at Preston, where they in the town had many advantages which we have not, nor yet the rigour of the season, which is pretty equal on both sides. The enemy are able to march to us, they will be equally able, not indeed to lie before the town many days, supposing we could resist them, but to quarter so about it as to block us up absolutely and cut away all retreat from us, for 'tis not to be supposed it would be advisable or practicable to lay all the country about Perth waste, as we are forced to do with some villages on the enemy's side, for, should we do that before they come (without speaking of the [cruelty] of the thing), it would render our own subsistence so difficult that without an enemy's approach we must be starved out of the place ; should we attempt it, after we knew they are once marched, we should have no time to execute it. I believe the above will

prove incontestably the impracticability of the first two parties.

As to the third, many objections may certainly be made ; it may be said that, if after a victory so many of our men went home, what will happen on a retreat of this nature ? that it may discourage friends abroad, and make those in this country less forward and hearty, that the enemy, if we once give ground, will pursue us to the end of the world ; and that abandoning, as we must if pursued, all to the south of Inverness, which is the nearest place we can pretend to make a stand at, we shall be strangely pressed for provisions, and by the abandoning of Aberdeen and the other towns on the coast we make it almost impossible for either succours or intelligence to come to us. I have nothing to object to all this but that I think it still better than utter ruin. As long as our men are in being, we have wherewithal to show our head on a favourable occasion ; their being dispersed, suppose the worst, is preferable to their being (*sic*) and a little disreputation and discouragement to our friends is better than losing the game entirely. Besides, when we have joined Lords Huntly and Seaforth, that will be so great a reinforcement that it may enable us then to make a stand, especially if many of the Highlanders join us in the north, which it is to be hoped they will, though it is much to be apprehended that the rigour of the season is not the only reason of their not having joined me already, which makes it of yet the more consequence not to lose those few we have left and may certainly depend on. Had the whole number of the Highlanders joined us by this time, or had the two Marquesses done their duty in the north and come up to us, there had been a probability of success and a retreat would never have been resolved on, but, without entering into the reasons of other people's conduct and the facts being as they were, we had certainly no other resource left us but a retreat, to gain time and give our friends on the other side leisure to help us one way or other, before we should be out of condition of profiting of their good will and of the effect of it. I make nothing of Inverness not being now in our possession, for Lord Sutherland can as little look us in the face when we come up to him as we can now encounter the enemy. *Endorsed*, "Copy of his Majesty's reasons for abandoning Perth, the resolution of which was taken Jan. 23—Feb. 3, 1716." 4½ *pages.*

James III. to John Ferguson.

1716, Feb. 3[-14]. Montrose.—Commission to be a lieutenant of horse. Minute. *Entry Book* 6, *p.* 1.

James III. to Col. Clephan.

1716, Feb. 3[-14]. Montrose.—Commission to be brigadier general. Minute. *Ibid.*

General Hamilton to the Earl of Bolingbroke.

1716, February.—Memorial of what arms and ammunition will be necessary to be sent immediate for Scotland.

15,000 firelocks with bayonets, powder and ball conform.

1,000 saddles, with holsters, pistols, carbines, carbine belts, horsemen's swords and 1,000 dragoon boots.

6 twelve-pounders and 6 six-pounders and 2,000 ball for each.

2,000 ball of 4*lb.* for the cannon already in Scotland.

10 cwt. of match.

100,000 flints.

108 harnesses for drawing the artillery.

Chargers and ladles, &c., for charging and cleaning the cannon.

6 engineers, 100 cannoneers, 4,000 tents.

Enclosed in his letter of 13 February calendared in *Vol. I.*, *p.* 502.

Brigadier Rattray and 10 other Officers.

1716, Feb. 12[–23].—Certificate that they had been present at the opening of two chests, each containing 4 bags numbered as therein mentioned.

The Marquess of Seaforth.

1716, Feb. 22 [– March 4].—Copy of the receipt calendared in *Vol. II.*, *p.* 3.

Account of the King's Money laid out by the Earl of Mar, besides what was laid out for the paying of the Army.

[1716, Feb. ?]—

For a horse bought of Lord Cumberland (mistake for L[ansdow]n)		*Guineas*	40
For a galloway			8
To Lord Tullibardine at Braemar			50
To Glendarule to lay out on intelligence			20
Sept. 16.	To Lord Tullibardine		50
,, 19.	To do. Lord		100
	Sent to Edinburgh to engage trumpets ..		5
	For some necessary charges at Braemar ..		20
Oct. 11.	To Dr. Abercromby when he was sent into France		20
,, 23.	To Sir John Erskine when he was sent into France		46½
,, 31.	To Mr. John Cunningham of Woodhall, when he came with others from Lord Kenmore		10
Nov. 5.	To Charles Forbes, when he was sent into France		37

			Guineas
Nov.	6.	To Major Duncan Menzies, one of Lord Breadalbane's officers	10
„	7.	To Col. Clephan, General Adjutant	20
„	7.	To Gen. Hamilton	100
„	11.	To Mrs. Margaret Robinson, sent with letters to Edinburgh	4
„	16.	To Campbell of Glenlyon, one of Lord Breadalbane's officers	5
„	17.	To Fraser, one of Fraserdale's officers ..	4
„	17.	To Lochiel to some of his men he was to send home for recruits	12
„	17.	To Appin on the same account	10
„	18.	To Glengarry, Clanranald and Sir John McLean for recruiting their men, who had behaved so well at the battle, 50 each	150
„	20.	To McPherson of Nud, when he was going about recruits	5
„	20.	To Mr. Tulloch, when he was sent into France	20
„	21.	To Mr. McKinnon, when he sent for recruits	5
„	21.	To Sir Donald McDonald's brother when he went home for recruits	50
„	22.	To Hugh Campbell, Calder's grandchild ..	4
„	23.	To Mr. Ogilvie of Boyne	30
„	23.	To Lord Pitsligo	20
„	24.	To Braco, for laying out on intelligence ..	20
„	24.	To Mr. William Erskine, when he was sent to London to the King's friends there	10
„	28.	To Grant of Bandaloch	4
„	30.	To Stewart of Ardcheal, when he went about the King's landing	20
„	30.	To the Laird of Johnstone, when sent into France	20
Dec.	2.	To Capt. Wood by Lord Pitsligo's hands ..	2
„	3.	To Lieut.-Col. McLean of Brolas, who had been severely wounded	10
„	5.	To Mr. St. Clair for buying powder at Edinburgh	50
„	9.	To Mr. Bell, when sent with letters to France	20
„	14.	To Mr. St. Clair, more for buying powder for the use of the army, being 10 *cwt.*	10
„	16.	Sent to Braco for intelligence by Major McPherson	50
„	18.	To Capt. Nairn	10
„	19.	To Gen. Hamilton	100
„	19.	To Mr. Hepburn for going to Fife for intelligence	3
„	22.	To Col. Oliphant	4
„	23.	To Lord Tullibardine by the hands of Balachan	100

			Guineas
Dec.	23.	To Lieut.-Col. McLean of Brolas, when he went for Sir John McLean's recruits ..	10
Jan.	13.	To Lord Tullibardine by the King's orders, when he went to Athole for recruits..	100
„	29.	To the Earl of Linlithgow by the King's order, his own money not being come up	20
„	30.	To Sir William Keith	10
„	30.	To Mark Wood to lay out for intelligence..	10
		Left with the baggage and my aide-de-camp, who had the trust of it, at our coming off from Montrose, besides the money left with the paymaster and what the King left with Gen. Gordon.	515
		Laid out by John Paterson conform to an account stated by him and only on his memory	250
			2,203½
Received at London by the Earl of Mar from Mr. Colclough, 8 Aug., 1715			2,000
Received by the hands of Col. Clephan from Capt. Harry Straiton..			200
			2,200

Two copies, one in Lord Mar's, the other in John Paterson's hand, the last is somewhat the fullest; with another copy of the above account giving the items from 16 *Sept.* to 30 *Jan. inclusive, and another copy in Lord Mar's hand of the earlier part of the account, with the addition that besides the* 20 *guineas John Paterson brought with him from Alloa, he was given* 30 *at Braemar,* 800 *at Mulen and* 20 *by Lord Mar himself at Braemar.*

ACCOUNTS OF SOME DISBURSEMENTS BY JOHN PATERSON BY THE DUKE OF MAR'S ORDERS.

[1716, Feb. ?]—Amounting to 250 *guineas.* With note that the accounts being left in Scotland, this is only what now occurs to Paterson's memory and must be therefore very imperfect, and not above a third of what he disbursed by his Grace's order. Sent to Col. Hay to defray his charges when governor of Perth, 50 *guineas. Endorsed,* "1715–16."

The DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 5. Paris.—Instructions for the ship appointed to go to Scotland with arms and ammunition. As soon as they are put on board immediately to sail with the first fair wind, and, because of the probability of the enemies being in possession of the east coast, to sail through the Orcades and land at Island Dounan, near the Captain of Clanranald's house on the Long Island or in Skye. If at the first, to send

Lord Seaforth his letter, if at either of the last, to send the other to the Captain of Clanranald or Sir Donald McDonald, and any of them will convey the other letter to Gen. Gordon. In case of landing at Island Dounan the letter to Clanranald or Sir Donald to be sent them, but, if they land near Clanranald's house, Lord Seaforth's letter not to be sent. The cargo to be delivered to such as Gen. Gordon appoints on getting his letter, and, till the orders come, Lord Seaforth, Sir Donald or the Captain of Clanranald will give orders for taking care of the ship and cargo. After the cargo is taken out, the ship is to follow the orders Gen. Gordon, the commander-in-chief, gives as to her returning to France and to take on board whom he appoints.

Memorandum of Instructions.

1716, March 10.—Sent to England by Mr. Saier, recommended by Mr. McMahon. To let our friends know we are using all possible endeavours to come to their assistance. It is not possible to get above 6,000 men with 15,000 arms and proportional ammunition. As this preparation depends on money, we are using the utmost endeavours to procure money by loan and all other ways, for no assistance is to be expected openly from the French Government.

To know what our friends are able and willing to do, what numbers of men they can reckon on to meet us soon after landing, and in what time they can be ready, and time must be recommended to them as now most precious and not to be lost.

Where they would have us land, whether or not near London, which is at the greatest distance from the armies in the north and west.

What money they can raise in England privately, and how soon.

To send us an exact list of the forces and their quarters. To send Mr. Ham[ilton] over immediately with full answers to all these propositions.

Is there anything they would have altered or added to the King's declaration, or is there any further promise or act for the Church's security they would have the King do ?

As to Mr. Wells' (Ormonde's) particular, he desires his service to be given by Mr. O'Neal's (Ormonde's) brother (*i.e.*, Lord Arran) to his friends. He does not write for their sakes, but they may write to him by the same method, that Emilia Redmond (Sir Redmond Everard) did, who told his Grace that his brother would send him money, if he wanted it. It is wanted much, and Mr. Wells desires them to get as much as they can ready for him and to send the repeating watch bespoke from Williamson. Mem.—To bid Mr. Ham[ilton] to send to M[ar]'s wife, that, if she has anything to write to M., he knows a way to send it.

HEADS of CHARGES against LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1716, March 10.—Sent to England by D[uke] O[rmonde] with Mr. Saier. (Of these heads "the articles against Lord Bolingbroke," calendared below, give the substance in a condensed form.)

The DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 11. Paris.—Instructions for the ship appointed to go to Scotland the western way. Similar to those for the ship sent the eastern way calendared *ante*, *p.* 18.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716,] Sunday night, [March 15].—I thought you had received the paper you write for, having given my Secretary orders yesterday to carry it to you. I will endeavour to have him found, so as to send it you in time. *Holograph.*

ARTICLES sent to LORD BOLINGBROKE from London and mentioned in his letters and four letters by JOHN BRINSDEN, his Secretary.

1716, March [16], and April —, 4, 8, 14.—(All printed in Tindal, *History of England*, *Vol. II.*, *pp.* 477–481, *note.*) *Two copies.*

COL. JAMES FOUNTAINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 18. Paris.—Since his Majesty will have no use at present for the million sterling proposed to be sent to Scotland and is now returned to Lorraine, if he thinks it necessary to have a French million in double and single *sous* without any charge to him, he may have it, provided that, if he thinks it convenient to obtain liberty from the Duke of Lorraine to fabric two millions French in his own coin, the proposers offer to be at all the charges whatever, provided they may have half the coin they make for their reimbursement. To prevent the proposers coining more than is ordained, they desire it may be marked by the officers of the Duke's mint and the proposers will pay for the coining of it. The metal of which the coin is to be made is of the same touch, colour and consistence as that of the *sous* in France, and is impossible to be counterfeited. *Enclosed,*

Copy of the MEMOIR given to LORD BOLINGBROKE a month before the King's return from Scotland.

For a present succour to his Majesty is proposed a million sterling in 2½ *and* 5 *farthing pieces.*

The undertakers will furnish every month in the said coin 50,000*l. sterling immediately after the fabrication is commenced, so the said sum will be finished in* 20 *months.*

The coin will furnished at the rate of 6*s.* 8*d. a mark weight, which is* 8 *oz., and receive payment in the same coin without any other payment by his Majesty, and to be of the same touch and volume as the actual small French coin.*

The coin to be at the volume of 80 *pieces in the mark of* 2½*d. pieces and* 160 *five-farthing pieces, amounting to* 16*s.* 8*d., so the King will have* 10*s. clear in every mark. The remedy to be allowed is* 4 *pieces for the double ones and* 8 *for the single ones. The proposers offer to receive payment for their advances and interest in the above coin, provided his Majesty will authorize them preferably to acquire what merchandise they will find most convenient for their reimbursement with the said coin at the actual prices they are now sold at in Scotland, and that he would order the ships that carry the coin to Scotland to be loaden back with the merchandises the proposers will think most convenient for their reimbursements without any freight or charges to them.*

If his Majesty approves of these propositions he will give the necessary orders to Col. Fountaine, the proposer. Pinned on is a piece of paper containing a specimen blank of the proposed coin.

John Paterson and the Duke of Mar.

1716, March 19.—Account of charge and discharge, showing 84 *livres* due to Paterson ; with this is an account of certain payments made by Paterson.

James III. to Pope Clement XI.

1716, March 22. Near Chalons.—Not to weary your Holiness unnecessarily, I have asked Cardinal Gualterio to inform you of the present situation of my affairs and the long succession of misfortunes which have caused the failure of a project which was at the beginning well conceived. Your paternal kindness towards me does not allow me to doubt that you are sensibly touched on that subject, of which it is useless to speak further here. Submission to that divine Providence which has been so signal towards me, and the well founded pleasure of having nothing to reproach myself with and of having done nothing unworthy of our holy religion should console me in all my losses, but, great as they are, I do not find myself without reasonable hopes of seeing them finally retrieved, though I am always inflexibly resolved by the grace of God to see them last as long as my life, rather than to bring them to an end by doing anything against either my honour or my conscience.

Vostre Sainteté " n'ignore pas jusqu' ou va la malice de mes ennemis, et les menagemens que presque touttes les puissances de l'Europe se croient obligéz d'avoir avec eux, et Elle verra aisement les difficultéz que cela apporte a l'egard du lieu de ma residence. Il n'y a que dans les Estats

de Vostre Sainteté, que je puisse trouver un asile tranquile et assuré, et ce seroit faire injure a touttes les grandes qualitéz qui la rendent si digne d'estre le Pere commun des fideles, que d'avoir le moindre soupçon qu'elle puisse me le refuser. Et comme un plus long sejour en France m'est rendu impossible, j'ose, sans attendre mesme sa responce, me retirer dans le Comtat d'Avignon, esperant qu'elle excusera ma temerité en faveur de la confiance que j'ose dire qu'elle merite trop de moy, pour pouvoir la blasmer. Un incognito absolu estant ce que me convient le plus pour touttes sortes de raisons, je supplie Vostre Sainteté de donner ses ordres, afin qu'il y soit exactement observé. Il n'est pas juste d'importunner Vostre Sainteté par des protestations et des assurances de mon respect, de ma soumission, et de mon inviolable attachement au Saint Siege et a sa personne sacrée. Les paroles sont trop foibles pour expliquer dans toutte leur etendue les sentimens de mon coeur la dessus. C'est par mes actions seules, que je puis les luy marquer dignement, et elles ne se dementiront aussi jamais par la grace de Dieu. Je dois, avant que de finir, rendre mes tres humbles actions de grace a Vostre Sainteté pour les tesmoignages qu'elle m'a donné de ses bontéz, et pour les effets que j'en ay receu dans cette derniere conjoncture. J'espere qu'elle me fait la justice d'estre bien convaincue du desir extreme que j'ay d'en meriter la continuation, et de luy prouver en toutte rencontre ma parfaitte reconnoissance." *Copy.*

Queen Mary to Mr. Tulloch, commanding the *Vendosme.*

1716, March 29. St. Germains.—You are with all expedition, wind and weather permitting, to go straight to the Western Islands of Scotland. When you come on that coast, you are to inform yourself exactly from the first inhabitants you can meet with of the condition of the army commanded by Gen. Gordon and of the place where they are.

You are then to sail as near as you can conveniently and safely to the said General's headquarters and to dispatch a person to give him notice of your arrival and of the supplies you have to be delivered to him or his order for the use of the army, and you are desire him to send persons he can trust with an escort to receive them.

You are to deliver to him or his order the said supplies by way of inventory, and receive in writing a receipt for them and bring it back for your discharge.

You are to inform him that it is his Majesty's intention and order that all the said supplies be disposed of and distributed by him for the use of the army by advice of the noblemen, chiefs and other general officers under his command.

You are likewise to inform him that several other ships are now sent with supplies and provisions for the use of the army.

You are to receive and bring back from him, the noblemen, chiefs and other general officers and leading men in the army their opinion and advice on the present juncture, what they intend to do, and what they desire from the King. This you are to have in writing and signed by them all.

You are to receive and bring back any of the noblemen or others who desire to come to France.

You are to send a copy of these instructions signed by yourself to General Gordon by the first messenger you send to him on your arrival.

With note, that the same instructions and of the same date were given for Capt. George, commanding the packet *alias* the *Hope*, and for Mr. Sheridan, commanding the *Forerunner*. *Enclosed in Dicconson's letter of* 30 *March, calendared in Vol. II., p.* 47.

ROBERT LESLIE.

1716, March.—Account of the King's leaving Scotland, from Lord Mar's journal. Though that unhappy necessity which obliged the King to leave Scotland has reduced us to the last misery and despair, one topic of comfort remains to us, that he has escaped that danger which must probably overwhelm this unfortunate nation, for in the safety of his person lies all our hope of relief.

That his most merciless enemies may be as destitute of truth in their endeavours to calumniate his character as they are of justice and humanity in proscribing his sacred person, I will faithfully lay before you the precedent and present state of affairs in this country, by which you will perceive that no consideration purely personal determined him, but that irresistible necessity alone forced him to withdraw for a time.

We were five months in arms and fought and gained a battle. These have made noise enough to reach all Europe, but what few know is that in all that time we did not receive the least assistance, the smallest supply of arms and ammunition, and, before the battle was fought, which was two months after we took the field, not one officer nor any money was sent us. These wants answer fully all questions, which doubtless many have asked who were uninformed of our condition, why we did not march with our army towards England ? why the victory at Sheriffmuir was not pursued ? why the greatest part of our army went home after that battle ? why the Earl of Sutherland was suffered to take Inverness, or not immediately beat out of it ? and to these wants the departure of his Majesty is owing, and our retreat into the most inaccessible Highlands, if even there we can find a retreat.

When you have considered us labouring under all these difficulties, though it is not possible for you to imagine them equal to what we felt them, your wonder and inquiry will be diverted to the other side of the question, and you will

be astonished how we could so long keep the appearance of an army on foot without officers, artillery, tents, money, arms, ammunition or any other equipage fit for an army. Our General was near two months before he could produce a commission. Represent to yourself a General with an army not only destitute of all necessaries, but an army also of volunteers, several of equal quality and consequently some emulation, a precarious power, where there wanted ability to reward or to punish, were there occasion, in order to enforce that subordination and obedience in which the discipline and strength of an army is so well known to consist. The noblemen and gentlemen served at their own expense. Many came into the army with a persuasion that a bare appearance in arms would carry the cause without a war. Others had perhaps no other notion of war than a brave decisive stroke in open field. Should any desire leave to return to their own provinces on pretence of recruiting or refreshing their men, the General must dissemble his knowledge, though he might know the excuse to be only specious, and seem to grant that leave willingly, which he could not refuse ; besides the confusion of different and contradictory projects offered from particular and partial views, and each insisted on with equal pertinacity, then competitions for command and precedence and the prodigious difficulty of adjusting those pretensions.

I do not insist on these as our greatest grievances, for such was the zeal of the whole country, that I am persuaded no instance can be produced where a general and an army of volunteers agreed so well together, and it will prove more difficult, if possible, to produce an instance where the cause of a prince so highly injured and of an oppressed people were so entirely abandoned as not to receive the least assistance in five months. Five thousand arms and 100 barrels of powder had three months ago made them victorious, and, at any time before they were obliged to quit Perth, had enabled them to stand their ground and defend the Tay.

His Majesty's long detention and the many delays and disappointments thrown in his way proved another great discouragement, but his several efforts since his sister's death clearly evidence that the failure lay not in him, and, we hope, will induce the princes of Europe to think that he deserves to wear those crowns to which he was born and for which he has ventured so far.

When at last he arrived among us, he found us in that lamentable condition I have expressed. The enemy abounded with everything in as great a degree as we were destitute of all things. Their troops, artillery and all the necessary furniture of war increased in proportion to our wants. They redoubled their vigour, and, as the King had no hope left but to gain a little time from the exceeding rigour of the season, they resolved not to lose any in pursuing his sacred

life. Thus his appearance among us, which had probably produced the best effects some months sooner, proved an occasion to hasten the dispersion of our few unarmed forces.

Our army, if it may have that name, was not 4,000 men, and of them hardly 2,500 in a condition to fight. The enemy consisted of 21 battalions and 14 squadrons of old troops. We had not received one musket or barrel of powder since we took the field, and that little we found or procured in the country was almost spent. Perth was not tenable at any time since Sheriffmuir, great part of our small forces went home after the battle, and others were detached for the reduction of Inverness; our magazines were as empty of provisions as of ammunition, and in a council of war some weeks before the King landed it was unanimously resolved to evacuate Perth on the first approach of the enemy towards it. Montrose and Aberdeen were equally untenable for the same reasons. His Majesty had the greatest reluctance to leave his people in their distress, but it was impracticable to make a stand in the low country against forces vastly superior, and we were exceedingly weak in horse and artillery and altogether without ammunition. But two ways were left, to go off from Montrose or be shut up in the mountains. The gentlemen, who since his Majesty's departure have attempted to embark in other places, are forced to endeavour to save themselves in the hills. Inverlochy in the heart of the Highlands strongly garrisoned by the enemy, and Inverness not reduced by the negligence or other failure of those appointed for that service prevented a retreat into such parts of the Highlands where a body of men could assemble or subsist together. There was an invincible necessity of separating into several small parties, which might skulk in the hills and defend for a time the many defiles and passages of the mountains till Providence should open some way for their relief or they could obtain terms from the Government. His Majesty being with them would defeat even these faint hopes, for, as he could not have 200 men together for his security and his person was the chief object of their pursuit, his destruction was not only inevitable but the dangers and difficulties of his followers would be considerably increased. The enemy would hardly find their account in harassing their army in the snow and extreme cold of the mountains only to pursue here and there a Highland chieftain with 50 or 100 men with him, but they had given sufficient proof already that no fatigues would divert them from persisting to hunt their sovereign literally like a partridge in the mountains.

The same reasons have near the same force for the departure of the Duke of Mar and the Marquess of Drummond, and justly influenced his Majesty to lay his commands on them to attend him, as he was only hindered by their absence from laying the same injunctions on the Marquess of Tullibardine and the Earl of Linlithgow, who are under the same attainder with

the former. You will easily grant that a general is of little use when it is not possible to have an army, and next to his Majesty the enemy would gladly have pursued those who so long sustained his authority against them. For our safety in some measure as well as theirs, I heartily wish that all those noblemen who yet remain with us were now with his Majesty. In our present situation they now animate our enemies to persevere to our destruction, but, were they with our King, we should look on them as a reserve of hope from whom their country might expect deliverance.

I do not question I have satisfied you as to our part, and as to that which the most urgent necessity forced the King to take. Our whole confidence now is in the infinite power and mercy of God, who is sometimes pleased to interpose by miraculous providences to save those who trust in Him. As the injury done to the royal family is the great public sin of these nations, so we cannot be altogether as men without hope, that, when God has punished us for this crime, He will in judgment remember mercy and not suffer His Church in these nations to be destroyed. 6½ *pages. Endorsed by Mar*, "An account of the King's leaving Scotland, wrote by Mr. Leslie, junior, at Paris, March, 1716, from Lord Mar's journal."

ABSTRACT [by MR. DICCONSON] of what money has been laid out on account of the King's late expedition.

1716, March.

	livres.		
Sent to Scotland by Sir John Fo[rre]ster ..	67,220	0	0
Laid out for arms, powder, etc., put on board different ships at Havre last July	198,400	0	0
Laid out in preparing ships for the King and the Duke of Ormonde with some arms, ammunition, etc., which was done with the Duke of Lorraine's money and for that end put into the hands of the following			
Old louis d'or			
Mr. Flanagan .. 3,000			
Mr. Gordon .. 3,200			
Mr. Hereford by the King .. 1,000			
At St. Malo more 1,000			
Left with the Duke of Ormonde for the expedition 6,000			
which at 12 *livres* per *louis d'or* amounts to ..	170,400	0	0
Laid out more by Sir N. Geraldin, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mons. Pigault, etc., for ships and necessaries to transport officers, which account is still running and cannot be closed so long as any ships are out ..	78,669	17	6

Lodged in Mr. Farnham's (Colclough's) hands in England for the King's friends there, 17,996*l.* sterling, of which by a letter of 5 Dec. he owned to have about 6,000*l.* in his hands, but what now remains is uncertain, which reduced to French money at 15 *livres* per pound amounts to ..			269,940	0 0
To several persons sent to England, Scotland, Ireland, Spain, Holland, &c., about the King's business			19,083	2 0
To some officers to follow the King			7,214	10 6
For intelligence and gratifications			4,875	0 0
Sent the King at his parting from Bar, 300 *louis d'ors*, which makes .. 4,200 *livres*				
1,000 more by Mr. Cameron, which makes 14,000 *livres*			18,200	0 0
Old louis d'ors.				
Sent to Scotland by Gen. Echlin	4,000			
Sent by Lord Edward Drummond	4,000	132,000		
Carried by the King himself 3,000 which at 12 *livres* per *louis d'or* comes to				
Sent by Sir John Erskine 222 pounds weight of gold in lingots, which makes	192,000		359,200	
16,000 Spanish *pistoles*, which at 12 *livres* a *pistole* comes to				
Sent by the *Robert* which sailed from Havre 17 Jan., 11,700 *piastres*, which at 3 *livres* per *piastre* makes	35,100			
Sent also 1,800 *louis d'ors* by Mr. Lloyd, but that was returned			1,193,102	8 0

which at 15 *livres* for a pound sterling wants but a very small matter of 80,000*l.* *In Mr. Dicconson's hand and noted by Mar as given him by Mr. Innes, March*, 1716.

THOMAS WILLIS.

[1716, April 4.]—Proposal. The cash of the kingdom being in the city of London, and in the hands of trading men, a large sum cannot be raised unless application be made to trading men, who can advance more at an hour's notice than our gentlemen in six months, and they will be more ready, for they are safer, their estates being personal and invisible

and capable of immediate security in any surprise by transfer, &c., when real estates cannot be put out of the Government's reach, which creates a fear in our gentlemen.

If the King shall issue a commission, let each of us give the names of such within his knowledge as shall be thought prudent enough for employment in this, for, since we may expect that every one to whom it shall be proposed will not come into it, there must be others to apply to on their refusal and a prudent choice of those to whom it shall be proposed may give hope of secrecy, there being many who will not think it prudent to act, but will believe it their duty to conceal.

In the payment and receipt of money a method must be used which will answer the objections of all concerned.

First, let a person be principal agent whose character may give a colour by which others may be induced to act, a Protestant, for Protestants and Roman Catholics will equally endeavour under him, when a Roman Catholic may give dislike to some Protestants.

Secondly, that there be agents under him of each communion and two or three of such of the Quakers as are called Pennites, many of them being men of consideration and as ready to contribute to a restoration as any.

Thirdly, for preventing such testimony as the law requires for reaching a man's life, let it be an instruction to all agents and lenders that no business be done when three or more are present.

Fourthly, that the money be paid in the ordinary way to such goldsmiths as shall be agreed on, and their notes taken for it, and let such as shall engage the lenders charge them never to hint their design in the lodgement of their money to the persons with whom they lodge it, but that they pay and receive their notes in the ordinary way. Let there be one or more for issuing the King's titles for money borrowed and receiving the goldsmiths' notes in exchange, by which notes it will appear what money has been lent and frauds be prevented. Let the lender be ordered to lodge his note and take his title on the day he lends the money, that it may not be in the power of an afterthought to recall it.

Then for the safety of the receivers of the notes, let their names and lodgings be changed every day and always with the knowledge of such as shall engage the lenders, and may these bring their notes to and account with the principal.

It being common to all to regard the end to which they give or lend money, let all agents assure those concerned that a design is on foot by which, humanly speaking, a restoration will be very speedily effected on the advance of a sum of money, or that their money shall be returned them, for on such an assurance, though in general terms, they will have greater encouragement than in the interest for their money. The

like may be done in Bristol to very good advantage. *Enclosed in Robert Leslie's letter calendared in Vol. II., p. 58. Another copy of this paper is endorsed as given by Gen. Gordon to Lord Mar, Sept.*, 1716.

James III. to the Duke of Leeds.

1716, April 6. Commission. (Calendared in *Vol. II.*, *p.* 62.) *Copy.*

Brigadier Rattray.

[1716, after April 6.]—Account of money, amounting to 980 *piastres*, he had given to the persons therein mentioned. Delivered to the Marquess of Seaforth six bags of *piastres*, marked as therein mentioned, at the end of Loch Maree. Has left at the College of the Jesuits at St. Omer in the hands of Mr. Laurence Dupuy 1,150 *piastres* in a bag. 6 April, 1716. *French.*

List of the Troops in Scotland and their Quarters.

[1716, April 7.]

British. Batt.	British. Squad.	Dutch. Batt.		
1	0	0	At Fort William *alias* Inverlochy	Viscount Irvine's foot regiment.
1	0	0	At Dumbarton	Col. Egerton's regiment.
1	1	0	At Glasgow	Brigadier Morison's regiment and a squadron of Lord Portmore's.
1	1	0	At Stirling	Col. Montague's regiment and a squadron of Lord Portmore's.
1	0	2	At Perth, Brigadier Chambrier	Gen. Wightman's regiment and those of Chambrier and Sturler.
1	0	1	At Dunkeld	Col. Clayton's and Pallandt's regiments.
2	2	2	At Aberdeen, Gen. Montese and Brigadier Labadie	Gen. Wills', Lord Shannon's, Rantzau's and Zoutland's regiments with Lord Stair's two squadrons.
2	0	2	At Inverness	Lord Orrery's, Grant's, Welderen's and Smith's regiments.
0	2	0	At Elgin	Gen. Carpenter's dragoons.
0	0	2	At Dundee, Brigadier Cronstroom	Slippenbach and Cronstroom's regiments.
0	2	0	At Arbroath	Col. Newtoun's dragoons.
0	0	2	At Montrose. Lieut.-Gen. Vanderbeck	Mey's regiment.
0	2	0	At Brechin	Gen. Evans' dragoons.
0	2	0	At Edinburgh	Col. Stanhope's dragoons.
0	2	0	In Fife	Col. Kerr's dragoons.
10	14	11		

brought over by Ezekiel Hamilton.

A List of the Forces in England with their Quarters.

1716, April 8.—(Enclosed in Ezekiel Hamilton's letter of that day, calendared in *Vol. II.*, *p.* 73, and in his hand.)

James III. to the Knights of the Thistle.

1716, April 8.—Order about wearing the ribbon and medal. (Calendared in *Vol. II.*, *p.* 72.) *Sign Manual. Countersigned*, "Mar." *With a draft thereof.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF ORMONDE and the EARL OF PANMURE.

1716, April 8.—Bestowing on them the Order of the Thistle. (Calendared in *Vol. II., p.* 72.) *Copies.*

OPINION of the GENERAL OFFICERS undersigned.

1716, April 6[–17]. Ormiclade (Ormaclett).—Having read Capt. Sheridan's instructions, that the ship should return as soon as possible to inform his Majesty of the present situation of affairs in Scotland. Signed by the Earl Marischal, the Earl of Southesk, Lord E. Drummond, Lord Kilsyth, M. Cook, Gaydon, and Brigadier Campbell. *Enclosed in Clanranald's letter, calendared in Vol. II., p.* 107. *Copy.*

JAMES FOUNTAINES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 22. Paris.—After reciting his memoir of 18 March, calendared *ante, p* 20, it proceeds :—But now since his Majesty is at Avignon, it is not to be doubted his Holiness would be overjoyed if a way could be found to subsist him, especially if it be not a charge to him or his people. It is proposed, if his Holiness would order a fabrication of small coin of 2½*d.* and 1¼*d.* pieces in Avignon with the Pope's arms or cipher with order to have it pass current in his territories there, for every million his Majesty has permission to make, he shall have one half clear of all expenses, the undertakers being content with the other half, on which they will advance the necessary funds and pay all expenses. By this his Holiness could considerably assist his Majesty without any charge to himself. The coin would be of the same touch, volume, colour and consistence as the actual small coin of France. If his Holiness should make any difficulty because the coin is not of the full value it goes for, his Majesty may promise, when restored, to give silver for it, and then put his own stamp on it. The undertakers now offer only one half of what shall be fabricated instead of 600,000*l.* out of a million, because it's not supposed above a quarter of the million will be required in so small a country and the establishment will cost as much as if the whole were fabricated. I beg your Grace to consider this proposition as soon as possible.

CLANRANALD to CAPT. SHERIDAN.

1716, April 12[–23]. Ormiclade (Ormaclett) in South Uist.—Receipt for arms, powder, wine, brandy, &c., received for his Majesty's use, with certificate that the captain had paid ten *guineas* to a pilot that carried him thither from the Isle of Rum.

STATEMENT.

1716, April 15[–26]. Loch Eynort, on board the *Marie Therese*.—The noblemen and general officers underwritten

having fully considered Mr. Sheridan's orders and Gen. Gordon's letters from the Duke of Mar and Mr. Sheridan's order from Gen. Gordon of 12[–23] April and Glengarry's letters are unanimously of opinion that Gen. Gordon's orders are not of weight to detain the ship in the present situation of the King's affairs and that Mr. Sheridan immediately sail. Signed Tullibardine, Marischal, Linlithgow, Southesk, Kilsyth, E. Drummond and Gaydon.

Mr. McMahon to James III.

1716, April 27.—Suggesting Rochefort as a suitable place for procuring and shipping arms and powder.

Proposals by Mr. Dicconson.

1716, April.—As the King is not assured of any allowance besides what the Queen receives from the Court of France, which was too little heretofore and consequently must fall short now, considering the great numbers ruined by the late attempt, I propose that those with the King might have only a subsistence, which, supposing they have their diet, may make them live as easily as those that remain here. Secondly, that the King would give no private allowances as he did at Bar, unless to some grooms or helpers, who being obliged to leave their wives at St. Germains cannot live on such small salaries in different places.

The reason is that, if hereafter he finds his circumstances more easy, he will have no difficulty in making others so too, whereas, if he begins with an expense that cannot afterwards be continued, nothing is more odious than retrenchments.

Though the King should be promised a pension from Spain, it will not be prudent to count too much upon punctual payment, which that Court has not hitherto been famed for, but, supposing the King may receive more than he spends, it will not, I presume, be thought unnecessary to endeavour to have something beforehand, which on a sudden emergency may give the King a great advantage in order to his restoration, which may be lost for want of such a stock. If he had had by him, when he first projected the late expedition, half the money which has been spent in it, it might with good management have had a better effect.

I doubt not the King will like best to eat in company, and therefore I propose the following persons to eat with him constantly and to have the subsistence here specified, the Duke of Mar and Sir T. Higgons, 300 *livres* monthly subsistence, Lords Nithsdale, Panmure, Drummond, Newcastle, Clermont and Edward Drummond and Lieut.-Gen. Sheldon, 200 each; Lieut.-Gen. Hamilton, Sir John Erskine, Mr. Trevanion, Mr. Strickland and Mr. Lloyd, 150 each. I make no mention of the Duke of Ormonde and the gentlemen with him, supposing he will eat at home.

The remainder of the meat which comes off the King's table to be given to the under servants as Mr. Broomer shall divide it, which will compensate their living from their wives. With list of persons proposed to be sent to Avignon.

James III. to the Attorney-General.

1716, April.—Warrant for the Earl of Jersey's patent. (Calendared in *Vol. II., p.* 131.) *Two drafts.*

Reply to Lord Bolingbroke's Letters.

1716, April.—(Printed in Tindal, *History of England, Vol. II., p.* 481, *note.*) *Two copies and unfinished draft thereof.*

The Duke of Mar.

1716, April.—" A letter from an officer in the King's army." (Calendared in *Vol. II., p.* 132 and printed in Tindal, *History of England, Vol. II., pp.* 467–474.) *Original sketch by Mar, written between Paris and Chalons in Champagne, where he went to meet the King, redraft by L. Inese with corrections by James and Mar and fair copy, also some suggestions by Dr. Abercromby.*

Paper by Capt. Sheridan.

1716, May 14.—He sailed from Morlaix 7 April, and went by St. George's Channel. He could hear nothing of the King's friends till he got to South Uist, where he delivered his cargo to Clanranald. He sailed from Ormaclett 29 April, and arrived in Brittany 9 May. Lord Talbot died on board the 8th, and his body was thrown into the sea.

He brought over Lord Marischal, who perhaps will be here to-day with Lord Edward Drummond, the Marquess of Tullibardine with his brother Lord George, Lords Southesk and Kilsyth, Mr. Keith the Lord Marischal's brother, Father Urquhart, a Jesuit, Generals Cook and Gaydon, Mr. Francis Strickland, Mr. Colliers, Mr. Butler a captain in Dorrington's regiment, and Sir John Forrester a relative of the Duke of Mar.

He has brought 104 in all, of whom 40 are captains or lieutenants who crossed from France into Scotland. There are 20 of Nugent's regiment alone. There are in all but 10 or 12 servants.

He has heard nothing of the other two vessels sent to Scotland. Clanranald and all the other chiefs whether in the Isles or the Highlands are resolved and hope to defend themselves, if not granted honourable terms.

Lesserteur, the cook, is one of the passengers.

He left the biscuit at Morlaix, having no room to take it on board. *French.*

List of those included in the Bill of Attainder.

[1716, May 21.]—The date of its receiving the Royal assent. *Noted* as received at Avignon, 9 June.

John Paterson and the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 25.—Account showing a balance of 230 *livres*, 18 *sols* due by the former. *Two copies.*

James III. to T. Southcott.

1716, May 26.—Instructions. (Calendared in *Vol. II., p.* 188). *Draft.*

Allan Cameron to the Duke of Mar.

1716, May 16[–27]. Uist.—This being the first opportunity by which I could write since I came to the Highlands, I presume you will be satisfied to have a particular account of our march from Montrose and what followed hitherto in the Highlands.

The army being arrived the second day after leaving Montrose at Aberdeen in very good order, Gen. Gordon called a meeting of the nobility, officers and most of the gentry to the Earl Marischal's house, where the King's letter and his commission to him as commander-in-chief were publicly read.

The general afterwards called the heads of clans present by themselves and asked what they thought fit to be done. They all agreed to march in a body to Huntly's lands and take their measures there, after he and his friends had been discoursed.

That night great numbers of the gentlemen who served in the horse, being extremely discouraged, dispersed. Some went to seaports to get shipping and others chose to lurk in the country.

All the Irish officers went to Peterhead to embark. The Earl Marischal, Lords Tullibardine, Southesk, Linlithgow, and Kilsyth, Lord E. Drummond, Mr. Keith and several other gentlemen went with Gen. Gordon and the clans.

The Irish officers and several other gentlemen being disappointed at Peterhead went to Fraserburgh. When they were ready to embark, an English man-of-war came to the harbour's mouth, which obliged them to follow Gen. Gordon and the army.

It was determined at Keith, after Gen. Gordon and the Earl Marischal returned from Huntly, that we should hold straight to Badenoch through the mountains, which proved a very severe march from the great snow on the hills and the bad weather.

As soon as we arrived at Ruthven in Badenoch, a letter was writ to Argyle, to know what terms could be had with an

entreaty to intercede for them. Some would not sign it, but it was signed by the General, some of the nobility and part of the clans. I do not learn any return was made to it.

The General afterwards called all the heads of clans there by themselves, and I likewise was called, having the command of my brother's men on that march. He asked what they thought best to be done next, and where these officers could live in safety, since the clans were to disperse till the effect of the letter to Argyle was known, and there was no money or provision to subsist them so as to keep them together.

The nobility had determined to go to the Isles as the safest place, so it was agreed the officers should go there likewise.

The clans were desirous to enter into a concert amongst themselves in case they should get to arms again, or whatever might happen that they should keep a close correspondence. This I urged as much as I could, and, as my brother was not present, it was agreed they should meet at his house and take measures there, where they arrived in two days. My brother, who was then on his march with his men, being ordered from Perth to bring with all expedition his own recruits and those of the other clans in a body to the north, was within 12 miles of us, and only the night before had account that the army was thus dispersed, so he came to us, but Glengarry would not enter into any concert ; on the contrary appeared as if he designed to act a separate part.

I proposed they should not all leave Badenoch the same day, and should divide so that half should go by Glengarry's and the other by my brother's to facilitate their march, but Glengarry would not countenance this, which obliged the nobility and all the officers and other gentry with such of the clans as went to the Isles to march all by my brother's at the same time, which so crowded them by the badness of the weather and the roads that their march proved very troublesome and many were obliged to quit their horses after they went from my brother's house towards the Isles. The nobility with the officers and Sir Donald and Clanranald went to the Isles together, Gen. Gordon and Brigadier Ogilvie stayed in Badenoch and Brigadier Campbell for some days, but went to Mull and thence to Uist.

All continued pretty quiet till towards the end of March we had account of Cadogan's preparing to march into the Highlands, but having no account what measures Lord Seaforth was to take after Huntly had surrendered himself prisoner at Inverness and ordered his men to give up their arms, which was the first example of that kind, I went to Kintail to wait on Lord Seaforth and to know his last resolution. This happened a little after Capt. Tulloch came with a ship wherein was some money. His Lordship said he was willing to go into any measures with the rest of the clans for his Majesty's service.

As soon as I returned, I sent express to Gen. Gordon to Badenoch to acquaint him with my Lord's answer, and went myself to Glengarry, after giving my brother an account of what Lord Seaforth had determined. Glengarry seemed then very hearty and appeared to make preparations to defend his house. My brother was obliged every night to be on his guard, being within eight or nine short miles of the garrison Inverlochy and his house not being at all strong.

Gen. Gordon, having account that Cadogan with 3,500 foot and dragoons was come to Blair Athol, came straight to Glengarry's house, where I met him. That night we had account that Col. Clayton had entered Appin from Argyleshire on his way to Inverlochy with 500 foot, and that Appin's men had begun to deliver their arms, and, that, while Clayton was marching thus to Lochaber, Cadogan was to march towards that country by Badenoch. This was the more surprising, because Appin had sent us no account of this party of Clayton's.

The General on this sent straight to my brother and Keppoch, desiring them to meet him next day, they being the nearest to him of the clans, half-way betwixt my brother's house and Glengarry's, where accordingly the General, Glengarry, my brother, Brigadier Ogilvie, Keppoch and I met on Saturday, 31 March. It was agreed that my brother, Glengarry and Keppoch should rendezvous, each at their own houses, what men they could get together the next Thursday or Friday, and that the General should go to meet Lord Seaforth to know what number of men he could expect from his Lordship and to get what Capt. Tulloch left in his hands of the King's money. It was also concerted that the General should return so as to be at Glengarry's or my brother's the day appointed for that rendezvous.

At the same time the General wrote to those in the Isles and to the rest of the clans to march their men with all expedition to Lochaber to oppose the enemy who were near that country on their march, and to bring what provisions they could, the country being very scarce at that juncture, and it not being possible to provide themselves from any part the enemy possessed till there was a body formed.

Next day, after the General came to Glengarry's house, one of my brother's friends, who served as captain in his regiment, intercepted a lieutenant going from Cadogan, who was then at Blair Athol, with letters to the Governor of Inverlochy, and carried him prisoner to the General, who, after reading his letters, ordered him to be detained. The lieutenant had formerly served Athole. He told us there was a gentleman on the road coming from the Duke to Glengarry, who accordingly came that night with some message to Glengarry. This gave us some grounds of perplexity, but Glengarry removed the General's fears by assuring him he would stand it out to the last.

At our return to Glengarry's from the meeting, Glengarry entreated the General to set this lieutenant at liberty and let him go to Inverlochy. Both Brigadier Ogilvie and I were against it, but the General, though with some reluctance, condescended, being then in Glengarry's house.

When this officer and the other gentlemen went away, Glengarry went with them and sent his footman with the lieutenant to Inverlochy, who next day conducted him to the bounds of Badenoch in his return, otherwise the country would have seized him again.

Next morning, Monday, the General made ready to go to Kintail to meet Lord Seaforth, and desired me to go with him, because I had been a little time before with his Lordship, when he gave such good encouragement.

As we were ready to go, an express came from my brother to the General, showing he had got certain account that Clayton was to march from Inverlochy next day with 800 men to my brother's house. He likewise sent a letter from a friend at Inverlochy advertising him that on the representation of the officer who had been prisoner Clayton had determined to march to my brother's house, which he could reach in three or four hours. The General saw this letter, which likewise mentioned that it was generally believed for certain at Inverlochy that Glengarry had settled matters with Athole and Cadogan, so that they were sure he would not draw a sword against them. This we were all loth to believe.

My brother wrote likewise to Glengarry hoping he would come with what of his men he could get to his assistance, since neither Glengarry nor his country was in any danger, till they had done his business first, my brother and his country lying betwixt Glengarry and the garrison.

On this I entreated the General to let me go back to my brother, that I might assist in raising his men and witness whatever would follow, but Glengarry pressed the General's going off to Lord Seaforth, and that I should go with him to that degree that the General would either have me go, or otherwise that I must own I wronged the King's service. I thought myself obliged to obey. When I pressed to return, Glengarry said, "You need not be so uneasy, for you will be back time enough to get your share, for your brother and I will not meddle without we have a good advantage, and perhaps they will not fall in blood for some days," and told us he was to order his men to bring each three days' provision. Besides, said he, "I can hardly think the party will come out so soon as your brother is told."

This being Monday, the 2nd, the General, Brigadier Ogilvie and I pursued our journey to Kintail, but next day Clayton's party actually marched, as my brother was informed, straight to his house, but those of his men, who dwell on the road betwixt it and the garrison, took up all that forenoon putting their cattle out of the party's way, and those at a greater distance

had only time to be with him against Thursday or Friday, the day appointed for the rendezvous, so that very few joined him till night. Glengarry came only a little before the party appeared with some of his men. It's true betwixt them they had not men enough to face the party, being not a third part of the enemy's number, which made them keep at a distance to observe the enemy's motion. Some of my brother's and Glengarry's men offered to fire at them at a pass before they came to the house, but Glengarry would not allow it, saying they would but lose their men to no purpose. My brother did not press it either, so few of his men being then there, but told Glengarry he hoped he would keep his men together next day, since he himself doubted not to have a sufficient number of his men together then, who with Glengarry's men might very well attack the party. They parted so that night, and next day, when those of my brother's men came in who were nearest and whom he expected, he sent to Glengarry to inform him, and that he expected he had kept his men together. My brother got no return.

On Thursday night my nephew, young Balhaldy, came express from my brother's friends, who live at a distance in Sunart and Morvern, signifying that they were on their march and would be with him to-morrow as he had appointed, on which my brother went early in the morning to Glengarry's, and thought to have found the General and others there as had been concerted, but, finding none but Glengarry and his own friends, he stayed that night, both to wait the General's coming and to know Glengarry's last resolution, wherefore he told Glengarry that his men were come against the day of the rendezvous and a greater number than he promised, so that, if he would join his men with them, they were in a condition to beat Clayton. He added that the enemy's being at his house signified nothing, for none suffered by that but himself, that otherwise it was an advantage, they having no way to retreat, for they were encamped and lay in their tents, not thinking his house any defence at all for them, and only the officers lay in it.

Glengarry answered plainly that he had determined to deliver his house and himself up to Cadogan, and next night he expected a party to take possession of his house, and in a day after he would go to Cadogan and afterwards to Athole, and his advice to my brother was to do the same.

This answer surprised my brother extremely, who told him he would not take his advice, and that he ought to have told his design sooner to the General and his other neighbours, and that people in the Government had offered to do him all the good offices in their power, since the General came to the Highlands, to whom he answered that he designed not or could not do anything but in concert with other worthy persons who were equally engaged in the same cause.

When my brother was first informed of the party coming to attack him, he wrote to Keppoch likewise, desiring his

assistance, who only sent a letter the day after the party arrived and no men.

My brother, finding that Glengarry had left him thus, and had given up his house to be garrisoned by the enemy, and considering that that house lies exactly in the pass betwixt Inverness and his house ; that 800 men now lay at his house, which is about half-way betwixt Glengarry and Inverlochy, that the garrison of Inverlochy was in the middle of his estate and friends, and that there was no account from the Isles nor any manner of succours, concluded it was to no purpose for him to act alone, that it would end in the entire destruction of his men and country and not in the least advance the King's service, and therefore ordered part of his men to disperse and take protection as others had done, in hopes they might yet have an opportunity to serve their King and country. Never were men more uneasy to return without having something done against the enemy.

The General could know nothing of these particulars, my brother not thinking it needful to write till the day of the rendezvous, against which he expected himself back as was concerted, and likewise till he knew Glengarry's last resolution.

As soon as we arrived at Kintail, Lord Seaforth told the General there was money left in his hand, but that it was not possible for him to get at it, and promised he would order his men to be in a readiness to march as soon as the others would draw to a head.

Next morning came a letter from Glengarry to the General written on Wednesday, saying that nobody would join. This letter, which my brother knew nothing of, did not mention his being ready to give himself and his into the enemy's hands.

At the same time Lord Seaforth had account there was a ship arrived from France in Skye with necessaries for the Highlanders. Others said it was come to carry away the nobility and officers in Uist, on which the General and Brigadier Ogilvie resolved to stay with Lord Seaforth till he had certain account what ship this was and her cargo, and that I should return to Glengarry and my brother with account of this to encourage them the best I could.

The General wrote an open letter by me for Glengarry and my brother acquainting them with this ship's arrival and with Lord Seaforth's answer, and that, as soon as he understood what she carried, he would let them know. He ordered me to send the letter to one and go myself to the other, wherefore I sent it to my brother and went to Glengarry myself, but, to lose no time, I sent one who could march very hard the nearest way over the hills to Glengarry with the contents of the letter in writing, who delivered my letter some time before I arrived. My brother was with Glengarry that night at his own house, yet he told him nothing of my letter, and about two hours

before I arrived at Glengarry's next morning my brother was gone.

Though I had some grounds to be doubtful that Glengarry was acting underhand with Athole, with which I acquainted the General some days before, I was mightily surprised to find him just ready to go off for Inverness and his house immediately to be given up. I found Gordon of Glenbucket with him. It would be too tedious to insert all that passed betwixt Glengarry and me.

I immediately went to my brother, who told me all that had passed betwixt him and Glengarry, on which he had ordered his men of Sunart and Morvern to disperse, as they, being Argyleshire, would consequently be ruined in their absence, since there was none then on their march and in arms but themselves.

As soon as I informed him that such a ship was arrived, and that it was that reason that detained the General, he immediately ordered his men not to take protections for some days, for by that time only a few who lay most exposed to the garrison of Inverlochy had given in any arms and got protections. My brother wrote that moment to the General which I sent by express to Kintail, and wrote myself to know what he would have done.

Having account that my brother's men of Sunart and Morvern were within 12 miles of me, after they got orders to go home, I went with all expedition after them, in hopes to be with them before they dispersed, with a resolution, if I got them together, to attack Clayton with them and what other men were ready to join me thereabouts.

When I came to the head of Locheil, where they had been waiting my brother's orders, I found most of them dispersed, but overtook several of the gentlemen who commanded them and some of the common men. The gentlemen assured me, if I thought fit, they would convene a good party in a few days to attack Clayton or any party of the enemy I pleased, on which I sent the General another express to acquaint him of all this, and that, if he gave me any encouragement, I was getting as many of my brother's men with some of the Moidart men belonging to Clanronald, who had promised to join me, and likewise part of Glengarry's men, though he had given himself up, and some of Appin's men together, as I could undertake to attack Clayton's party or some other party of the enemy and doubted not of success. I kept all the gentlemen with me and dispersed the men into different villages about near me for want of provision to keep them together.

In the meantime Cadogan having got Glengarry's house, by which the pass betwixt Inverness and Inverlochy was opened to him, and especially since Clayton lay at Achnacarry betwixt Glengarry and Inverlochy, he was encouraged to alter his march, and, instead of going from Badenoch by the Braes of Lochaber towards Inverlochy with his army, he countermanded the troops at Inverness, whom he had formerly

ordered to join him in Badenoch, and marched straight to Inverness with his army, and came to Invergarry Castle himself with a convoy of a few horse, and as hard as he could ride came on under night to Achnacarry where Clayton lay with his party, but gave out at Invergarry that he was to return to Inverness. Next morning he set off early for Inverlochy, which is not above an hour and a half's riding, the road being good.

I being some miles distant had only account next morning that he had passed, but resolved without waiting any orders from the General to attack him as he returned, for which I got a sufficient number of pretty young fellows together, with whom I marched all that night over hills for fear Clayton should get notice, being forced to march near where he was encamped, so as to be ready to attack Cadogan at a pass half-way betwixt Inverlochy and Invergarry. I missed him only by an hour ; never any man rode with greater expedition than he did that road. Had I effected that design, it would have confounded their measures a little, he having all the orders concerning Scots affairs in his breast.

After this I waited some time impatiently for the General's answer. The first account I had, was a gentleman told me he was gone for Uist to embark in Sheridan's ship, which surprised me mightily. I had this account, however, from such good hands that I must believe it.

On this I went straight after him, leaving all those gentlemen and soldiers in suspense till I would acquaint them with what they were to do. On my way towards Skye I met one of the expresses I sent the General, who told me he was certainly gone, but that he could not learn that he left any word for me in Kintail. The word then spread over all these countries that he was gone to embark for France. I was next day informed, as I was crossing to Skye, that Glendarule, who went at first with the nobility and officers to the Isles and stayed with them till Sheridan's ship arrived, had come to Kintail, with whom the General went straight to Uist on his account of how affairs were in that island, which I leave to those who were then there to give account of, which with a letter I'm informed he received from Glengarry, when he was on his way to deliver himself up to Cadogan, it seems hastened his going to Uist in such a hurry as not to let us know of it.

On my landing in Sleat the first thing that appeared was two ships coming up towards the place where James, Sir Donald McDonald's brother, lives, Sir Donald being then in Uist. Mr. McDonald told me he had intelligence that aboard them was a party from Inverlochy commanded by Col. Chumley in order to receive Sir Donald's people's arms and to give them protections.

Two hours after they landed and sent a message to Mr. McDonald. The country people convened in arms, on which I proposed to Mr. McDonald that, if he resolved to make resistance, I would immediately return to Lochaber and bring

a good party to his assistance. He thanked me, but told me he did not find the ship from France brought any encouragement, therefore he would not lose his brother's men and country to no purpose, and had determined to give up their arms and take protections. I begged of him and the men to give up as few swords as possible, for those on the mainland who had given in any arms and received protections gave only some of the worst they had, and particularly took care to keep the best swords. This had some effect in Sleat, but the rest of Sir Donald's men did not take such good care, but delivered up almost all they had.

I went on with all expedition to Uist, and on my arrival had account that the ships with Chumley's party were come there the night before, and that the enemy had landed near Clanronald's house. I found the country people in North Uist, where I landed, getting all to arms with whom I marched to South Uist. As I entered that part, the first account I had was Brigadier Campbell's being taken the day before and Tulloch's ship seized. This was very mortifying. I went on where the General was, whom I found out at last with the rest of the gentlemen. Two days after Clanronald's men gave up their arms, as did Sir Donald's of North Uist.

Clanronald and Sir Donald likewise were obliged to give up what Sheridan left with them of the King's arms, except a few that were sent to the mainland before the party came, which Clanronald has safe. The party threatened to destroy both Uists and burn Clanronald's house, if they did not deliver them the arms, which forced them to give them to Chumley, he having got account, unluckily, of the number of boxes. The party goes on next to Lord Seaforth's country.

The General and all of us with him who design to go abroad are in a bad situation, the countries being full of parties and we having no ship ready at present. All we have for it is to press the first merchant ship we can find, if none come from France shortly.

Lord Seaforth and Clanronald go by the first occasion as, I believe, my brother will likewise, who is very ill stated, the garrison of Inverlochy being in the middle of his estate and friends, Invergarry Castle garrisoned on the other hand, a party still lying at his house destroying and plundering all they can get of his effects, and parties from the garrison of Inverlochy and of the Highland companies harassing his people while they are in search of himself, wherefore I doubt not he will think it his best course to come abroad with the rest, which by all appearance will be the most effectual way to serve the King when occasion offers.

I could have found a way long ago to go off alone from a place near Inverness in a merchant ship, but I resolved never to go while the General stayed with power to act for the King, which I told him after I heard his Majesty's commission to him read.

This is our present situation, and, though there have been several little mismanagements, yet on the whole there was no money (at least none appeared) neither ammunition nor provision, the country of Lochaber and about it being eat up all the year by a part of our army still going backward and forward, where the enemy's army were to march having the garrison of Inverlochy to support them, which is certainly the ruin of the Highlands, the worst season to get provisions in the Highlands, their cattle not being eatable nor able to drive, their milkness not come on, and their meal eat up.

Of all these disadvantages the enemy being very well informed and provided with all necessaries made it their business to march in order to attack them without losing time, which, if they had delayed a month or six weeks longer, would not have been so easy. If there had been a fund to keep 500 men of the clans in arms all the time after we left Badenoch under pay, and those to be in motion from one pass to another, and a little magazine of meal laid into Invergarry Castle and Isle of Loch Arkaig, being the most central places in the Highlands, and not to be taken without a formal siege, this would have kept them from the insults of parties or any surprise till a sufficient body was formed. However, the Highlanders, notwithstanding all the oppression they meet with, were never more forward than at present and will be ready to take the first opportunity to the field, a few arms would make up all their loss ; though they have given up some, they have kept a good many, and there may be ways on that side to provide what arms they do want, even swords and targes. 22 *pages*. *Noted*, as delivered to Mar by Cameron himself at Avignon, 29 August.

COL. NUGENT to QUEEN MARY.

1716, May.—My uncle, the Earl of Limerick, having lost his son and the other heirs male of his family in the King's service, settled his estate on me and desired I should marry his niece and take his name. He also begged the late King to continue that title in me and my heirs male, who granted his request, and your Majesty procured the same promise from your son for me, that is to say after the brother Thomas Lord Limerick's death, who is lately dead, and has also left me his heir. I hope I have showed all the zeal and affection possible for his Majesty and his service. On my going to Scotland your Majesty wrote to the King on this subject, who told me there that things were then in a hurry, but that in a little time he would declare it, and of himself gave me a promise in writing, which he told your Majesty when he came back. It can be no precedent, it being a particular case promised by the King in consideration of a marriage and changing the name of a family and at your desire confirmed by himself, this being the only thing of the kind left undone of the King his father's promises. I hope you will write to the King in such a manner that he will permit you to declare it now and

the patent he may give at his leisure. My regiment has been taken from me, which is a new motive for this grace and will be in this conjunction very advantageous to me and my son, for whom I have a promise to get my regiment.

Establishment of his Majesty's Household in 1715.

[1716, May.]—Giving the names of the different officials and the salaries and wages of each, the total amounting to 10,446 *livres*, 4 *sols* and 3 *deniers* per month. *Endorsed*, as given to the Duke of Mar by Sir W. Ellis at Avignon in May, 1716.

James III. to Mr. Bagnall.

1716, June 18.—Draft in Mar's hand of the instructions calendared in *Vol. II.*, *p.* 244.

List of his Majesty's Servants, with their monthly salaries and pensions.

1716, June.—Giving the names of each and his salary or pension. On the back is the following summary :—

	livres	*sols*	*deniers*
King's salaries and pensions	14,320	0	0
Queen's salaries and pensions	16,454	18	8
Private pensions	1,023	10	0
The Queen's table, stables, clothes, wax-lights, the Guards and other standing expenses comes to at least monthly	6,000	0	0
The Queen's extraordinary expenses, viz., buying horses, coaches, charities, etc., may be computed monthly to ..	1,500	0	0
	39,298	8	8

Paper by John Cameron of Lochiel.

1716, June 24[–July 5]. Uist.—That my father and predecessors have always been most faithful and loyal to his Majesty's progenitors is evidenced by several letters and certificates from James VI., Charles II. and the late King to Allan Cameron, my great grandfather, and my father.

Though the said Allan was about 80 and consequently not in a condition to take the field when Montrose set up the royal standard, and his son, my grandfather, was dead and my father left a child, yet my great grandfather had a good part of his men at Inverlochy commanded by his near relation, who continued with that command all through Montrose's war, till my father was of age to head his clan. My father took the field at 18 and had several successful engagements against the rebels, who were generally double his number.

During that usurpation he, having a commission of colonel, kept a regiment of 7 or 800 men, and was the last who capitulated, several belonging to him being killed, and his own lands plundered and destroyed by the enemy. After the restoration he was most active in reducing rebels and outlaws to obedience.

When Argyle landed in Scotland, my father being then at London, the private Committee of Scotland having written to his Majesty to appoint him to return to help in suppressing the rebellion, he went home and was the first head of a clan who joined the Marquess of Athole when he came to Inverary, and he pursued and took Campbell of Islangrieg (Ellengreig) with his eldest son and some others at the Ferry of Partindarnack.

As soon as the Earl of Perth heard that the Prince of Orange was to land in England, Sir John Drummond of Machanie, then lieutenant of Argyleshire, wrote to my father to march immediately to Inverary with as many of his men as he could suddenly get together. They being afraid of an insurrection, Argyle having gone over to the Prince of Orange and Campbell of Achinbreak in Holland since the former rebellion, called together such men in Argyleshire as they had most confidence in, which they rendezvoused at Killmichael, being the first time I had any command, my father having given me the command of a party of his men, for, though in the former rebellion I was with my father at Inverary, I was too young to have any command.

After rendezvousing about 1,200 men there, they were all dismissed except my father's and some of Appin's, with whom my father continued at Inverary with Sir John, till the Chancellor wrote to my father that the King was obliged to retire to France, and therefore desired him to march to Drummond Castle with his men, where the Chancellor was to meet him in order to go to Lochaber and thence embark for Ireland, and that I was to go with him, which my father obeyed, but, as soon as we came to Comrie, within four miles of Drummond, we had account that the Lord Chancellor had taken shipping in Leith Road, where he was seized and sent prisoner to Stirling Castle, which as soon as my father understood, he marched home. We continued pretty quiet that winter till towards the end of the spring, when my father heard the King was come to Ireland, on which news he immediately sent to Glengarry, his next neighbour, to desire a meeting, and, as soon as he had discoursed with him, he sent to the tutor of Clanranald, who was not of age, begging him to meet him in Sunart, who accordingly met my father. Thence he went to Mull and had a meeting with the gentlemen of the McLeans, McLean being then abroad. These and some other neighbours being all very ready to rise, my father appointed a rendezvous in Lochaber 18 May. On his return home Lord Dundee came to Lochaber, and was mightily pleased that affairs were so far advanced. He was entirely satisfied to hold that day for the rendezvous my father had appointed.

At the same time great offers were made to my father by the Prince of Orange's authority under the hands of McKay, his General, and Cromarty, then Viscount of Tarbat, such as titles of honour, governor of Inverlochy, where they were to plant a garrison, and colonel of a foot regiment, and a considerable sum in hand, which he entirely rejected and showed the letters immediately to Lord Dundee.

Lord Dundee, having intelligence that McKay was marching to Inverness, while Col. Ramsay was marching with 1,200 men to join him there, marched, before Sir Donald, Clanranald and McLean's islanders had time to come up, to Badenoch, in order to intercept Ramsay, where my father mustered 860 men of his own besides officers, which made much about half of Lord Dundee's party. After the castle of Ruthven in Badenoch, which was garrisoned by the enemy, had surrendered, he pursued McKay from the Braes of Strathspey to Edinglassie, where McKay was reinforced. Lord Dundee then retired to Lochaber, till the Islanders he expected came up.

Meantime part of my father's men and of the other clans who made that march were allowed to go home for some days to be ready at a call, there being then no garrison in Inverlochy to disturb them.

As soon as the Islanders came, Dundee began his march towards Athole. My father marched with what he had then of his Lochaber men, and left my cousin, [Cameron of] Glendeserie, and me to bring up the rest of his men who live at a greater distance, whom we raised in a very few days, and marched so hard that we came up the day after the battle of Killiecrankie, being the second day after Lord Dundee entered the Athole country. Other neighbours suffered a great deal in that engagement, but my father's loss was the more, because he was obliged to attack an entire regiment with less than half his clan, and was at the same time flanked with the fire of another regiment. Our clan had a considerable loss at Cromdale and likewise at Dunkeill (Dunkeld), where I attacked at the head of my father's men.

After the King's affairs miscarried in Ireland and he despaired of sending us any succours and allowed such of us as were in arms to capitulate, and the Prince of Orange had granted an indemnity for our lives and fortunes, even during his government my father, tho' old, was frequently imprisoned by the garrison of Inverlochy, sometimes kept a month, sometimes six, and I often charged to Edinburgh and sometimes obliged to keep the hills, so as not to dare to come to my own house till these alarms were over.

The Marquess of Drummond can attest, since he first came to Scotland from France during the government of the Prince of Orange and his Majesty's sister, that, I was ready to go into any project, though never so desperate, towards the restoration, which I always engaged to all the messengers that came to Scotland from the late or the present King, my zeal

and management on all these occasions being very well known to his Lordship and to other persons of distinction.

Of late in the end of his Majesty's sister's government, when McIntosh of Borlom went over, he can inform how stirring I was to get people to go into a concert for his Majesty's service, and that I went with him, after first being with the Marquess of Drummond, to Lords Athole, Breadalbane, and Huntly and others to encourage them. After my brother Allan had gone to his Majesty on his sister's death and returned to Scotland with his instructions, I was doing all in my power to advance his service, which I gave my brother under my hand.

After he returned to his Majesty with the answer to his instructions, when Sir John Forrester arrived soon after, the Marquess of Drummond sent for me, that I might acquaint such of my neighbours as I thought could be trusted, to take care of themselves for fear of being taken up, especially such as lay near garrisons, not doubting that his Majesty would land some time before May, which accordingly I did. Neither Huntly nor Seaforth were then in the north, but my brother informed me he had seen them, and brought their sentiments to the King as well as those of the other nobility and gentry he had been with, and was myself on my guard from that time, so I lay few nights in my house, being within three hours' march of the garrison of Inverlochy, till I had account of the Earl of Mar's coming to Scotland.

As soon as he came to Mar, he wrote to Glengarry and me that he desired to see us both at Mar, on which Glengarry and I met in order to go together, but, having considered that our both going there at the same time might give suspicion to the garrison of Inverlochy and they advertise the Government too soon, which might be of bad consequence, we thought it more proper one of us should go and the other stay at home to advertise our neighbours to be all in readiness at a call. Since I lay nearer that garrison and my going would be sooner noticed, it was judged fitter that Glengarry should go and that I should write by him to Lord Mar, which I did to the same purpose, adding that whatever orders he would send me and my neighbours for his Majesty's service we would unanimously receive them.

On Glengarry's return Glenderual came with him, who engaged that most of the Campbells in Argyleshire would join us, particularly Achnabreak and Lochnell, to whom he had orders from Lord Mar to rise immediately for his Majesty's service, and Glengarry brought an order for the clans, which he delivered me to intimate to the rest. A day was condescended on for our rendezvous at Glenurcha, and Glenderual was to go from my house next day on his way to Lorne, Glengarry, he and I having stayed in an isle belongong to me, not venturing to stay a night at my house for fear of the garrison of Inverlochy.

I asked them what measures they proposed to Lord Mar to be taken as to Inverlochy, as all my friends, their families and effects and mine lay exposed to the enemy, as soon as we left the country, besides what his Majesty's service might otherwise suffer by leaving such a strong party behind us. They told me all that could be done at that time was to leave a detachment of each clan to keep them within their trenches, with which I was satisfied, if performed, since no better could be done ; but, that method not being taken, I could not make such a complete rising as otherwise might be expected.

Glenderual and I concerted before Glengarry parted with us that we should meet on a prefixed day at Lochnell's house to influence him to join us. This would remove some of my difficulties by the garrison in case the Campbells, my next neighbours on that hand, had joined us, besides such a number gained for his Majesty's service, so that I was resolved to be at all pains to gain them if possible. Accordingly I went to Lochnell's the day I appointed with Glenderual, when I found Sir John McLean and several of his friends who met there on some private business. I told Sir John and Lochnell, finding them merry, they had reason to be cheerful for the King's standard was to be set up next Thursday. Therefore this was the time for all loyalists to appear for their King and country.

As all the joy imaginable appeared by Sir John's expressions and every way about him, so Lochnell's and his friends' spirits sank and they begged we would all keep as private as possible for fear of garrisons. I answered it was past any sort of reserve now, since we were to rise immediately, and that Glenderual was to be with him that night with a commission from Lord Mar. Sir John went off next morning to Mull to raise his friends, and I waited three nights at Lochnell's for Glenderual, but had no word of or from him, which made me very uneasy, having lost so much time; therefore I would stay no longer. I desired Lochnell to go to Lorne, where he would certainly find Glenderual, and, in case he came that night, to send after me ; if not, that Lochnell should go to Lorne next day. On these terms we parted and I went to raise my men of Morvern. Two days after I parted, Lochnell sent his brother to acquaint me that Glenderual was come to Lorne and that he was to be with him that night there.

Therefore, being very sensible how much it would advance the King's interest in these parts to have the Campbells fully engaged, and how much it would facilitate the rising of such of his friends as lay next to them, I resolved to spare no trouble to get them once to rise, though I should lose some time, therefore I trysted Lochnell Monday next at Appin's with Glenderual and others, having seen my own friends of Morvern and Sunart Saturday and Sunday, who were very ready to rise, but told me, if some course was not taken with the garrison of Inverlochy and if Lochnell and Achnabreak did

not join, the country would be left in such bad circumstances, having enemies on all hands behind them, that I could not expect to make such a complete rising as I could if any of these obstacles were removed.

On Monday I went to Appin, where I found Lochnell and Appin and others, but not Glenderual, as I expected. I asked Lochnell if he was now fully resolved and ready to join. He told me he was fully resolved to answer the Government's citation and that all prudent men would do the same, for it was promised that none would be desired to rise till the King landed, and then it was time enough. I answered how could he ever hold his face in any company, besides his duty to his lawful sovereign and his country, after having to my certain knowledge received the King's money, to desert his Majesty, that he would be the man most reflected on of all of his name, having made so many promises to the King's friends, and that after others had answered for his honesty to Lord Mar, when it came to the push to go off when others were joining, but, seeing no argument would prevail, I parted. Finding by this that none of the Argyleshire Campbells were to join us, and that no method was taken with Inverlochy, which was still in a condition to ruin my country and friends, I resolved to go with all expedition to Lord Mar, to represent to him that the circumstance of my country and friends was worse than we expected, my Campbell neighbours having refused to join, though we were made to believe we might rely as much on their loyalty as on any of our friends, and particularly Achnabreak and Lochnell. Without further delay I set off for Dunkeill (Dunkeld), where Lord Mar was then. I took Taymouth on my way and saw Breadalbane, who was very hearty, yet had difficulty in raising his men, as he complained, Achnabreak and Lochnell, who were to head his men and their own, having failed him as well as some of his nearest relations.

When I represented all this to Lord Mar, he answered I could expect nothing to be done to Inverlochy at that juncture. I told him I was very sorry, for I could not expect to raise all my men, the country being left wholly to the enemy's mercy, none in the Highlands being exposed to that degree but my friends and me. However, though I might reasonably expect to be the first sufferer, I would bring as many as the above circumstances would allow without losing time.

I parted that night for home and met General Gordon on his way to Glenurcha, and told him, it being my orders to join him, I would do it with all expedition, and, though my circumstances were worse than many of my neighbours, I would bring what number I could without losing time.

I went straight home and immediately went about raising men to march to Glenurcha to General Gordon, and in as short time as could be expected raised betwixt 6 or 700 of my

men as well armed and clothed as any in the army, and marched by the garrison of Inverlochy in the enemy's view in daylight within less than cannon shot, notwithstanding the Governor's threats to destroy my country as soon as I left it.

I marched straight towards Inverary to join General Gordon, if I found he was gone that length, but, when I came within eight miles of Lochow, I had account he had returned from Inverary, having stayed two or three nights there, and that he was that night at Straithfillan. I altered my march and followed him to Auchterarder, where we encamped till Lord Mar came with the rest of the army from Perth and appointed a general rendezvous on Auchterarder Moor.

The day after the rendezvous General Gordon with the clans was ordered to take possession of Dunblane, but as we advanced a little before sunset to the Bridge of Ardoch, within three short miles of Dunblane, we had account from a woman, whom my sister, who lived at Dunblane, sent express, that Argyle had possessed himself of it that afternoon. On this General Gordon sent back an express to Lord Mar, on which he came up with the rest of the army that night.

We encamped that night at Kinbuck, and by daylight marched to the moor thereof, where Lord Mar, after the army was drawn up in order of battle in two lines with the clans in front, called a council of war of all the nobility, general officers and heads of clans, and proposed whether they thought it proper or not to fight Argyle in the ground he had possessed himself of. With one voice it was agreed to fight, and to march the skirt of the Sheriff Moor till we came about the enemy.

In the meantime Lord Marischal was ordered with his squadron to attack a party of the enemy's horse, which appeared on the top of the hill, and Sir Donald's battalion, who happened that day to be on the right, to sustain him, and the same time the army to begin our march. We were then ordered into four columns. As soon as Lord Marischal came close on the enemy's horse, which we saw on the hill, he perceived Argyle's whole army on the march up the hill, of which he immediately acquainted Lord Mar. On that our whole army marched up in very great haste, which occasioned some confusion, though never men marched with greater cheerfulness.

The horse were called all to the right, none stayed on the left, so that the right was engaged before the left could come up, and, before I came to the ground where I attempted to draw up, the fire began on the right, some of the Lowland foot regiments being on the left of the front line, where I should have been by the order of battle.

Our marching in columns altered the first disposition of our lines, so that those who were in the front of the two columns made of the second line were as far advanced in the hill as

those in the front of the two of the first line, and such as were in the rear of the columns on their march, though of the first line, were obliged to draw up in the second line, which was my fate.

While my men were drawing up close by a regiment of Lowland foot, who were formed in my front, I being on the right of the front of my own men, waiting impatiently for an opening by which I could get a view of the enemy in order to advance and attack them, this regiment of foot, after firing at the enemy and having received their fire, broke in all at once on my regiment and carried them off before half of them were formed or of McKinnon's men, who were drawing up with them as well as some of the McPhersons. A little before this regiment broke in on mine, a party of the Black Dragoons came pretty near us, at whom those on my right and the few of my men who were drawn up in the right of my regiment fired and killed several and beat them back.

Being advanced to get sight of the enemy, (being in a hollow ground), as soon as I had got it, I looked about to desire my men to advance, but to my great surprise saw them carried off in this manner, and all those who were next me and drawn up on my right and left gone off. All this time we saw no general officer, nor received any orders, only by the confusion we believed our right had been broken, so finding myself in this situation with three or four young gentlemen of my friends, who chanced to be next me, we made off and found none of my men till we crossed the river of Allan, where I found some of them with Appin and some of his men.

I rallied there all I could meet, and caused such as had fired to charge their pieces. At the same time I perceived Rob Roy Macgregor on his march below me coming from Doune, he not being at the engagement, with about 250 betwixt Macgregors and McPhersons. I marched towards him with the few I had got together. Perceiving Argyle opposite us, I entreated, he being come fresh with these men, that we would join and cross the river to attack Argyle, which he absolutely refused, so that such a very small number was left when Rob Roy went off, we not knowing well then what had become of our right could not attempt anything. Major Lauder was present at all that passed there.

So night coming on and not knowing what was become of the rest of the army, I went that night to a little village above Braco and sent to Drummond Castle to know what account could be had there. My Lord, having gone that night to see my Lady, sent me word to join the army next day at Auchterarder, which I did. Thence we all marched to Perth, where I stayed with a battalion of my men till his Majesty arrived.

A little after we came to Perth, some of our number pressed Lord Mar to look for terms from the Government, which he

resisted with all vigour, though by the grumbling and importunity of that set he condescended to send Col. Lawrence, who was then prisoner, to Argyle.

The Duke of Mar called all the heads of clans to his quarters and told us how much he was pressed to capitulate by part of the army, and, before any spoke, I told him it would be the greatest hardship imaginable to enter into any terms with the Government till we were assured what was become of the King, not knowing but he was then at sea coming to us, so all present assured his Grace they would stand by him to the last. On this he proposed to all the nobility, principal officers and gentry in the army to enter into an association that none would attempt to make any separate terms without the consent of the major party, which we all signed. We continued so till his Majesty's arrival.

Soon after the King came to Perth, I received his orders to go home to raise all who were there of my own men and of my neighbouring clans, and to march them to the army, so I parted about the middle of January and left the command of my men I had in the army to my brother, Allan. I went by Taymouth and saw Breadalbane, who was very earnest that I would raise his men in Lorne and march them to the army with the rest of my command.

The weather was so extraordinary hard and the snow lay so deep on the hills that I had difficulty to make my way to Lochaber, and, as I was ready to march with my own men, after concerting everything necessary with my neighbours and McLean of Lochbuy, who did not stir before, I had a letter from the Duke of Mar acquainting me that his Majesty was to leave Perth and march north to join his friends there, with orders to march with what was at home of my own men and of my neighbours to Straithspey by way of Straitharag and wait there till further orders. Another order came afterwards for me to march with all my command north to join Huntly and Seaforth about Inverness to reduce it. Accordingly I appointed all my neighbours to meet me at Moy in Lochaber. In the meantime I marched with such as were furthest of my own men. Being within 12 miles of the rendezvous appointed, I had account of the King's having embarked at Montrose, and that a great many of the nobility and gentry, the Irish officers and the rest of the clans had entered Lochaber, and were to be that night at my house. This news was very surprising, I being ready to march in a few days with about 1,500 men north conform to my orders, and those with me were very much grieved to return.

Next night I went home, where I met the noblemen and gentlemen going to Skye. Glengarry came there. Sir Donald, Clanranald and Appin desired him to stay there that night till I came, in order to concert what we could do further for his Majesty's service, and the safety of such noblemen and gentlemen as came amongst us, and our own, which these gentlemen told me he refused.

My being so near the garrison of Inverlochy was the reason why none of the nobility or officers could then stay with me, since I could not be a night with safety in my own house. Therefore they all went to the Isles as the safest place and where such as had a mind to go abroad would probably get the best and readiest opportunity.

From the time the nobility and these gentlemen went to Skye, we were not much troubled with any of the forces till the beginning of April, none being then in the Highlands but those at Inverlochy, who came out sometimes in parties of 2 or 300 in the night, but went into the garrison the next morning, before we could get together. General Gordon, from the time the army dissipated at Badenoch till he had account of Cadogan's coming to Athole in order to march to Lochaber, stayed at Badenoch, but, as soon as he had account of the enemy's being on their march, he came straight to Invergarry Castle, where my brother Allan met him, being returned from Kintail, where he had been to wait on Lord Seaforth.

Next day General Gordon trysted Keppoch, Glengarry and me half-way betwixt Glengarry's house and mine, Brigadier Ogilvie and my brother being likewise present. General Gordon, after showing us his commission with very ample power, told us of Cadogan's design of coming on us, being already at Blair Athol, and asked what number we could expect to make against that day sevennight, this being Friday, 30 March. The number we condescended on betwixt Lord Seaforth and all was about 2,500. It was then agreed we should all rendezvous at each of our dwellings and be ready to march on advertisement in order to meet Cadogan at his entering Lochaber.

The same time we had account that Col. Clayton was come to Appin with 500 foot and that 100 went by water from Inverlochy to join him, that Appin's men had begun to take protection and deliver their arms as others had done before. However, we prosecuted our design, and the General determined to go on Monday to meet Lord Seaforth and my brother to go with him.

Next day I sent expresses to all my friends to meet me next Friday at my house. Sunday I had account that Col. Clayton was come to Inverlochy and that he was to march some time next week to my house to get in the arms of the country. On this I went the same day near the garrison to get some intelligence, and had account that Clayton had sent to the minister to advertise his whole parishioners to meet him on Tuesday at my house to give in their arms, and, in case of their not answering, he would burn and destroy their country.

It was night before I had an account of this I could rely on, so I went home and sent expresses to General Gordon, Glengarry and Keppoch acquainting them with what I had learnt concerning Clayton, desiring Glengarry to be at me on Tuesday

with what men he could bring, and wrote the same to Keppoch, and that I would get as many as possible on such short notice that Clayton would be at my house against 12 that day.

My brother pressed to return, as I wrote to him to do, but Glengarry advised General Gordon to bring him with him to Lord Seaforth's, since he had been with him before. Therefore the General told him it was absolutely necessary he should go with him.

I appointed such of my men as could be at me to be with me Tuesday morning, but such as lived on the road betwixt the garrison and my house took all that day putting their cattle and effects out of the way, and those at a greater distance did not come till night.

Glengarry came about half-an-hour before Clayton and his party, which betwixt what he brought from Inverlochy and his own party consisted of 900 men. Glengarry and I having each about 100, did not think fit to attack him at such a great disadvantage, not being the fourth of his number.

I told Glengarry I doubted not I would have a good party together next day, and therefore expected he would not disperse his men. However, he went home that night and I stayed with what men I had got together within a mile of Clayton. Next day I got more of my men together, on which I sent to Glengarry to come up, but got no return.

On Wednesday night, my nephew, young Balhaldy, came from my friends of Morvern and Sunart to acquaint me they were on their march and would be with me next day. On this I went straight to Invergarry to talk with Glengarry, and in hopes to have met the General to acquaint them I had got such a good party together, but, finding the General not come, I told Glengarry that my men were come against the day appointed for rendezvousing, and that the McCleans and Moidart men were coming, so it was for us now to join and that we would very soon destroy Clayton's party and then make head against Cadogan, and desired him to let me know his last resolution. He told me then plainly he was fully resolved to give himself up to Athole and his house to Cadogan. This surprised me mightily, and I told him I wished he had acquainted others and me of his resolution sooner before General Gordon and we parted, and two days after he delivered himself to Cadogan, who sent an officer with him to Athole, and 150 men came to take possession of Invergarry Castle from Inverness. Clayton with his party lay still at my house, as also the garrison of Inverlochy in the centre of my country, and ships in the Sound of Mull to destroy such as lived on the coast, so I was necessitated to allow my men to take protection, to which they condescended with great reluctance.

(About his brother Allan's return and his attempt on Cadogan, as in Allan's own narrative calendared *ante*, *pp.* 39, 40.) I was afterwards obliged to lurk up and down the country, and at last to leave it and go amongst those of my friends who live furthest from the garrison in Sunart and Morvern, where at last parties were sent in search of me.

Then, having account from my brother that the General was to seize a ship in the Isles in order to go to France, I went back to my own bounds resolved to stay a few nights as privately as possible, to order my affairs before leaving the country, but had account that one Ogilvie with a party of the forces and a detachment of the Independent Company was within a mile of me, so was obliged to come off without looking after any of my business. I made the best of my way to Skye, where my brother was waiting for me, and thence to Uist, and found the General there in Clanranald's house.

From the time Clayton came to my house there was a party of the forces there, even when we came away, destroying and plundering all they could of my effects.

Being thus forced to come away without having time to acquaint my friends thereof, since I did not think fit to slip the occasion of that ship nor the good company, I returned my nephew, young Balhaldy, who was then at Clanranald's house. I wrote the following with him to the principal men of my name, which I showed to General Gordon and Brigadier Ogilvie :—

" Seeing that by the present posture of affairs my continuing with you cannot advance the King's service nor our country's, nor contribute in the least to your safety or my own, obliges me to leave you so abruptly and take this occasion with some other worthy persons to follow my prince and run the fate of the rest of my countrymen who suffer abroad in such a just and honourable cause, lest, by my staying amongst you, you be harassed and ruined by parties in search of me, as you have been for some weeks past, and so rendered incapable hereafter of rising with me for your King and country's service, of which I entreat you not in the least to despair, notwithstanding our late misfortunes.

" Meanwhile, if the Government call in such as have taken protections to appear at Inverlochy or elsewhere, and it be found dangerous to answer that citation, I desire you to take special care of your persons and such arms as you have preserved and let me know your circumstances by my nephew, who is left behind for that purpose, that I may come to your relief with what succour I can bring, to live and die with you.

" Lastly, I earnestly recommend you not to be dispirited, to live in entire friendship with one another, to harbour and entertain with pleasure such as have not got protections and have kept their arms, while you are allowed to live peaceably

yourselves, to take pains to keep the Commons in mind of their duty, and not to doubt but all will end to your satisfaction and mine in the happy restoration of your lawful sovereign.

"Your observing punctually what I have enjoined will preserve your loyalty and the reputation you and your fathers have got with my father and his predecessors and oblige me to apply my utmost endeavours to make you a happy clan." $27\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Two copies.*

Proposal by Lancelot Ord.

1716, July 5.—That he should reside at St. Omer and roll between Boulogne, Calais, Gravelines, Dunkirk and as far as Dieppe, if necessary, that he should keep original letters of intelligence for his own safety and send true copies, that he should endeavour to have accounts by boats weekly or at least once a fortnight besides common posts, that he should try to have some one come over with any affair of consequence, and, if any matter of great consequence be in hand, that he would venture over himself. Would take the name of George Morton.

Paper by Lancelot Ord.

1716, July 6.—Giving an account of Northumberland, which he considers to be with Durham and the South of Scotland almost unanimously well affected to the King. The main interest is yet entire, especially on the English side, where the whole Church Protestant party is yet untouched and so capable to perform their promises.

The few days he ventured to stay in London after his escape made him acquainted with a citizen, a master of the mathematics, a man of note, who assured him that five out of seven were then at his Majesty's devotion, and promised, if he could fix a correspondence, to send true intelligence of that City and a resolution to serve his Majesty to the best of his power, though at present under the character of a great Whig.

James III. to Sir John Erskine.

1716, July 17.—Power and instructions. (Calendared in *Vol. II., p.* 288). *Draft and copy of each.*

Message from Mr. Shrimpton (the Duke of Shrewsbury).

1716, July 21. [Received at Avignon.]—He desires his most humble respects be presented to the gentleman (James) and lady (Queen Mary).

He desires that the gentleman may again know he is willing and ready to do him all the service in his power.

He presumes to ask: Is there any determinate scheme in hand for making another attempt within some tolerable

compass of time, because, if any such thing be going forwards, he is willing to continue in England in order to do any service that lies in his way. If nothing of this kind be ready, then he must chiefly think of consulting his own ease and security.

I apprehend that for the satisfaction both of his doubts and of the opinion he may justly have of his abilities to serve the gentleman, it may be expected that the answer be something more than a bare affirmation that something is doing and that it contain some account of what is doing.

He intimated in his discourse that he could think of nothing that could be of effectual service to the gentleman, but a regular and considerable force be brought into the kingdom.

If I am to carry any answer, I must know the contents, that I may transport them into such notes and characters that I may understand and be able to explain to friends, but may in no case be understood or even suspected by enemies. *This was the message brought by "young Massey."* *See Vol. II., p.* 302.

JAMES III. to LORD A[RRA]N.

1716, July 23.—Copy of the commission calendared in *Vol. II., p.* 205.

LIST.

1716, July 24.—Of the King's subjects lately come from Britain at Avignon. *Endorsed* as list of those lately come from Britain to France.

JAMES III. to ESPRIE JOSEPH PARRELLY.

1716, Aug. 1.—Copy in Latin and English of the letter and warrant calendared in *Vol. II., pp.* 321, 322. *With note*, that Dr. Abercromby got a warrant in exactly the above terms, 11 Dec., 1716.

JAMES III. to ROBERT ARBUTHNOT of Rouen.

1716, August 17. Avignon.—Creating him a baronet of Scotland with remainder to his lawful heirs. *French. With note*, that it was renewed in English and in the proper style and given to him in January, 1731. *Entry Book* 6, *p.* 1.

THOMAS WILLIS to [? GENERAL GORDON].

1716, August 18. Paris.—Proposing a scheme for surprising the Tower resembling that set forth in his paper of December calendared in *Vol. III., p.* 579. *Endorsed* as given by Gen. Gordon to Lord Mar at Avignon, Sept., 1716.

THOMAS WILLIS to [? GENERAL GORDON].

[1716, August ?]—Setting forth the advantages of the King's being possessed of a convenient port, and giving reasons why Guernsey seems the most desirable under present circumstances.

The way by which the Castle probably may be surprised, I presume you may have in your remembrance, therefore I shall forbear that point. The Usurper, his ministry and the Government of the island have not the least suspicion in time of peace with France of any design against it, and another advantage is the independence of the people who are still under the old Norman laws, so that it is a refuge for English bankrupts and, protection being the business of most that go thither, all rest there unquestioned. Therefore the two, three or more that may be employed for the surprise of the castle may rest there in the utmost security. *Endorsed* as given to Lord Mar by Gen. Gordon, 30 Sept., 1716.

The Duke of Mar and John Paterson.

[1716, August 22.]—Account of charge and discharge from 27 June to that date, showing a balance due to Paterson of 529 *livres*, 16 *sols*, 6 *deniers*. *Two copies.*

Memorandum by William Drummond containing his orders from England.

1716, August 25.—1. I was ordered to acquaint the King that the troubles in England are greater and greater daily than ever they were formerly, and that the hearts of the people were mightily changed in his favour, by daily seeing British subjects butchered by the Duke of Hanover's orders.

2. Therefore Mr. Menzies, after having spoken with Sir William Wyndham, Mr. Harvey of Combe and the rest of the King's friends, ordered me to tell his Majesty that now was the proper time for him to go about his business, and that he should immediately land in England with 5,000 regular forces and 20,000 stand of arms for arming the people, and that, if possible, 2,000 Swedes should land at the same time in Scotland with some thousands of spare arms.

3. The people of England expect that the King has as many thousands of Irish subjects as will serve for England, though they judge it proper at the same time that some people should go to Ireland to hinder the troops from coming from that country and that the people there should rise to make a diversion.

4. They added that they had no advice to give about Lord Bolingbroke's mismanagement of affairs trusted to him, but, for aught they knew, they had nothing to lay to his door to prove him an ill man, only neglect, and therefore they desire that the King bear as far with him as possible, he being capable of serving the King if he applies himself. All that they leave to the King and his Council.

5. If there be money, enough arms and ammunition can be got from Holland, as I have already told, and they can be embarked for other countries. Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr.

William Gordon desire that the King's business on this occasion may be pressed at the French Court as hard as possible, seeing they are not well pleased with this defeat of the Turkish army, and they bind themselves to embark whatever troops the King can get in one night and to land them on any part of the west coast of England in spite of all the fleet of England.

6. I promise, if the King stands in need of ships, to furnish 20 good ships on three weeks' advertisement, which are all ready on a call.

7. Mr. Menzies likewise talked of a sum of money the King's friends in England had a mind to collect to enable him to come to England, but it was not ended when I came away.

8. Likewise he desired targes and broadswords might be sent for the Highlanders, seeing they were obliged to give up a great deal after the King left Scotland.

The way of making them I shall order, having just now the man at Paris that made them in Scotland, and as many as are necessary may be made in a month.

Endorsed, "Will. Drummond's paper given to the King at Avignon, 25 August."

William Gordon with the Duke of Mar.

1716, August 28. Paris.—Account to that date showing a balance in Mar's favour of 374 *livres*, 8 *sols*, 2 *deniers*. Enclosed is a bill of Stewart, a tailor, for 1,057 *livres*, 11 *sols*, 8 *deniers*, which is one of the items paid by Gordon.

Mr. Gwynn.

1716, August 29. [Received at Avignon.]—Memoir of his conversation with Lord Wharton. His first acquaintance with Lord Wharton was at play in the English coffee-house, 16 August. That lord came next day to his room, which being a little high, he said, "Sure, I hope this is not the way to heaven, for, if it is, I'll run downstairs again." After some conversation with four or five other gentlemen there, Lord Wharton told Gwynn he liked his company very well and begged him to go with him to hell, where he was to be Lord of the Bedchamber to the Devil. He believed Gwynn was not wicked enough to get entrance, but he would pray for him, to which Gwynn replied he was extremely obliged for his kindness, and believed he would find a great many better friends there before him.

Next morning Gwynn went to Lord Wharton and begged him to refrain from such atheistical discourse as he held the night before, and either not to speak of King James or to talk in such terms as could not be thought disrespectful, otherwise he would infallibly bring himself into more quarrels than all the Whigs in Paris could get him out of, and that

he himself, in case of any such discourse, must either resent it or deprive himself entirely of his Lordship's company, for which advice he thanked him and told him he would be very cautious thereof, and the same night, instead of coming to the English, he went to the Dutch coffee-house, and sent his coach for Gwynn, and told him, to avoid quarrels, he would no more go to the English coffee-house. Gwynn answered he would be bound no man should affront his Lordship in the said coffee-house, provided he never spoke disrespectfully of the King, on which assurance his Lordship went with him to the English coffee-house, and at supper there whispered to him there were several honest gentlemen that came with Lord Seaforth, who, he believed, may be in distress, and that he would give him 100 *livres* to distribute amongst them, and actually gave him 50, and told him he was a Protestant and would die one, and that, since he was convinced of the King's intention to protect the Church of England so cruelly persecuted by the present Government, he would sacrifice his life and fortune for his restoration, and begged Gwynn to procure him the honour of kissing the Queen's hands and delivering to her a most submissive letter to the King, most humbly begging his pardon for himself and his family. Gwynn promised to do his endeavours to satisfy him, and ever since that Lord has behaved himself both in private and public as violent a Jacobite as any one in Paris, even to have quarrelled once or twice with Whigs on the King's account.

Dr. Abercromby.

1716, August.—A short account of the succession of noblemen to their estates and honours and of gentlemen to their estates according to the law of Scotland, showing that down to the time of the reformation by the common law of Scotland the heir of line succeeded both to titles and estates in preference to the heir male with instances in proof thereof, but that after the reformation, whereas before the law would admit of no innovations or exceptions, henceforth she complied with what are now called taillies, and the sovereign likewise thought fit to confer honours by patents and by them to restrict, limit and convey them as he thought fit, for the most part to heirs male, sometimes to heirs whatsoever, and often only to the heirs male of the person in whose favour the patent was granted.

Francis Abercromby of Fetternies married the eldest daughter of the Sempill family, who, on the death of her only brother, assumed the title of Baroness Sempill, the common law of the kingdom so allowing and there being no restricting patent. Her husband was at the same time created Lord Glasfoord by James VII., but their children still carry the names and arms of Sempill in right of the mother, and it is at least highly probable that Lord Glasfoord, who had interest enough to obtain that title for himself during life, would have also

obtained it so as to make it descend to his son and heir, if the common law had allowed him to foresee that a remoter heir male would at any time after have endeavoured with success to carry away the more ancient orders of Sempill from his posterity.

McKenzie of Prestonhall, now of Fraserdale, has married the Baroness of Lovat, whose honours are not restricted by patent. Their children, provided they carry the surname of Fraser, as no doubt they will, will and must succeed, if the law takes place. The Usurper may give another title to Beaufort, the heir male, but, if he grant him that of Lord Lovat till he first forfeit the Lady Baroness as well as her husband, it is certain he will thereby violate one of the most sacred and till then uninterrupted laws of the nation. *Over* 18 *pages.*

[The Earl of Oxford] to [M. de Torcy].

1716, [August.]—Last year I sent a gentleman to you with some instructions from me, wherein I laid before you what I believed was truly for the interest of France and her allies and for that of our three kingdoms. It had been easy at that time for France to have prevented herself from being insulted or attacked by the House of Austria or by any alliance that could be made with the States General or with England, and to have done a piece of justice to a Prince who began all his misfortunes from his own great attachment and that of his father to France. I warned you of the league then forming against you, and you may observe that what I told you has just happened. I shall tell you that France will repent of the opportunity she has lost.

The Elector is gone to visit his dominions in Germany. This is only a pretext ; you may depend on it he is gone to conclude a league between himself, Prussia, Denmark and the Czar to unite them all in the league between Holland and the House of Austria. As soon as the Empire shall have finished the war with the Turks, France will feel the bad effects which will ensue thereon from her not having attended in time to the salutary advice I gave her.

Is it possible that a nation so wise as France cannot foresee the storm that is about to fall on her ?

I know that Lord Stair has always amused the Regent by advising him to make a league with the Elector of Hanover, saying that Prince has no other view than the interest of France. Believe me there is no such thing intended, for the party that governs now in England will always sacrifice the interest of France and Spain to the Emperor and Holland. You may perhaps think that the English will never consent that the Crown of Spain and the Imperial Crown should be on one head. Be not deceived, for 'tis exactly their design and you cannot but remember what pains and expense it cost to remove that sort of people that governed then before we

dared attempt making a peace on any terms but giving the Crown of Spain and the Indies to the House of Austria. These are the very men that govern to-day in England, and I can assure you they have the same design, for they hate the King of Sicily mortally for several reasons and particularly for the pretensions his son has to the Crown of England.

Be good enough to reflect where is the common sense of believing that the English wish to make a league with France, when at the same time they have just made or are working at making one with the Empire, the Czar, Prussia, Denmark and Holland. Do you believe that England is afraid of Spain or the Turks ?

No, no, do not let Lord Stair amuse you any more, but consider what is your true and solid interest, which is to restore the true and legitimate King of England. In doing this you will assist the same persons that saved you from ruin, and who lent you a hand to draw you out of your difficulties at the expense of their lives and fortunes.

You may fancy there is no great danger to be feared from England since they are always divided amongst themselves. You are mightily mistaken, for the same party that lent you a hand in your need, when they see themselves and their injured Prince sacrificed, will be united by revenge as one man against France.

Suppose it is the design of the Emperor and the league now in formation to put the Crown of Spain on the head of the King of Sicily, it must be concluded that that King is to cede all his dominions in Italy to the Emperor. I leave you to judge what you should expect of such a neighbour.

I would not advise you to rely on the last treaty of peace, for, if the English Government had believed it advantageous for them, they would not have sought with such eagerness the life and blood of those who made it.

Attend, I beg you, to what I told you last year and what I now set before you to-day, since it comes from one who knows better than anybody the constitution of England and the sentiments of the people and the parties, and who has always acted sincerely towards you.

I shall conclude by representing a matter to which you ought to attend, namely, that if we find means, as will infallibly happen, of changing the present Parliament, which will dethrone the Hanoverian family, consider what feelings the English nation will have for you after the services they have done you. You may believe they will always remember your having sacrificed them in their necessity, and that they may become enemies to you as cruel as those of to-day.

What we desire from France is so small that, if you embrace the present opportunity, it is almost impossible not to succeed by giving 8 or 10 thousand men to King James and 20 or 25 thousand arms with powder and munitions of war

conformable. I consent to forfeit my life, if in less than three months King James is not on the throne. By doing so the Regent will do a generous and glorious action, he will restore a prince who is his near relation, who with his father has been ruined by his affection for the French monarchy and will at the same time secure himself against all sorts of leagues that can be formed against him. *French with English translation in some passages differing from the French.*

INSTRUCTIONS sent by CAPT. JOHN OGILVIE.

1716, [August.]—I must begin with what is fixed in my heart, and which I will pursue with the utmost application and zeal, I mean the King's interest, and should have been glad to have removed from this place, to have been more useful to him, but that cannot be as yet. It is very unlucky that the King's misfortune has put him in such circumstances that those who would serve him cannot know his condition, and 'tis equally difficult for him to know the minds of his friends here.

One of the first things necessary is that the King shall send us a true account of what can be expected from him, either as to troops, money, arms, ammunition, the time he proposes they may be ready and how he designs to transport them, and this must be done by his own hand to make it relied on and give it credit ; then every man of us shall go to work to make good what may be wanting, and he shall know immediately what he may rely on from us and also our advice as to what we judge most proper for him to do as to the time and place of his landing, and whatever is necessary for him to know.

The next is that one or two be chosen to be entrusted with the King's affairs, who must be so fully instructed that all his Majesty's friends here may receive from him or them. That person must have a power under the King's hand to authorize him, that his orders may be of weight and that everybody may act uniformly therein. 'Tis no matter for the person's capacity, for the Treasurer will undertake to govern him in what shall relate to his Majesty's service, only he must be a person of quality, honour and secrecy. This the Treasurer would undertake on himself, were he at liberty, but, if the Bishop of Rochester will undertake it, he is a proper person. Another may be added for expedition's sake.

In his Majesty's affairs the great skill is to direct the good inclinations of his friends to a right end and to take advantage of his enemies' mistakes. If this method be not observed, his friends' goodwill will serve but to break themselves and his enemies will cover again the blots they make. This shall be taken care of.

Another principal care is to avoid giving any alarm to our enemies by little or weak actions or messages brought over by indiscreet people, for that tends to fasten their roots by

such imprudent shakings, and it disheartens his friends, as well as consumes in frivolous charges that which should be employed at the great undertaking.

When there is a settled canal of correspondence, it will be easy to point [out] several necessaries to be done, but at present there is so much darkness that we can only speak in general. When the best is done, a great deal is to be left to fortune and Providence, for such affairs are full of difficulties. Therefore there ought to be a preparedness to take and improve all opportunities, which I will engage shall be done as soon as a correspondence is fixed, and the methods followed which I have laid before his Majesty. It would be a happy thing if the Usurpers could be lulled asleep and believe his Majesty had laid aside all thoughts, but this requires great care, that his friends be not discouraged.

Some who have been active against the King, if they had secret assurances by letter of being received into favour, perhaps would alter their thoughts, at least not be desperate. When time offers, I hope the Church of England will repair to her duty.

Care must be taken to gain the head officers of the army, when they are fixed upon who are to command against the King, and also to make every thing palatable to them by writing letters and assuring them they shall find their account. Those letters must be writ by the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar to the officers best known to them. Let them be sent over, and care shall be taken to have them delivered right. The chief officers of the navy should be gained, if possible, by writing to them. Some progress is made that way already by the Treasurer with Lord Orford. Admirals Byng and Jennings must be writ to.

There's another general point, and 'tis a thing of compassion. Great severities have been used to the Catholics by the Usurpers. 'Tis true his Majesty cannot publicly meddle in their cases, but they should remonstrate the cruel oppressions they lie under to the Catholic potentates of Europe, and send Churchmen of the same order the confessors are of, where they go, and let them cry out on the miseries they suffer, and that they have not disturbed the government of their oppressors nor indeed ever intended it, but that the severities they meet with proceed only from an inveterate malice to their religion. If they will not complain themselves, other nations will not pity them and will not interpose.

The King must have a press with him where he is, and let his case be printed and his rights explained, the injury done the royal family, the miseries the three nations are reduced to by the unjust usurpation of a certain fanatical party that has brought in strangers and barbarous Germans with a design to destroy the Church and Constitution of England and to reduce the nations into a slavery. Let constantly some

of those papers be sent, and they shall be dispersed. They will be of great service.

The Elector's ministers are making all the friends they can of the Lords that are of the Church of England's principles. They are not to be trusted in posts, but pensions are given them; therefore his Majesty must do the same, and they must be writ to and offers made them. Though the Earl of Nottingham is the man in England the Treasurer hates most, yet he desires the King will write to him and promise him what may satisfy his ambition. If the letter do not altogether convert him, at least it will make him very troublesome to those in the House of Lords. The letter shall be sent to his brother, Lord Guernsey, to be given him.

As to the King's declaration, there will be no difficulty in drawing it. If any circumstances require an alteration, changes proper to them may be added. As to the King's own religion, it were neither consistent with interest nor indeed with his honour to change it, till he be settled in his throne.

I am satisfied that the nation here and several of the King's friends have had great industry used to possess them with very ill opinions of him and to lessen his personal virtues and abilities. It is but justice to have this set right. Something must be done towards this by those with him. Everybody ought to certify for him and cry him up by gentlemen writing to their friends, and merchants that have seen him to their correspondents, as it were not designedly but of themselves, and this will confound the villainous aspersions cast on him by that treacherous person, who has made it his business to blacken the King's actions. I could have brought a copy of one of the letters, but the Treasurer would not suffer me, lest it might look like revenge in him, for, if that person had been still about your Majesty, he could never have thought it safe for him to have served your interest, but now that your Majesty is happy in your choice of the Duke of Mar, whom he knows well to be a man of judgement, probity and honour, and that your Majesty will find him a great man and a solid fast head, everybody will be satisfied with his conduct and your choice.

The Treasurer would have given me instructions for M. de Torcy, but I was first ordered to wait on your Majesty and to know from you if M. de Torcy was still in a capacity to render service, and, if you believe he is still the proper person to apply to, I am to return immediately to Paris, and then I shall receive instructions from him as strong as he can make them, and also your Majesty may set down whatever you shall judge most proper to persuade M. de Torcy or the Regent, and I am ordered to present them with what he sends me as from him.

All things of consequence for England must be writ by your Majesty or the Dukes of Ormonde or Mar, for they are not willing to hazard such matters on the probity of an under secretary or clerk.

Never to send any unknown person to them, particularly priests or ministers of either Church, for those men are most subject to tattle, but, when there is a boat fixed, there will be no need of this caution. The paper that came that was writ on the white silk was not regarded, it being writ with different hands ; though the person that brought it over gave reasons for its being so writ, yet it was not judged a sufficient authority to venture anything upon.

Dunkirk is believed to be the properest place for a boat, because she can drive a trade without suspicion to London by the Thames. (About appointing a person there for the letters and another in London to receive and deliver them.) All those little people that meddle in the King's affairs must be entirely discharged, for their meddling does no good but a noise and draws on time to no purpose.

If but 8,000 men could be had and 25 or 30 thousand stand of arms, there would not be the least doubt of carrying the point, for soldiers will only desert to soldiers. The state of the army in England and Scotland are 30,000 men, but they are so dispersed through the kingdom that the King may be master of London before they can assemble a good body to make opposition, if matters be done with expedition. Measures are taken for securing the Tower, when the proper time shall come. A state of the army was sent by Mr. Hamilton, when he came over to you last. *Nearly 7 pages. With this and the two last papers is a note,* " Copy of papers brought to the King by Mr. Ogilvie, Sept., 1716." *Ogilvie arrived in Paris from London in August, See Vol. II., p.* 363. *The letter for M. de Torcy may not have been sent till Sept. or Oct.*

JAMES III. to ————.

1716, Sept. 3. Avignon.—Power to collect money. (Printed in *Vol. II., p.* 405). *Draft.*

ACCOUNT of things concerning LORD WHARTON.

1716, Sept. 3. [Received at Avignon.]—Lord Wharton being with several gentlemen at Lord Bolingbroke's at dinner on Sunday, 23 August, and talking of the affairs of England, Lord Bolingbroke said that he never acted out of any love or regard to the Chevalier's person, but entirely in obedience to his party, which he would have served equally had they sent him to Constantinople ; that the Chevalier could keep no secret, for what he communicated solely to him he found at his arrival in Paris every Irish lieutenant knew it ; that he was blindly led by priests, who had altered the declaration worded by the said Bolingbroke particularly these words, *will protect the Church of England* into *will protect his subjects of the Church of England,* which is visibly fallacious and equivocal, and that he was absolutely resolved never to serve him any further.

The foregoing discourse was related next morning by Lord Wharton and Mr. Winnington in Lord Wharton's room. A

gentleman present replied to each article, but more particularly to the first, saying, if Lord Bolingbroke acted solely with regard to his party, where was his loyalty to the King, whose personal merit and right was not unknown to him? The gentleman added that he ever had a great respect for Lord Bolingbroke even to be silent in all the appearances of his ill conduct in the affairs of Scotland, but at present he was extremely scandalized to hear he should talk with so little loyalty and respect for his master. Another of the company replied, perhaps to change the subject, that the word scandalized was not English in that occasion, on which they offered to lay a wager, and after some debate on the word finished the conversation.

Lord Wharton on Tuesday, the 25th, dined with the Duke of Leeds at Chatou, and after dinner called one of the company to walk in the garden to talk of serious affairs as he pretended, and addressed himself to a negro servant he has, saying, "Scipio, here I am making conditions for you and myself, for you shall be page of the backstairs to the King, and I must be made a Duke and have the Garter." The gentleman answered that such discourse was very silly, chiefly before so mean a servant as the black, who doubtless would make a jest of it with his comrades. The Lord answered, "By God, he was in earnest," which gives way to suspect that either he was not sincere in his conversion, or that he is entirely changed again by his acquaintance with Mr. Winnington, who does not quit him one minute by day and lies with him by night, notwithstanding the said Lord is distempered. Mr. Winnington is nephew to Lord Oxford and is said to be here about his uncle's business. He is daily with M. de Torcy and Lord Bolingbroke, and carries Lord Wharton frequently to secret meetings with Lord Bolingbroke.

D. Lloyd (Floyd), Junior.

1716, Sept. 4.—What I can recollect of Lord Bolingbroke's discourse to me on 1 Sept. As to the first point of having said he entered the King's service on a party issue(?), &c., he answered he thought it was serving the King to hold such discourse, and that, if still in place, he should do the same as best calculated for the humour of the nation, for that party business and not loyalty is what the King has to found his restoration on, there not being enough of the latter left in the nation to build such a work on.

To the second point, viz., the declaration, &c., he said, that, being asked whether he had drawn it, he had said no more than he had given under his hand to the King he would do, before he was turned out, which though he thought did entitle him to deny it, he did not think in the least did so to reflect on the King, neither had he done so.

To the third, viz., secrecy, &c., he remembered saying in company that he had at his return from Commerci found things public what he had thought most necessary to be kept secret

that this complaint at the same time was common in everybody's mouth and particularly the D[uke] of Or[mon]d and Mr. Inese had often made it, but he does not see how it reflects on the King, though it may on the discretion of those trusted by him. As to Irish lieutenants or other unguarded expressions, he hoped they would be looked on as dropped in the heat of discourse and not imputed to resentment, which he has not the least of.

He desired me to assure her Majesty that he did not think himself the least in right to talk of the King or his affairs, that he had never done it since he had been out of place, but when the necessity of justifying himself from the cruel aspersions on him had made it unavoidable, that he was very sorry his justification carried with it the danger of making use of expressions which might be interpreted to the King's prejudice, which he never should intend. He desired me particularly to assure the Queen that he was ever most sensible of her civility to him and should ever retain a most grateful memory of it.

In the rest of our discourse, which lasted about an hour, he expressed great moderation and honour, and in my judgement so far from any resentment a readiness to serve the King, if a useful occasion offered. I don't pretend to report every particular expression, but to the best of my memory this is the substance of what passed.

Postscript by W. Dicconson.—I think it necessary to add some more particulars which Mr. Lloyd mentioned to me.

1. As to the King's being governed by priests, Bolingbroke denied he said any such thing, so there needed no further explanation.

2. Mr. Lloyd asked if there might not be some means found to compromise matters and make him enter into the King's service again, at least underhand, as he intended to have done at his first coming over, for his opinion was then not to act publicly but behind the curtain, and that his present circumstances would make that more practicable and his late disgrace render it less suspected by the Whigs, that the dispositions in England were certainly better, and that therefore he might pursue the same ends he proposed at his first coming, and serve the party more effectually than ever.

Bolingbroke answered that he owned the dispositions were better, but there was a stagnation at present in England and the difficulty would be to set things in motion, and, when Mr. Lloyd asked his opinion what would be the best way to do that, he answered that required a long detail he was not willing to enter into, that the condescension the present Government had shown in respect of his fortune, which he believed they would not have done had he continued in place, put a necessity on him not to hazard losing that again, but that he would be willing to give advice to Mr. Lloyd whenever it was asked, but was not willing to have to do with others, so that on the whole, as far as I could gather, there was nothing

stuck on his side, at least to hinder his entering again into business behind the curtain, but the hazard of losing what the present Ministry had yielded to his lady, and some resentment of past usage which, he conceived, had been hard and injurious. But on the whole it seemed a pretty good overture towards serving the King again, in case he thinks fit to encourage it, for as to his first difficulty, in regard that the same indulgence has been shown to the Duchesses of Ormonde and Mar and that the Act is passed, there seems no reason why he should be worse used than they; besides, if he acted underhand, it would not be so publicly known. As to the second difficulty, if the King thinks proper to press him to business, a few expressions of kindness with a little *éclaircissement* might probably wipe away the remembrance of what is past, whereas on the other hand, if he continues in the way he is in, one can never be sure, nor, do I believe, dare he answer for himself, but that he may fly out unawares and say things that may be prejudicial to the King's interest, though at present he seems fully determined not to do it.

CHARLES, ELECTOR PALATINE, to OWEN O'ROURKE.

1716, Sept. 8.—I have just received your letter of 29 August and with it "l'empressement de M. Germain (James) pour l'achevement de l'alliance cy devant proposée entre luy et Palme (the Princess Palatine). J'en vois de meme toutes les raisons que vous portez pour la conclusion d'une affaire que Constantin (the Elector Palatine) souhaitterroit de tout son coeur, s'il ne seroit obligé d'avoir tout le regard au gouvernement present d'Abeville (England). Vous connoissez la situation des etats et domaines de Constantin et avec quelle facilité il y pourroit etre inquieté de la part d'Humbert (Hanover). Considerez en outre que Germain n'a pas le pouvoir present d'en garantir Constantin. C'est par cette necessité qu'il ne peut tout presentement donner la main a l'accomplissement d'un projet, qui dans une autre situation des affaires auroit le commun consentement. Assures cependant votre principal de meme de ma part de l'estime que je fais et ferai toujours avec une attachement tres sincere pour sa personne." *Copy.*

THERESE, COMTESSE WINCKELHAUSEN, to OWEN O'ROURKE.

1716, Sept 8.—I immediately discharged your commission of delivering your enclosure to the Elector Palatine, who received it very graciously. "Je suis trop satisfaite de vous pouvoir etre utile a quelque chose pour y manquer ni pour le differer. Notre voyage l'est encore toujours, et nous sommes entierement incertains quand il se fera, cependant nous avons passéz le tems fort agreablement pendant le sejour du Prince Electoral de Baviere, ou l'on n'a fait que danser et se divertir outre un fort bel opera qu'on a fait, je puis dire qu'il y avoit une foule de monde ici et sans ceux de sa suitte une grande quantité d'etrangers, plusieurs jeunes gens et quelque envoyéz,

car je suis obligé de vous dire . . . que la chose a changé de face et que plusieurs princes prennent le parti d'envoyer chez l'Electeur, sans qu'il leur ait rien notifié que par ecrit. C'est l'Electeur du Mayence, le Duc d'Hessen Cassel. Vous verrez si ce sont des exemples que votre cour veuille suivre; au moins je le souhaitte afin que je puisse . . . vous asseurer de vive voix de la sincerité avec laquelle je seray toujours votre tres humble servante." I have many compliments for you from Madame Kinigle, with whom I drank your health to-day. *Copy. This and the preceding were enclosed in O'Rourke's letter of 22 Sept., calendared in Vol. II., p. 512.*

MEMORANDUM.

[1716, Sept. 11.]—Mr. Paterson sent Mr. Brinsden a letter 28 June, enclosing copies of Lord Mar's letters to Lord Bolingbroke of 3[-14] Jan., 1715-6, 2[-13] Feb., 1715-6, and 11[-22] Oct., 1715, and a copy of Lord Mar's letter to H. Straiton of 23 and 30 Jan.

List of the papers transmitted to Mr. Brinsden, 11 Sept. :—

List of his Majesty's army north of the Forth	10	Oct.	1715
Copy of Lord Seaforth's letter to Lord Mar	16	Oct.	1715
Copy letter Viscount Kenmure to Capt. H. Straiton	16	Oct.	1715
Copy letter William Erskine to Lord Mar	16	Oct.	1715
Copy letter Brigadier McIntosh to Capt. H. Straiton	18	Oct.	1715
Copy letter Gen. Gordon to Lord Mar	17	Oct.	1715
Copy letter Lord Mar to Gen. Gordon	19	Oct.	1715
Copy letter Capt. H. Straiton to Lord Mar	19	Oct.	1715
Lord Mar to Lord Bolingbroke	21	Oct.	1715
Copy letter Lord Mar to Mr. Forrester (Forster)	21	Oct.	1715
Lord Mar to Sir John Erskine	27	Oct.	1715
Copy letter to Mr. Forrester (Forster)	29	Oct.	1715
Copy letter to Viscount Kenmure	29	Oct.	1715
Copy letter to the Duke of Argyle	30	Oct.	1715
Copy letter Viscount Kenmure to Lord Mar	30	Oct.	1715
Copy letter Mr. Forrester (Forster) to Lord Mar	30	Oct.	1715
Copy report of John McClean, trumpet, from Stirling	1	Nov.	1715
Copy Barns Cunningham's letter to Lord Mar	2	Nov.	1715
Copy letter to the Earl of Breadalbane	2	Nov.	1715
Copy letter to Mr. Forrester (Forster)	2 & 3	Nov.	1715
Sketch of Lord Mar's letter to Brigadier McIntosh	3	Nov.	1715
Lord Mar to Lord Bolingbroke	3	Nov.	1715
Copy letter Lord Breadalbane to Lord Mar	3	Nov.	1715
Copy letter to Mr. Forrester (Forster)	4	Nov.	1715
Copy letter Lord Mar to Lord Breadalbane	5	Nov.	1715
List of the King's army	5	Nov.	1715
List of the Duke of Argyle's army	13	Nov.	1715
List of the King's army	15	Nov.	1715
Lord Mar to Lord Bolingbroke	19	Nov.	1715
Lord Mar to Lord Bolingbroke	30	Nov.	1715

Lord Mar to Lord Bolingbroke	6 Dec. 1715
Lord Mar to Lord Bolingbroke	8 Dec. 1715
Copy letter Lord Seaforth to Lord Mar	2 Jan. 1716

List of papers still in Mr. Paterson's custody :—

Translation of an intercepted letter from King George's Prince to the Duke of Argyle	7 Oct. 1715
Copy letter Lord Duffus to Lord Mar	16 Oct. 1715
Copy letter Mr. Simpson at Aberdeen to Mr. William Ramsay	17 Oct. 1715
Letter from the captain of the frigate at Dunstaffnage to Lord Ilay	17 Oct. 1715
Letter from Patrick (?) Kydd to the Dean of Guild of Perth	21 Oct. 1715
Narrative of Lord Seaforth's and Lord Sutherland's affair	21 Oct. 1715
Abstract of Lord Nairn's servant's account of the detachment under Brigadier McIntosh	21 Oct. 1715
Copy letter Barcalden to Earl of Breadalbane	30 Oct. 1715
Copy letter Patrick Campbell, Lord Breadalbane's servant, to Glendarule	3 Nov. 1715
Copy intelligence from near Stirling	9 Nov. 1715
Letter from the noblemen, &c., of Scotland to the Regent	10 Oct. 1715
Copy of a memorandum to Lord Mar concerning Lord Lovat	2 Nov. 1715
Lord Mar's directions about ships.	
Copy protection to ministers.	
Lord Mar's manifesto and declaration.	
Lord Mar's second declaration.	
Account of Lord Mar's battle.	

Enclosed in Paterson's letter of 11 *Sept. calendared in Vol. II., p.* 426.

JAMES III. to JOHN KER.

1716, Sept. 18. Avignon.—Commission appointing him a captain. *Entry Book* 6, *p.* 2.

JAMES III. to [the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER].

1716, Sept. 21.—Commission appointing him his Resident in England. (Calendared in *Vol. II., p.* 466.) *Draft.*

L. CHARTERIS, JOHN RIDLEY, ROBERT CRESSWELL, HENRY OGILVIE, THOMAS DALMAHOY, MARK BANNERMAN, WILLIAM HARDWICK, ALEXANDER LAWTIE, JAMES HAY, JAMES CONGLETON, SENIOR and JUNIOR, ARCHIBALD CHRYSTIE, LAURENCE OLIFANT, PATRICK GARDNER and WALTER SMART to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 10[–21]. St. Martin's.—Thirty of his Majesty's subjects are here on board that were taken at Preston and sent to Liverpool, and, though some of us were indicted,

we are all unconvicted, yet were embarked for transportation to the Caribbee Islands by a military force, notwithstanding a public protestation taken by us against Sir Thomas Johnstoun and the commanding officer of the garrison of Liverpool as contraveners of the part of the *Habeas Corpus* Act against transporting a British subject. We have been used with more than ordinary severity, because we would not sign indentures and consent to be slaves, and the Governors of the Plantations had orders from Secretary Stanhope to use us with the utmost rigour till we should indent for seven years. The master, whom we have now prisoner in irons, so soon as we came on board put us all in irons and used us while in his power with the last barbarity. But on 3 August we made ourselves masters of the vessel and are safely arrived here. Though the master, his owners and freighters are the most inveterate enemies to the King, and petitioned the Government to have the disposing of us and have without law or so much as a warrant exercised the greatest cruelties on us, yet we have not laid hands on anything belonging to ship or cargo except for mere subsistence and that within the King's allowance, nor are we resolved to do so, lest we should render ourselves unacceptable to his Majesty, therefore we thought it our duty to beg your Grace to lay our circumstances before his Majesty.

We have sent Andrew Ramsay, ensign in the late Earl of Strathmore's regiment, who will satisfy you as to all particulars, and we beg you to dispatch him with his Majesty's commands and yours.

——— to the Duke of Mar to the care of the Captain of Clanranald now at Paris.

1716, [September 10–21].—Sending the following proposal or scheme.—If the Duke of Argyle will see his errors and come into your measures, not only will the rest of the nobility and gentry that were in opposition do so, but a great deal of the troops now in the north and the Highlands will be surprised. You should endeavour to send home Lord Tullibardine incognito and Major-General Gordon with the clans, and, if possible, 1,000 broadswords or more and whatever arms you can send privately with 1,000 livery coats, which will make the vulgar join when they hear of foreigners.

To conquer Ireland, where the King has a vast number of subjects, loyalists if in their power. To do this the Duke of Ormonde should be sent with a few Irish officers with livery coats for two battalions with furniture for one regiment of dragoons and 3,000 stand of arms, if possible, and stay incognito in the Highlands till the army make a body, and then send privately to his friends in Ireland how to manage and receive him and then invade the north of Ireland with 3,000 men who may be carried in the Duke of Argyle's coal barks and surprise Londonderry. The regular troops in the north are at most two regiments of foot and one of dragoons, who may be easily surprised,

and the leading Whigs may be taken in the north and their horses and arms put in the loyalists' hands, so that Ormonde in ten days will surprise the north, which is the main conquest of Ireland, and be able, before any foreign power come, to march and take any in opposition till he be joined with his friends at Dublin and the south and west, where he can form 40,000 men and send 20,000 to Scotland, the channel being narrow with strong currents, so that all the men-of-war in Europe could not cut the communication betwixt the two kingdoms. (Pointing out the advantages which will arise from this scheme.)

Argyle's joining the rest of his country that are already of your party with what friends he'll make will do more than invading the kingdom with 20,000 regular troops. One reason is that they cannot come without a strong convoy, and the next that the present Government will be on their guard. If the clans get quietly home and the Duke from London, they will surprise Scotland. They will make of clans 15,000 men, as good troops as any in Europe, and will be joined with horse from the Lowlands and foot near as many. The Duke of Ormonde may in a very short time send over 5,000 with 1,000 good horse before the Scots come to any engagement, and his surprising the northern Whigs with 3,000 men is more to his advantage than 10,000 landing in the west, which can never be done privately, for the northern Whigs with the few troops there would soon make a body and join their troops in Dublin and the west, so no advantage could be taken that way. There are as many native Irish in Limerick as would on the least encouragement surprise the town, there being in it always about 300 men.

Lord Mar might try the Duke of Argyle's pulses, and, on his consenting, as I believe he will, when you lay down some methods to him to his advantage, delay no time but try all means you can, and who knows but that those that set themselves always in opposition and rebellion against the King may be an instrument with God's assistance to restore him. Now is the time, for he is certainly in great disgust. (Answer to possible objections of want of money.) I doubt not the King has arms for 5 or 6,000 men at least with ammunition, which will soon conquer more arms, and some of you know that the clans have as many firearms as ever, but not so many swords, being obliged for peace to deliver up some of them.

Give the Duke of Ormonde only 3,000 men and some Irish officers now in France and turn them into Ireland, where they will soon raise money and men in abundance, for the King has six to one there for him. As to the Irish affair laid before you, I have it from an old gentleman lately come from thence, who served in the late revolution with the King's party, who knows exactly the present state of the kingdom, and says they are all on tip-toe waiting for an opportunity to serve their King. (Arguments to show that his estimate that the clans may supply 15,000 men is not too large).

As to the present state of Scotland they are all, 1 November next, disarmed everywhere, and no man is to carry arms, except a man worth 100*l.* a year, full rents, which is one great disgust. Another is that all our prisoners, contrary to the Union, will not be tried here, but must be carried to England to be tried there by the English. Another is that but very few of the banished nobility and gentry that have not friends or relatives that are grieved for them, and, the main thing, they see the present Government designs all their estates for their own pockets and drains all the money up to England, and that, they getting none of the estates themselves as they imagined, it will soon make Scotland no nation, their nobility and estates being gone and also their money to England.

The Duke of Argyle's coming in to your measures will occasion all the Scotch to do the same, and he is so well beloved with the troops that several will desert to him, so in my humble opinion with the Duke's friends' good management Scotland may be conquered with little bloodshed, and Stirling is yet in [Sir J. Campbell of] Ardkinley's power to deliver to the Duke, which is the key betwixt north and south. The troops now in these realms are all new raised men and no better than militia, and in another year one regiment will be better than two now, so that delays are dangerous and no time is to be lost.

Some people may think that the last attempt did a great deal of harm to the restoration, but the King's coming over to Scotland has turned the hearts of many thousands who little thought of their duty to him. That part of it called clans have in their power to make a body despite of the present Government, let them only have their noblemen and chieftains home with some arms landed privately.

The King may always keep there, which will be a terror to England, for, let France give ever such assurance to this present Government, they will be always dubious of them, and keep troops in England fearing the King's landing there, and I doubt not but the King may be recourted and sent home, when they see things prosper on his side, with troops and their fleet. Against 15 January next would be your time. Though the worst time for provisions for men, horses will be in good order and the seas growing temperate, so that the clans in the Isles may get themselves soon together.

I do not know but, when the Whiggish peers in Scotland with Grants and Frasers put to their hands, when they have the King's word for securing their Church, as it is established, and their pulling down one or two the meeting-houses in Edinburgh, they, being an ambitious people for the establishment of their Church, may be made a means under God to restore the King, and he will not lose one subject of the Church of England by it, but will, if it take, gain 20,000 of them, and they have money and horses in abundance, and let the King think of that saying of the Jewish doctor, that the Church God has no mind to build will fall a course.

(The writer does not doubt that before this comes to hand Mar will have better things in agitation. He sends it neither as precept nor command, and with no other design but that of restoring his sovereign.)

I do not subscribe my name. One reason is that it does not become any subject here to send you any advice. Another is that I pronounce this of such a mean style and character that, if met with here, nobody will doubt me for it, but in all probability there is no fear, the bearer being a very honest and poor man who has suffered a great deal. I believe this paper will never be seen till he deliver it as directed. He knows not what it means nor who sent it, it being delivered him by a gentleman, a loyalist, with a *pistole* for carrying it safe to Paris.

It was delivered to the bearer 10 Sept. at Leith by this gentleman, who was a stranger to him, and showed him where he wrapped it up and took his oath to deliver it as directed, or failing that to one he was sure was the King's friend.

I assure you the third time that no man in Scotland knows of this frolic in sending you the enclosed. 21 *pages*. *Endorsed*, as received at Avignon, November, 1716.

Paper by L. Inese.

1716, Sept. [22].— Mons. Chateaudoux has lately received a letter from his master, Prince James Sobieski, which seems written on purpose to be communicated to Patrick (James) and Andrew (Queen Mary), the purport being to make an offer of his youngest daughter to Patrick, offering for her portion 800,000 *livres* to be paid down on the marriage and about 200,000 more to be paid some time afterwards, besides what will fall due to her of her mother's estate at her father's death, which M. Chateaudoux says will be considerable, but could not tell how much it might amount to.

Prince James in this letter, which is writ in his own hand, seems mighty desirous of the match, and says that, notwithstanding the present condition to which Patrick's affairs are reduced, he would rather choose to give him his daughter in marriage than to any other prince in Europe.

M. Chateaudoux says there are three sisters. The eldest, who is now going one-and-twenty, and who was educated by her grandmother, the late Queen of Poland, is now in terms of marriage with the Prince of Modena, the Emperor having proposed that marriage, and that she has the very same portion with her youngest sister. The second is either married or engaged to the Prince of Guastalla, but she has no portion, I know not for what reason, only M. Chateaudoux spoke a little slightingly of her, and said there was no comparison betwixt her and the other two sisters, who, he says, are every way preferable to her.

Princess Clementine, who is the youngest and in the fifteenth year of her age, he says, is the most beloved of her father,

as having the most wit and being of the best humour. She is yet but little of stature but very agreeable in her person.

This is exactly what I could gather from the letter and from my conversation with M. Chateaudoux. (*See* Inese's letter of that date, calendared in *Vol. II.*, *p.* 467.)

Note by Lord Mar for Capt. John Ogilvie.

1716, Sept. 23.—Concerning payments to him, among them 250 *livres* to be paid quarterly for his use to Mr. Edmund Loftus, banker, Rue Quinquampox (Quincampoix), Paris, and about how letters are to be forwarded. After Ogilvie returns, he is to reside at Dunkirk to take care of the packets going and coming. He is to write to Lord Mar at his coming to Paris or if he be by any accident stopped on the road, and also after he has been with M. de Torcy with an account of what passed and at his coming to Dunkirk. He must put the letters in some secret place of the chair in case of any accident happening to him by robbers. 2 *pages*.

The Demands of Baron Sparre.

[1716, Sept. 26.]—"Des personnes bien intentionnés pour les interets de la Suede et de la Grande Bretagne voulant y entrer d'office et sans aucun ordre de leur maitres ne voulant pas meme estre nommées, quoyqu'elles soient connues a celuy qui est porteur de ce memoire, luy demandent en premier lieu un secret inviolable et sans lequel il n'y aura nul succez a esperer, ces personnes desirent aussy de n'etre ny nommées ny citées a la cour de St. Germain, non plus qu'en Avignon, et c'est en cette confiance qu'on donne le projet suivant.

"Le Pretendant ne doit rien avoir tant a coeur que de voir entrer le roy de Suede en sa cause, on croit que pour l'y attirer il ne peut faire de trop promptes demarches n'y de trop grand avances, mais il n'est pas possible a present pour ce prince de rien contracter de formel avec le roy de Suede, qui jusques ici ne l'a point reconnu pour roy de la Grande Bretagne, ainsy tout l'engagement de ce prince ne pourra estre que provisionel et conditionnel. Le premier consistera en ce qu'il aura à offrir a present au roy de Suede pour estre secourû ; le second en ce qu'il promettra faire au cas que le dit secours ait un succez attendû. On demande" :—

1. Whether the Pretender can supply some ships of war to protect the transport of troops from Gottenburg to England or Scotland, the King of Sweden having only some frigates in the ocean ?

2. Whether the Pretender can supply any transports ?

3. Information is desired as to the intelligence the Pretender has in England and Scotland, and as to the plan for a Swedish landing in the said kingdoms.

4. Whether the horse and dragoons can get horses in England ?

5. What sums the Pretender can at present supply the King with for setting the enterprise on foot, his Majesty not being in a condition to make the least advance ?

6, 7, 8. What men, arms and munitions will be necessary ?

9. What treaty will be made about the Swedish troops and what pay and advantages are they to receive.

10. What time that prince will believe the fittest for the embarcation. A provisional answer to this without delay is necessary.

The Pretender's conditional engagement shall be :—

1. To offer to the King of Sweden, if restored by his assistance, such treaties and alliances as it shall please the King to dictate.

2. That prince shall promise to furnish to Sweden what number of troops, ships and subsidies as will be required to reconquer what he has lost in the present war against the Muscovites and the King of Prussia.

3. That the Duchies of Bremen and Verden be restored to Sweden with compensation for all the losses that Crown has suffered by their usurpation.

4. That a treaty of union and commerce be made between the two nations.

5. " Comme le secours que desire aujourdhuy le Pretendant du roy est pour ce prince un bien aussy important que réel, au lieu que la Suede n'en peut attendre qu'un avenir avantageux, il n'est sorte d'engagement ou ce prince ne doive entrer, point de difficulté qu'il ne doive chercher a applanir, pour faire mieux goutter au roy les moyens de l'execution."

6. It is no wise suitable that the Pretender should send to the King any person accredited on his part, but, if his Majesty approves of the proposals of that prince and agrees to assist him, it is more proper that ministers furnished with full powers should conclude on that matter in France, where under present circumstances they will be less noticed than ever.

7. When the Pretender and his Council shall have decided on the above points and his answer shall have arrived here, expedients will be found to communicate it speedily to the King, in order that the plan should be accompanied with the manner of executing it, the whole in order to save time. If his Majesty should not find it to his interest, the Pretender will have done only what his present critical position demands, and, if the King should put his hand to it, the Pretender cannot buy too dearly the only resource that is left him.

8. " On repette encore pour l'importance de la matiere qu'elle ne soit communiquée qu'au Pretendant, au Duc d'Ormonde et au Duc de Mar ; les personnes qui s'y interessent,

comme il est dit cy devant d'office, ont reconnû du passé les infidelites qui ont estes commises sur ce meme sujet, ce qui a rendu non seulement les negotiations infructueuses, mais exposé aux danger et aux reproches ceux qui s'en sont melez, lesquels sont obligez d'agir avec tant de precaution, qu'ils ne veulent point estre nommez icy, n'y aux bien intentionnes d'Angleterre ; on peut leur accorder cette satisfaction, et, pourveu que le Pretendent soit servy, il doit s'en fier a eux sur la maniere."

9. As all the success of what the King may be able to undertake in favour of the Pretender principally depends on the way in which he shall terminate this campaign, it would not be improper for that prince to offer immediately to his Majesty a considerable sum, of which it is known he is in want. It is not certain that loan would be accepted, but the step would show on the Pretender's part the lively and sincere interest he takes in the King's interests, and can never produce any but a good effect. This article is one of the most important since, if Sweden from inability to pay her army should succumb to the mighty effort with which she is at this moment menaced by the descent of her enemies, and see herself reduced to a shameful peace, the Pretender will never in his life have any assistance to hope from her.

10. The friend to whom this memoir has been entrusted will send it by an express courier with all speed to the Pretender, whose decisions will be forwarded with the same promptitude to the King, time being as important as secrecy. *French.* 7 *pages.*

Lieutenant-General Dillon to James III.

[1716, Sept. 26.] Memoir.—On the provisional articles 1, 2, 3. The King and his Council only can answer the two first and the first part of the 3rd. As to the disembarcation of the Swedish troops, the place of their landing and their reception, his Majesty and his Council must be informed what landing places on the coasts of England and Scotland are most convenient and most in the way to facilitate the rising and joining of the King's friends. It will be necessary also to make a plausible plan well concerted for the position to be occupied by the troops after landing, in which they may fortify themselves till the King's friends can join them. By this means friends will have time and leisure to gather and join them ; and, if they assemble and join immediately, then they may all together advance farther into the country and act as occasion offers.

4. Horses can be had in England to mount both horsemen and dragoons, and in Scotland to mount dragoons.

5. This article is reserved to the King.

6. In my opinion his Majesty should ask for 6,000 foot, 1,000 horse and 1,000 dragoons on foot with their complete accoutrements ready to mount.

7. 30,000 firelocks all of the same calibre as much as possible, 30,000 bayonets with 6,000 swords, whereof half for horse and half for foot.

8. 500 cwt. of powder for muskets and ball in like quantity proportioned to the calibre of the firelocks, 12 small fieldpieces, viz., 6 eight-pounders and 6 four-pounders with the necessary powder and bullets for 100 rounds for each, two officers of artillery and cannoneers in proportion.

9. The Swedish troops to have an advantageous treaty offered with a promise to reward the officers that shall distinguish themselves and to pay the men on the foot of English pay.

10. As there are grounds to hope that the King of Sweden's prudent measures will render all his enemies' endeavours against him ineffectual, so, as soon as he is in a condition to grant the succour requested, it will be necessary the King make his plans in concert with him for putting the undertaking in execution as soon as possible in order to profit by the good will of the majority of his subjects, who appear so desirous of a sudden restoration.

As to the conditional articles :—

1. There being nothing meant by this but a treaty offensive and defensive for restoring the two Kings to their respective rights and pretensions and defending one another against their common enemies, there appears no inconveniency in granting it.

2, 3, 4. These are but the necessary consequences of the first.

5. In this there's nothing new asked.

6 and 7. These appear just and reasonable.

8. This may be granted with the explanation contained in the separate article.

9. It appears to me of the last importance to make an extraordinary effort to give some satisfaction as to this without delay, and for this purpose to send a trusty express immediately into England, and to spare nothing to content the King of Sweden on this head on which all depends.

10. This admits of no difficulty.

Your Majesty knows there are five battalions and a horse regiment of your subjects in France and five battalions with two regiments of dragoons in Spain. It appears to me an essential point that you should take measures in time to obtain these troops or at least the best part of them.

In order to effect this, I see but two means, permission or connivance. If the first be granted, the natural consequence is that the granters will also otherwise assist you efficaciously. If the second, they will still assist you, though underhand.

'Tis to be presumed this will depend on the occurrences and on the situation of the interests of the princes who have power to grant the said succours. But, on the supposition of a refusal, in my opinion it will be indispensably necessary to have recourse to the only remaining expedient, which is to engage the chief officers of the said troops underhand and even to command them on their allegiance to obey such orders as they shall receive from you by the canal of such persons as shall be commissioned for that effect. You cannot doubt the submission and obedience of the said officers in every thing relating to your service. If you be reduced to take this expedient, you must employ nobody but judicious persons of prudence and credit. This is a thing to be managed in its proper time, and in case the treaty with the King of Sweden go on and the succours hoped for from him be granted. But then as now this can never succeed but by keeping it secret.

I presume the succour the King of Sweden grants will be destined for a descent on England. On this supposition a diversion in Scotland appears to me absolutely necessary and even indispensable, though it should be only of 10 or 15 hundred men of the Irish troops with some Scotch lords, officers and gentlemen of interest in the country and some thousands of arms with ammunition in proportion. Such a little body would soon be augmented by the Highlanders and other loyal subjects. By this means your enemies would be obliged to divide their forces, which will put them out of a condition of overpowering yours. In case the enemy should abandon or neglect Scotland to be the better able to keep your friends in England from rising and to march in a greater body against the troops landed, these last being well posted and entrenched will be able to keep their ground till the well affected find a way to join them, and in the meanwhile the troops landed in Scotland with the junction of your friends there will render themselves masters of the Lowlands and advance towards the north of England to favour such of your friends as will join them there. I reckon that this diversion in Scotland will be worth at least 3,000 more men in England.

In all these cases there will be several warlike dispositions to be made not easy to be explained by letters, but, not to detain the courier, I write this in haste and without having time to make all the reflections on it that the matter requires. But, if you approve of what is here said, a plan can be made in form and well concerted.

If the King of Sweden grant the succour hoped for, I believe the transports for Scotland and the other necessaries for that expedition may be had elsewhere.

As to Ireland, a little project for that country can be made with small charges. If you cannot do better, I shall send a memorial on that subject at more leisure, not having time to do it at present. *French original in Dillon's hand with English translation in Nairne's. The former and the previous document were enclosed in Dillon's letter of* 26 *Sept., calendared in Vol. II., p.* 477. *Endorsed,* "Received at Avignon, 1 October."

The Duke of Mar.

1716, Oct. 1.—Summary of the above Swedish proposals.

Robert Sempill to James III.

1716, September.—Though I could not doubt your Majesty would approve of my assuming the title of Lord Sempill as heir male of that family, which you were graciously pleased to attest 20 May, 1712, yet my low condition and my constant resolution never to be chargeable to you, made me unwilling to take a title, till I should see your restoration and be thereby in power to make good my pretensions to the estate. But I am now sensible how much that conduct has retarded my own preferment, and how prejudicial it may prove to my children, wherefore I beg you'll allow me to do them a justice which may contribute to the advancement of their fortune in taking now the honours inherent to my birth. For you will observe that my right is incontestable, not only according to the present custom of the nation by which titles descend only to heirs male, as was lately solemnly decided in favour of the present Earl of Kincairn (Kincardine), but also by the ancient practice of those old families that have no patents, for, though James Douglas got Lord Oliphant's estate by a daughter, and though there was no patent limiting the descent of the honours only to heirs male (which is exactly my case, Oliphant and Sempill being both old titles without patents), yet all the interest of the Douglas family could not take the honours from a private gentleman, who was next heir male and as such succeeded to the title, and, though the Court inclined so much to favour James Douglas, son of the Marquess of Douglas, that, being created Lord Mordington, it was ordained he should take the precedency of the said Lord Oliphant, which plainly shows that, if sometimes eminent men by matching into those ancient families, who had no patents, obtained the honours of the said families, it was an exception against the general rule, and either done for want of an heir male, as in the case of the Scrimgeour family, or because the said heir was obnoxious to the Court or otherwise discouraged from pursuing his just claim against a too powerful competitor, and we find the families of Mar and Sutherland preceded by others after their male lines failed, though they ought to be the most ancient Earls, if they had not succeeded by heirs female. But, independently of all these precedents and others, I submit

my right is settled by my cousin german, Lord Francis Sempill's contract of marriage, in which it was provided that I should succeed as nearest male failing the heirs of his own body. Accordingly by virtue of that provision and the general practice of the nation in favour of heirs male, after his death I was immediately served heir to the estate and declared Lord Sempill and representative of the family, and being then 14 I was desired to choose curators, who in my name sustained a process of law against Sempill of Kithcart (Cathcart), who pretended to have got a tailzie to the estate from the said Lord Francis, but was forced to desist from his pretensions, the pretended witnesses to the tailzie having declared on oath that they never signed any such paper. All this was certified to your Majesty by several persons of credit when you granted me an attestation of my quality in 1712, but particularly by the late Duke of Perth, before whom, being then Chancellor, the affair between Kithcart and me was pleaded for several sessions. After this, while I was at Douay College, matters were so managed to my prejudice by some relations of mine, that even the forged tailzie, which Kithcart durst not stand by himself, was brought to fortify the heir general's pretensions to the estate, by which and many other indirect means she not only kept the estate, but also assumed the title, being encouraged by my absence, youth and sickness, which hindered my appearing in time to assert my right, and after the revolution, when I was of age and suffered to stay in Scotland on bail, unless I had turned Protestant, as my antagonist did, and abjured your Majesty, I could have no access to justice, but, though I was sure to be preferred before all other pretenders both to the estate and honours of Sempill and even offered other advantages by those in power, I rejected all with scorn, and chose rather to live a private gentleman abroad, as I have done ever since without being a burden to you, and without ever losing any opportunity of venturing my life and my son's for your service, which I may say is more than my competitor to the estate of Sempill can pretend to, and therefore, were my right but doubtful, I hope you will not decide in a manner against me, and make me in a worse condition than the possessor by refusing me leave to enjoy the title as well as he. I desire no new title nor any formal declaration from your Majesty owning my right to the old one, because I should be sorry you should disoblige the meanest of your subjects in the present Government on my account. I beg only you may connive at my assuming the title, seeing I find it for the benefit of my children, and call me Lord Sempill, as the present Government does my competitor, till such time at least as a lawful judicature shall decide the matter between us, and I am so convinced of my undoubted right that I am willing to lay down the title again and be degraded with disgrace, if then I do not make it appear in the common course of law that not only the title but the estate is my birthright.

This is the only request I shall ever trouble your Majesty with while you are abroad. 4 *pages*. *Copy*.

COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, September.—Proposals with respect to Scotland. If the landing must be on the north-east coast, it is necessary it be as near Inverness as possible, for, if there, that place must be reduced and entirely secured before you march south, which will encourage all that country that are in the King's interest to join you, and wholly discourage the King's enemies and may oblige many of them to fall in to the King's interest. It will be fit to carry the Marquess of Seaforth with you ; all his command lies in the North, and he is able to raise the greatest number of Highlanders of any man in the North, and is the first that can join you. You may always depend on 1,500 foot at least from him, that will continue with you. and for a brush in that country, he may have 2,000,

The next that can join you is Glengarry, and you may expect 500 from him, but, if he can be wanted (*i.e.* spared) there, I would propose another route for him to be mentioned hereafter.

Your third recruit will be Sir Donald McDonald, Clanranald and the McLeods. These three will make up 15 or 1,800 men. The Laird of McKinnon and Barra may come with them ; they will make about 400 men.

Several gentlemen besides not far from Inverness will join, such as the Chisholm, who will make up 120 or 140 Highlanders. Some of the Rosses will come in and Campbell of Calder's grandchild that was with you at Perth will make up a few, and he lies very near Inverness.

Many of the Marquess of Huntly's men will join, whatever part he acts, such as the McPhersons.

Could Lovat be got in to the King's interest, it would be of use, for he lies so near Inverness that he might be at it in 48 hours with 700 good Highlanders.

Lord Sutherland, Lovat and the Grants are the foundation of the Whig interest in the North, so they must be entirely incapacitated to do any hurt ere you march south. If Fraserdale be at liberty, by your landing in that country he will bring out most of the name of Fraser, for that clan are generally well affected, and so are several gentlemen amongst the Grants.

One rule may be necessary to be observed in your march southward, which is to threaten with fire and sword those that will not join you. The Frasers and Grants will not stand such a summons, and, if part of the army be sent amongst them, and drive but their cattle, I mistake it, or else they will soon join, and, had the Marquess of Huntly acted his part as you had concerted with him at Lord Aboyne's house, the Grants might have been dipped in the King's interest. Brigadier Ogilvie may be of use amongst them, the Laird

of Grant's daughter is his mother and he is acquainted with all these gentlemen. As I already said, in your march southward you must sweep clean before you, friends and foes, which will make secure work.

The command and estate of Lord Reay, who is indeed more Whig than anything else, lies in the utmost corner of the North, and, if he hears his friends are crushed, he will probably join. You may also expect the gentry of Caithness and some foot with them.

Lord Tullibardine will be a necessary person to carry with you.

I will not determine your best route southward, but it's like that through Badenoch and Athole may not be the worst. In that case, having Tullibardine with you, he will raise the Athole men, and, if that should not be the route, he must have some force with him to get them to arms, seeing the best of the Athole gentlemen were taken at Preston, which on those occasions gave life and spirit to the Athole men.

The Master of Glenurchy is now in France, and, if he continues there till the attempt is made, it would be of use to carry him alongst, if he can be brought in to it. Breadalbane's estate in Perthshire very near marches with Athole, and, if the Master were with you, he might raise all Breadalbane's men in that shire, at the same time Tullibardine is raising the Athole men. The Master will have greater influence than his father or grandfather with his men. His grandfather, the Earl, is but a liferenter of 500*l.* a year out of the estate and is very much superannuated, and Lord Glenurchy is but a life renter also and a very weak man, and the Master is a very promising youth and in the fee of the estate, which brings the dependence of the gentlemen of his family and all the tackmen on that estate entirely on him. I am persuaded the Earl would advise his grandchild to it, and will concur in the attempt. Having the Master would also facilitate matters in Argyleshire, for he can raise two battalions of good Highlanders on his estate in that shire.

At the time you land near Inverness it will be absolutely necessary a frigate or two should be sent to near Inverlochy with 3 or 4 hundred men and land some cannon to take in that place. I propose Lochiel may be on this expedition, seeing most of his men lie round that fort. It is a place of no great strength and will be soon reduced, and its being in the King's hands will encourage the clans very much. It's the true centre of the Highlands. Those landing at Inverlochy will be instantly reinforced with a good number of the clans, first all Lochiel's men, next Appin and Keppoch, who is very near it, and Clanranald's men on the mainland, for either Clanranald or Glengarry must be in the march towards the West and Argyleshire. The McLeans will also be soon there.

I propose, as soon as Inverlochy is reduced and a garrison left there, that the clans met there should march straight to Glenurchy and down through Glenurchy to Inverary and secure that place, and raise the Glenurchy men as they march. By securing Inverary you will be master of Argyleshire, considering the leading men of that shire want only to have that done and they are yours, which will add a good number of Highlanders to the King's side, and it's not 10 miles out of the road towards the heads of Forth, and from Inverary to march through Glenfalloch and raise the Macfarlanes, who are well affected, and the Laird of Luss with the Colquhouns, who will readily join, and from thence to the Braes of Monteath where the Grahams, Stewarts and a good many of the Buchanans and McGregors will come in, and this is the direct route towards the heads of Forth, where I propose all those men should join you.

If Glengarry could be wanting (*i.e.*, spared) in the North, he would be of great use in this march.

Those met at Inverlochy must take the same course that may be necessary for you in your march from the North, that is, to oblige all to join them by good or ill will, for no enemies must be left behind.

I have no objection against landing in the North, but the time it takes before you can get into England, for, if the King has not a greater force than I can foresee, he will want the Scots army to cast the balance on his side. It also gives the enemy full time to have all the troops they have in Scotland before you at Stirling and perhaps they may waft over some from Ireland, but a quick march towards Glasgow by those taking that route from Inverlochy may come to prevent them.

Were it possible to raise any stirs in Ireland, it might be of great use, were it but to amuse them. It might for a little prevent their sending troops to Scotland and gain us time.

If you should land on the west coast, near Dumbarton might be a good place. It's about 20 miles from Stirling, and by a quick march you would soon be there, and, could you once be master of that town and the bridge, it would be of great use, for I look on Stirling to be in a manner the centre of Scotland. Were you master of the town and bridge, all the King's friends both south and north have free access to join you without interruption, it would give great reputation to the King's affairs and encourage many to come in, and, if there be a good disposition towards him, you would have numbers even of the Low Country flock to you, and the best of these might be armed, for, I suppose, you will take care not to want arms. The greatest danger about this enterprise is, if, after you are master of that place, the enemy should come upon you with a superior force before you are reinforced by the King's friends, and that is not very likely, for their forces are extremely dispersed, some are at Inverness, Aber-

deen, Montrose and Perth, some again at Edinburgh, Glasgow and perhaps at Stirling and elsewhere on the south of the Forth. By being master of Stirling you entirely cut off all the enemies' forces on the north of Forth ; you lie between them and their forces in the South, and the moment they offer to march that way, they would be fallen on by the Highlanders and made prisoners or cut to pieces ere they could make half their march towards Forth. In that case you need not dread danger from any number they have on the south of Forth.

If the Duke of Athole and Lord Breadalbane would act their part, they could be with you at Stirling in a very few days with 3,000 Highlanders. The Duke of Perth can raise 400 Highlanders within a day's march of Stirling. There lie again nearer than Athole and Breadalbane the Grahams and Stewarts of Monteath, the Buchanans, McGregors, the McFarlanes and the Laird of Luss with the Colquhouns. I think those will make up 1,500 good Highlanders, so that, those I have mentioned acting their part, you would soon have 5,000 Highlanders with you at Stirling, and this with a small body of horse, which I presume you would soon be master of by the nobility and gentry's coming in, might perhaps enable you to fall on the enemy on the south of Forth before they could be reinforced either from England or Ireland, and the least defeat you gave them would have happy consequences.

In this case the Marquess of Seaforth, Sir Donald McDonald, Clanranald or Glengarry, the McLeods, Barra and McKinnon would be ordered to march straight to Inverness and reduce it and leave a good garrison there, and instantly to march in on the Grants and Frasers and oblige them to declare for the King and carry them alongst, which would be no difficult matter, they hearing you were landed with a regular force and master of Stirling and encamped on the other side of Forth. I doubt not you will agree that Seaforth and the clans that join him on their march towards you to Stirling should oblige all the Highlanders from Inverness to Stirling, as they march, to come alongst with them, I mean such as are fit to carry arms, which will make up a pretty good number.

Though your landing should be at Dumbarton and you are master of Stirling, it will be absolutely necessary to send a frigate or two with three or four hunded men to land at or near Inverlochy and reduce it as already mentioned, and thence to proceed towards Inverary as is already set down, or to come to you to Stirling as may be thought most for the service, and that they observe the same rule, to carry all before them, and leave no enemies at their backs.

As you will no doubt be well provided with arms, it will be very necessary you carry broadswords for the Highlanders, seeing they have been obliged to give up most of their arms. If targes could be made this side and carried alongst for them,

it would also be of use. A provision of shoon will be wanting to give them when they enter the Low Country, for nothing grieved them more when they were last in arms than want of shoon. I have seen many of them march barefoot, and, when the cold weather come on, they were not able to bide it, and it occasioned many to return home.

Another thing I beg to remind you of, that is to carry with you clothing for five or six thousand foot, and the moment you land to give out commissions for nine or ten regiments to be raised with all expedition. Many of the young men of the Highlands will list in them, and numbers of the Low Country men will also list. This will make up a body of foot that may do good service. None of them will desert or go home, being all young men that take it up for their trade, for, though good service may be well expected from the Highlanders, yet, if the King's affairs take up time, many of the Highlanders must be let home to look after their harvest and tilling their ground, most of them being married tenants and farmers, and having their wives and children to maintain, yet I am of opinion they will not be so ready to go home or desert as they have been, for they are thoroughly sensible of the evil of it. They have a deep resentment against the Duke of Brunswick and his Government, for they see their chiefs, whom they adore, ruined and forced to banishment and themselves disarmed, which they look on as a badge of slavery.

It's also necessary you carry with you clothing and saddles, bridles and pistols for some horse and dragoons, for, though the nobility and gentry join you and serve for a brush, it's hard to continue them in service against common dragoons for the loss of one of them to the King is of greater consequence than it is to the enemy to lose 20 of their fellows, therefore I presume to think it may be fit, so soon as you land, to give out commissions to raise some horse and dragoons. 10 *pages*.

Note by Charles Forbes.

1716, [September ?]—Arms and ammunition can be better sent from this (Holland) than from any other place, because no search is made after loading, and they can go safer to Scotland, because they take their clearance for Norway, and the English men-of-war do not search any Dutch ships on our coast bound for Norway, whereas they carry up all of other nations.

Six ships can be provided here by one man, fit to transport 400 men each from any place of France to any place in Britain without the knowledge of any save the shipowner, and broadswords can be had here at an easy rate.

The Duke by a line to Inverey and one to Nathaniel Forbes sent me can secure what troops lie at Ab[er]d[een] (?) when ordered and be ready to march when called. *Endorsed* as sent by Douglas, Oct., 1716.

Philip Reeve to James III.

[1716, September.]—By the Queen's order laying before him a scheme for seizing the Tower.—I am acquainted with John Pye, son of Lady Pye, one of George's officers in the foot guards. They are great lovers of your Majesty and will be glad to serve you in anything. When he is on the Tower guard is the time to do it. He can have as many people come to dine with him as he will, and then we can shut the gates and the guards will be all our own that we have in the inside because of the officer, and then we command both the Bank of England and London, too, or set them all afire. So, if your Majesty shall think proper to send Mr. Pye and myself commission, I don't doubt by God's blessing to do it to your satisfaction. (*See Vol. III.*, *p.* 4.)

Enclosures.

1716, Oct. 12.—In Mar's letter to Wharton of that day calendared in *Vol. III.*, *p.* 69. viz.,

Secretary Stanhope to the Governor of the Leeward Islands.

His Majesty having thought fit to order a number of the rebels taken at Preston to be transported to the plantations, it is his pleasure that, as soon as any of them land in any place in your Government, you are to appoint a sufficient guard for securing them till they are disposed of according to the indentures they have entered into, and such of them as have not entered into indentures are not to be set at liberty till they have engaged themselves by indentures the same way as the others. 1716, April 23. Whitehall. *Copy.*

The Same to the Same.

On the arrival of those rebels who have not entered into indentures here you are to offer them to enter into the like indentures with the others, viz., to serve for seven years. If they refuse, they are to be disposed of in the same manner as those that have, only you are to give proper certificates to those that purchase them that it is his Majesty's pleasure they continue servants to them and their assigns for seven years, which certificates are to be recorded for the satisfaction of the purchasers, lest they should attempt to make their escape not being bound. 1716, May 4. Whitehall. *Copy.*

Protest.

After reciting clauses 11, 12 and 13 of the *Habeas Corpus* Act against illegal transportations and that [Thomas] Crisp, High Sheriff of Lancashire, and several others have transported and are to transport forcibly the protesters and others contrary to the said Act: against the said Crisp and others, and

asserting that they have incurred the penalties contained in the said Act, and further protesting that no agreement by the protesters for their good usage during their transportation and for their liberty at the end of their voyage shall debar them from maintaining actions against any of the said persons and declaring that none of the said agreements were voluntary and free deeds, but were plain and manifest concussions *vi et metu.* 2½ *pages. Draft.*

The Duke of Mar.

[1716, Oct. ?]—Draft of a letter purporting to be from the escaped prisoners, describing their escape, that it might be known at home how hardly and illegally British subjects have been used.

1717.

PETER KNIGHT (JAMES) to MR. MARTEL (the DUKE OF MAR).

1717, March 1.—"Kemp's (King of Sweden's) affair you know more of than I, and I fear enough to see it is over for this bout. I see just a possibility left, that's all, but, till I hear from Dutton (Dillon), I can say nothing but guesses as to that affair. If it fails, I hope Martel and Peter will soon meet again, and I am sure the first will make all the haste he can, for he will easily imagine how much he is wanted, I may say, yet more as a friend than a servant. I keep my health well enough, but I am now but too sure of having the illness that you used to laugh at me for thinking I had, so that I must lose no time in taking proper remedies, if I have time for it, though by my looks nobody would suspect me and I am not sick. Pray make my kind compliments to your lady and brother John. You will not, may be, remember this hand." *Not in James' hand.*

WALKINGSHAW OF BARROWFIELD to SIR H. PATERSON.

1717, March 1.—I sent you some posts ago the double of a memorial I presented to 27,29. 37,13,35,37,25,37 (P,r. E,u,g,e,n,e). It was very well received, but most unaccountably delayed, which I thought not a bad sign, for I thought their delays proceeded from deliberation, and that time would open their eyes. But Mr. Robertson's (James') affairs being so urgent, I found myself obliged to apply by three different letters, of which please receive copies. At last I was ordered to attend Mr. Eagle (Prince Eugene), who told me that Mr. Ingolsby (the Emperor) being concerned in a heavy lawsuit with Mr. Blair (the Turk) could not think of favouring Mr. Robertson at this juncture, since his doing so would occasion a lawsuit betwixt him, Holmes (England), Shihy (Holland) and Nollan (France), that he wished Mr. Trueman (James) all manner of good fortune, and that any 27,29,21,25,39,37 (p,r,i,n,c,e) receiving him should be no manner of way disagreeable to him, that he was a person of more firmness than to be persuaded to make 21,25,11,12,41,25,39,37,11 (i,n,s,t,a,n,c,e,s) to 29,37,24,26,14, 37, (r,e,m,o,v,e) him if 11,37,12,12,23,37,38 (s,e,t,t,l,e,d) in 41, 25,16,27,23,41,39,37 (a,n,y p,l,a,c,e) out of his own 39,26,13, 25,12,29,16 (c,o,u,n,t,r,y) and at the same time Mr. Eagle insinuated that, if my being here should be known publicly, it might do prejudice both to Mr. Ingolsby's and Robertson's affairs, and that it would be agreeable if I should leave. I made him a very full answer, and laid out all the advantages I was capable of that a good understanding betwixt Ingolsby and Trueman would make for the interest of both, and told

him I was ready to remove but desired first to write to Mr. Robertson and have his answer, which he agreed to, and accordingly I sent away the 37,15,27,29,37,11,11 (e,x,p,r,e,s,s) with a full account of all particulars and desired my being 29,37,39,41,23,23,37,38 (r,e,c,a,l,l,e,d) being of no further service here. I am persuaded we have plenty of beanes (friends) here, and am convinced that not only the justice of our suit but likewise the proper interest of Ingolsby will induce him to favour Robertson's claim as soon as he has settled his unlucky affair with Mr. Blair, and I think it convenient this should be signified to some at Holmes and Rouland (Scotland).

As to what Hooker (Jerningham) writes about a proposal of Mr. Landskin (a treaty) with Holmes and Mr. Corbet (the Court of Vienna), you need be under no apprehension about it, for Mr. Corbet has already refused three different 24,21,25,21,11,12,37,29,11 (m,i,n,i,s,t,e,r,s) from Holmes, and the present one is not in the least regarded, but reckoned as a 11,27,16. (s,p,y). It is said twelve harisons (thousand men) belonging to Mr. Glasgo (King of Prussia) are going to Copinger (Italy). *Copy with Sir H. Paterson's cipher substituted for Barrowfield's.*

Jo. Anderson (the Duke of Mar) to C. Kinnaird.

1717, March 1.—Acknowledging his letter of 11 Jan., received before he left his late residence on the 6th, and requesting him to deliver the enclosed letter of the Chevalier (calendared in *Vol. III. p.* 520) to the Elector of Cologne on behalf of their poor countrymen, who have thought of Liége as the most likely place, if obliged to leave France.—A gentleman of this country told me he saw the Chevalier as he passed Grenoble, where he dined with Monsr. Medavie. None of his people of quality were with him save the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar and Mr. Dillon, who was to return again that way for Paris after he had seen him the length of Montmelian. I hear the King of Sicily's people met him there, who were to entertain him and conduct him through their master's country, and they say he was to be a day at Turin, so by this time they are well advanced into Italy, where the rest of his people of quality were gone the other way to meet him and would be at Bologna before him. In the Chevalier's absence all his people in France and the Low Countries are to receive their orders from Mr. Dantrague (Dillon).

Mr. Anderson is gone by himself privately to Mr. Hughs' (France's) chief town, where he now is and is to be for a short time, and then perhaps he may have some business in Mr. Russel's (Brussels) neighbourhood, if he finds it safe to go there, if not, he intends to go to Mr. Robertson's (Liége) before he go to Mr. Knight (James), with whom you know he resolves always to live, but he would be glad to know from you, if he can be safe and convenient at Robertson's in the private way

he designs to be there for some time, and, as you inform him, he will determine himself accordingly. He's afraid it will not be convenient for him to stay much longer where he is, so he would gladly know soon what I have told you as to Robertson, for it would be inconvenient for him to go to Janson's (Italy) for some time, and perhaps Mrs. Anderson (Lady Mar) may meet him at Robertson's if they could be convenient there, who, I believe, is going to the Spa. (Giving his address.) Few or none know anything of what I have told you of Anderson, so you are not to speak of it to anybody whatever.

We hear little more from England since the first accounts of the Swedish plot, so I can say nothing of it, but the taking up of Monsr. Görtz in Holland is thought very odd by everybody. Those taken up in England are let out on bail, and they say they have made nothing out of the papers seized. Pray let me know what of our countrymen are now with you.

I believe you had not best speak directly to Robertson's chief man of Anderson's coming there, but, by what he says as to others, you'll be able to make some judgement as to him, then, as you find him on the general hand, you may speak of one in Anderson's circumstances, for it is good to be sure before he tries it. 4 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, Thursday afternoon, March 4.—"I ask pardon for not writing sooner, but, when I came here, I found things were so jumbled and uncertain that one could hardly form any judgement on them until there was more known of what was discovered and what not. Sangfield (Sparre) was more ignorant and less informed of it all than either Dutton (Dillon) or Martel (Mar), and the best accounts he had was from them. Dutton thought Martel's going to Mr. Stiel's (St. Germains) would certainly discover him, so Martel wrote to Androw (Queen Mary) to excuse his waiting of him as he had sent him word by William (Inese) he was to do, that he would be glad to receive his commands from time to time so long as he continued at Panton (Paris), and that he would come his way when he left that place, when it would be the less matter if he was discovered; but that, if Androw had any particular commands for him, he would come whenever he pleased. Martel had a return from him and likewise from William by which he judged his not going as he had first said was a disappointment, and that he wanted to speak with him; but, if he still thought his coming there would discover him, that Dutton should come, by whom he would let him know what he had to say, and that he thought it was necessary to send an express to Patrick (James): upon this Dutton and Martell resolved both to go on Tuesday evening last, as they did, and, since there was an express to be sent, they did

not write by last post to Patrick, which they now are sorry for, because the express is longer in going than they thought it would, and but little more intelligence come.

" They arrived at Stiel's when it was dark, and were two hours with Androw. Martel lodged where he did that time was twelve month, and was seen by nobody but his landlady. He stayed in the lodging yesterday all day and saw no new body but Mr. May (Lord Middleton) and Mr. Derby (Dicconson), and, when it was dark, went again to Androw with whom he stayed until near nine o'clock, and then Dutton and he returned to Panton's again. Yesterday morning, when they were thinking who was a fit person to send to Patrick, the bearer, Mr. Campbell, arrived with letters from Hooker or Jery (Jerningham) in his way to him, and for many reasons he was thought the most proper person to carry all. He, coming from Hasty (Holland), can give a more particular account of what has happened there than we can write, so to him we refer and Abram's (Menzies') last letters, which Androw sent to Patrick, tell all that we yet know from Evans (England), there being none from him by last post, therefore I need not repeat any of those matters of fact. Which way the discovery was made, when, and how far, we are as yet ignorant ; but they, having got hold of the end of the clew, will be able, I am afraid, to follow it out, though it seems they are not like to make great discoveries against particular persons. They know enough though to make them prepare against the worst that can happen, and, by their man who was with Kemp (King of Sweden) being come to Hasty's before they did anything upon the discovery, it seems they have known something of the affair for a considerable time. People here in conversation have told Dutton most of the particulars as they really are, and named most of those concerned, so by that they know all, though perhaps they cannot prove it; but that equally disappoints the thing. All this is exceeding vexing, and I know it will be so to Peter (James) and Samuel (Ormonde) as it is to Francis (Mar) and Dutton ; but after all it grieves more than it surprises; for there were so many things to make the discovery that it was scarce possible it could be long a secret. Evans' people have themselves to blame, who would not amongst a few of them provide what was necessary, which was no great or hard thing to be done. The fault is not on this side, which is some comfort, and I think it is better that things are even as they are than there had been no such thing at all.

" The principal thing to be considered at present, and which is the occasion of the express, is what is fit for Paul (James) and Onslow (Ormonde) to do in the meantime, until we see more clearly and fully what is like to happen.

" Sangfield is of opinion that Kemp is not ready for want of Stanley's (ships) effects which Gainley (Görtz) was to have sent him from Hasty, so that he cannot put his design in

execution now, which he would certainly do immediately upon his hearing what had happened, had he wherewithal, and Dutton and Martel are both of this opinion; but there is no certainty of this, and Hooker or Jery seems to be of another opinion, therefore it must be supposed that upon hearing the news Kemp will immediately endeavour to put his project in execution and to prevent the mischief that they will otherwise do him. In that case he must do it immediately or they will make it impracticable, and, if immediately, Onslow would certainly come too late the route he intended to go, and, should he come there or to Mr. Ducker's (Danzig) after they are gone, he would find it impracticable to follow them, and so in a manner be lost to the affair, which is of too great consequence to be ventured. Should Kemp or his people get to the place they intend and Onslow be at so great a distance as Bellington's (Bologna), he would be much too long of joining them after his being informed of it, so what Androw, Dutton, Martel and all who have been spoken to of it think is that he should immediately set out privately and under some other pretext, as he formerly designed, and come nearer, which by the time he does, we shall know more and what is next fit for him to do. Were he sure of going immediately and directly for Evans, which can only be if Kemp or his people be there before him, to come by Fraser's (France) seems the most advisable; but, that being very uncertain and the probability against it, [it] is hardly to be ventured upon many accounts, it being more likely that he will return or remain some time where he comes than go on further. Therefore his best way is thought to be to come through Gorman's (Germany) lands to the place where Patrick wrote lately for receiving some of his people, 12 *mosq* (Liég[e]), where he will be safe until he resolves next what to do. From thence he can easily go to Fraser's or Fleeming's (Flanders) as shall be thought most advisable for going to Evans or where else it will be fittest, and there what accounts are necessary shall be lodged for him with his old acquaintance Charles K[innaird]. These are our thoughts here but they are submitted to Patrick and Onslow. There is nothing ventured this way but the trouble of the journey, and we know the person to make it will not regard that when there is a possibility of it's being of use.

" I send enclosed all the letters I have got of any significance since I came here, and I know very little more than they inform.

" If Kemp find it impossible to go on now with his design, he has nothing left for him to do but to make up with Coalman (the Czar), who seems so desirous of it, and the other to want it so much, that I can scarce doubt of its being done as soon as the gentleman now gone to Kemp returns, and then I hope things may go pretty well still and turn to good account.

" It is not doubted but as soon as Betty (King George) meets Percy (the Parliament) that she will get him to declare openly

against Kemp, and in that case Paul (James) must certainly offer and desire to be assisting to him with his presence, which I suppose Kemp will not only readily yield to, but be desirous of, and, until that time come, it is thought for many reasons that Paul cannot prudently do anything but continue where he is ; every day, though, may give us new light in this, and, as that happens, information shall be given by which he will be able to judge from time to time.

" Le Brun (Ogilvie), we hear, is upon the road, but I have had no account of his being as yet on this side, and I long for him, though he has nothing but by word of mouth.

" Martel has not heard from Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar) since the alarm on that side, and he scarce dare adventure writing as yet. He believes now that it will not be practicable for her to come over, but he hopes to have the certainty from her soon. Dutton thinks upon other accounts that it is lucky enough that he chances to be here upon this occasion, and that, though he were sure that Mrs. Montague were not to come, he should stay until it be seen what way those things turn that are yet in the dark, which cannot be very long, and indeed it will not be practicable for him to continue long with Panton, but he is there very privately, and nothing in the least suspected of it. He stays not long in one place, and changes his name as he does his lodgings, and sees few or none, so that he passes his time but indifferently enough ; but he wishes his stay can be of any use, and that will make him easy in some degree, though he will never be perfectly so until he be with Patrick again, which he hopes will be soon, but he thinks it as likely that Patrick may be obliged to come towards him as that he will be to go to Patrick. You may depend upon it that no time shall be lost on his side, and, if he see that Patrick's coming this way be not like to happen soon, he will not delay his setting out to him long.

" You would hear that Silby (Lord Stair) set out from hence before Francis reached it, and he knows nothing of his being here, which if he did, it is likely he would not be so easy at it as he formerly seemed to be. He will scarce, I fear, believe now but Francis had some other view in coming than what he told him, and, to say the truth, the presumptions and probabilities are against what he said in that matter, but he thinks Silby knows him so well that he will not think after all that he would give his word of honour for a lie, so that he would not play him a trick upon it, were it in his power, which he hopes it will not be. It is not yet known when Silby is to return; but, when he does, it is thought he will insist on all being removed from Fraser's against whom he has a claim.

" Patrick's letter to the great Bishop (Elector of Cologne) is sent to Charles [Kinnaird] but that to Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) is not, and perhaps is now needless, though it were safe as it is not, and the two last which went by Dunstable (Dunkirk) give us a good deal of pain, though they went by

the sloop, but they must now take their fate. The packet which was sent from Altena (Avignon) 27 Jan. was not gone when that written and sent from the road came to Dunstable, so they went both together.

" Dutton gives account, I know, of what passed with Otway (the Regent), &c., so I shall not repeat after so long a letter. He showed me Patrick's to him and gave me that for Martel, who returns his humble acknowledgments, and I can answer that Patrick shall not be deceived in what he is pleased to say there of him, and the thoughts he sees Patrick is so good to have of him is the greatest pleasure he can have.

" I know you will be pleased to see the bearer, who has acted so good a part and deserves so well. Androw is to order him 1,200 *livres* by Dutton's advice for his journey. Had Onslow been to take the route he first designed, nobody could have informed him better of it ; but he is mightily against his going that way.

" Patrick's friends with Hasty have been very useful to Kemp's upon this occasion, but I believe now they will be obliged to leave that place, and Jery with the rest. It is not thought impossible but Otway may have some demands made him as to Sangfield ; but the last is prepared, if that should happen.

" We long mightily to hear what past betwixt Paul and the Gentleman (King of Sicily) who he was to see on the road. I wish that interview might have happened before you had the late unlucky news. Our cipher is still very lame since it has not a name for that Gentleman nor for Italy. Pray add to it for the first 37 and Sorby, and for the last 17 and Jassin.

" Martel is to correspond with Androw from time to time as long as he is in these parts and to wait of him again before he goes. I do not write of any business to Samuel (Ormonde) presuming that you will show him this.

" I suppose you will send the bearer back here, if he go not along with Samuel, but, were there anything to be done by Mr. Hunters (the Highlanders), he could be of good use there.

" We will be glad to know what Mercury (W. Drummond) brings from Barrow[field], in case he write it not to Dutton. I shall not fail to write when there is any thing worth your while ; but I am sure I have tired you now. I hope your health continues good and that your strength improves with your travelling. I long to hear of it from yourself and to receive your commands which shall ever be obeyed with pleasure and zeal while I have breath.

" I fear poor Edin (Sir J. Erskine) is taken up, but they can do nothing against him, for, if they have discovered anything, it was prior to his pardon. Eglenby (C. Erskine) nor Stelbie (Sir H. Stirling) dare not now think of going home for some time at least.

" Poor Wake (Marquess of Wharton) has been ill of the small-pox, which I suppose is the reason there has been no

letters from him of late; but he is recovered, and to comfort him his mother has walked off."

Postscript. March 5.—"After writing last night what is before, Dutton was with Sangfield and told him what he had agreed upon, and advised as to Onslow. He has heard from his brother with Evans (the Swedish ambassador in England), who tells him that by all they have taken of his they can prove nothing against him nor any man there, that all they can find is some of his own free thoughts of that silly jade Betty and her people and their doings to his own Master, which cannot hurt him, such freedoms being always allowed to people in his circumstances. He says they begin to be ashamed of what they have done to him, as does Hasty of what has been done to Gainley, and that they will not send the last to Evans as was said. Sangfield is still more and more of opinion that Kemp can now do nothing of what he intended . . . at this time, and positively thinks he will not, so is much against Onslow's stirring from Patrick till we hear and know further, that late or early it would come to be got notice of and that would be a stronger proof than anything they have yet got of the reality of the thing, which could not but be hurtful to all concerned. He ought to know most of the affair and make the best judgement of Kemp, therefore both Dutton and Martell think that what he advises ought to be complied with, and that, should it prove otherways than he expects, those who had taken his advice cannot but be justified, since they had acted reasonably as things stood, and then Onslow might without being much later come directly, as soon as he were informed, by Fraser's. I am to give Androw an account of this to-day, but we thought the bearer should not be stopped any longer. Sangfield is highly delighted with that gentleman's being sent to Kemp. He's in as great favour with him as anybody and he doubts not of his coming back very soon fully impowered to make up matters with Coalman, which, he reckons, will secure all and make all right even with respect to Paul . . . ." 8½ *pages. Original and copy.*

J. Martel (the Duke of Mar) to the Duke of Ormonde.

1717, March 4.—Having wrote so long a letter to Patrick (James), who, I know, will show it you, and the subject being so little agreeable, I will not trouble you with a repetition. I wish it may come in time to prevent your taking the route you designed, which it is now thought would not be right, and, by what the bearer tells me who knows these countries, I believe it would have been a troublesome journey.

By what has now happened it looks as if God's time were not yet come, but it will, I hope and doubt not, at last; we must have patience and go on with the good work, and I hope good may yet come of this affair, notwithstanding the disappointment now.

I will long to hear from you, and what we can learn here Patrick shall be informed of, and likewise Charles K[innaird] against the time you may be there, in case you take the resolution of going to that place.

I can scarce believe now that my friend can find a way of coming to meet me, but, if she do, it is probable I may go to that place too, though I wish we might have more business than to give me time for that journey, and our meeting on the other side would do much better.

(Recommending the bearer, Mr. Campbell.)

Postscript.—March 5. Since what's above, Dutton (Dillon) has been with Sangfield (Sparre), who is against your stirring till we hear and know further, but I have wrote a full account of it to Patrick, so need not repeat it. I enclose South[cott]'s paper. *Enclosed,*

PAPER.

1717, *Feb.* 28.—*Headed, Money drawn out of England and to be drawn, being part of the effects of Jeremy Vandrague, merchant of Antwerp, to be employed in the Flanders East India Co.*

		livres
1717, 11 *Jan.*	*Paid to the company's factor here* 100,000 *livres, whereof* 60,000 *was furnished by Vandicson, and the remainder by Vandrague* ..	40,000
29 *Jan.*	*Furnished more by Vandrague* ..	50,000
26 *Feb.*	*Paid* 25,000 *livres, whereof furnished by Vandrague*	17,500
	Paid back to Mynheer Vandicson's account	10,000
	Paid by the same Vandrague by order	1,500
	Received more	1,500
	Paid to a solicitor in England ..	450
	Received more from the same hand	300
		121,250

Note.—The first 3,000*l. sterling was returned at the rate of* 1,500 livres per cent., *the rest drawn by bills at double usance on London at the rate of* 1,412 livres. *All bills thus drawn have been hitherto accepted and credit is given to draw further at double usance as before.*

The sum total paid to the factor here (? *the Swedish Ambassador at Paris*) *makes* 175,000 livres. *This independent of what was to be furnished by B. R.* (? *Bishop of Rochester.*)

Besides this, there are returned, which I know of, 1,800*l.*, 1,000*l. and a third* 1,000*l. sterling and* 3,000*l. sterling due per bond. Endorsed,* "Copy of Mr. S[outhcot]t's paper."

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to JAMES III.

1717, March 4.—The Queen gave you early intimation of the violent usage of the Swedish Ministers both in England and Holland. By all our accounts hitherto no papers were found that can do much hurt, though the contrary party pretend to have sufficient proofs for authorizing their unjust proceedings. This we shall be informed of when the Parliament sits, and no sooner. The Baron, my friend, received a letter of 24 Feb. from his master's factor in England, wherein he tells him no British man was named in his papers, that 'tis true he gave an account in general terms of the nation's good disposition in his master's favour, which, as he says, is doing his duty, and believes no harm can come of his information on that score. He makes no more mention of any particulars relating to our affairs, so that we are still in the dark as to the main point.

The daily hopes I had of a clearer information hindered my writing sooner, but I will hereafter twice a week and oftener, if occasion requires ; Martel (Mar) gives a full account of all matters with his sentiments and mine, which I need not mention to avoid repetition, but I think it necessary to inform you of the Baron's opinion, which is, that his master is not in a condition to execute the enterprise till the time prefixed by Görtz, which was towards 20 April, not having sufficient transport ships and other necessaries as were expected from Holland. This being so, he thinks Onslow (Ormonde) should not separate from you till we see clearer into matters, but that, if contrary to his opinion his master should go immediately on this expedition, timely notice may be sent you by an express. Both you and Onslow will consider whether the latter's not coming to Liége, as Martel proposes, may not be attended with more inconveniencies in case of a sudden attempt than remaining where he is till an express arrives. If the last be resolved on, his way must be through France, where all conveniencies may be found, provided you give us timely notice. My friend is of opinion likewise and with great reason that you should not stir from the country you are in, but in consequence of the advice you will receive from his master or ministers, and believes, if war be declared on either side, your presence will be required perhaps in Sweden.

You'll find by Hooker's (Jerningham's) letters he is for your removing immediately, which is not consistent with your friends' opinion here, and indeed it may be made use of by your enemies to justify their violent proceedings, and consequently prejudice your friends ; none can judge of this better than yourself.

I delivered all your letters, and can't express how pleased Otway (the Regent) seems with the manner of your compliance and the kind concern he pretends for you. His questions were very curious and close about the present noise in England. He frequently taxed me with knowing the

bottom of all. I seemed not to be informed, but, on his stricter examination, cut him short and begged of him not to question me any further, for I hoped he believed I had too much truth and honour to reveal any secret, if I were entrusted with it, upon which he said I was much in the right, but added that the thing was too early discovered. Darnby (d'Uxelles) and Nasfield (Noailles) made me several close questions on the same head, but I answered that I was not informed of the matter. They both seemed displeased it was so soon published, and believe you have numbers of good friends both at home and abroad. Otway is of the same opinion, and so much the better. He and his chief people are much pleased at the reception you had in their neighbour's state. I hope you are the same with the interview, and that the troubles in England may be no obstacle to any ties of friendship 'twixt you and that prince.

I follow exactly the directions in your letter of 18 Feb. in adding the names you desire to the cipher, and accusing the reception of Waters' (Walkingshaw's) letter. I am sorry to find Embrun (the Emperor) is so cold in what regards your interest. Martel and I will write our thoughts to Waters on that score.

I presume the violent proceedings in England gave you some trouble without your being surprised at the discovery. You were always of opinion that the secret could not be kept in so many hands, and indeed it's but too true ; 'tis still some comfort that no fault is imputed to any this side of the water. None can judge yet what turn affairs may take, and in my humble opinion nothing must be neglected of our side.

Martel may be of great use in or about this town till the affair in question be determined one way or other, and 'tis happy he is here in this conjuncture.

I write without making much use of the cipher, it being carried by sure hands. 6 *pages*.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Thursday night, March 4.—I hope the enclosed from Jern[ingha]m is that mentioned in his last to Martel (Mar), but I suppose of an older date. It came only to-day. If anything material comes from England by to-morrow's post, it shall be sent to Martel by an express, but I fear the post will not come before Saturday or perhaps Sunday. Darby (Dicconson) will be with Martel Monday next, and William (Inese) on Tuesday or Wednesday, and sooner if Martel desires. I wish to know his new lodging and new name. I am now expecting Andrew's (Queen Mary's) packet to send with this.

R[ichard] B[arry] to Mr. Gorin (Dillon).

1717, March 4.—I received a letter this ordinary with orders to follow yours in consequence of a letter of mine put

into your hands. I am also ordered to secure a ship, which I did for 6,600 *livres* and a good part of her cargo at a reasonable rate, and on discreet and private examination without the least noise, lest it may raise the price of such goods. I find a very considerable cargo may be made up here and in adjacent places and all shipped with as much secrecy as may be wished. Those I agree with for the goods will not be pressing for money yet awhile, having been given some earnest money, but I was obliged to pay for the ship, for fear of losing so good an occasion. It will be requisite soon to get her caulked and fitted for her voyage designed for the Straits. I cannot yet tell how much that may cost, which shall be managed to the best advantage, and an account sent you when you order it. I compute there will be occasion for 10,000 *livres* soon, as well to pay for the ship as to fit her for the voyage and pay for part of her cargo. When matters are advanced towards the voyage, I shall be glad some person of capacity may be sent to see how all things go and may be disposed of for the best advantage, and to assist with his advice, and I would never comfort myself, if the voyage should miscarry through my want of conduct or capacity.

Postscript to Mr. Cutler (Lord Tullibardine).—I presume it is superfluous to expound the foregoing. I shall only add that the ship being bought with condition of two months' time to recant, I relinquished the bargain and so lost nothing on her, and so as to most of the goods, though on some I lost a small matter. I gave earnest money not worth mentioning. My two eldest sons will forward what letters you may write me, and address to Bayonne the same as if I were at home, where I shall render myself, if Mr. Lawson's (James) service requires it. In the meantime I may be serviceable to Mr. Price (James) at Passages where I have a small ship and a crew of his friends. *Endorsed*, "Double of Mr. Kingly's letter to Mr. Gorin."

James Paterson to John Paterson.

[1717,] Thursday, [March 4].—Turin. I am very sorry I did not take leave of you at Rivoli, which was occasioned by Lord George's going away so soon. I left the King with more sorrow than ever I did my father or any of my friends, but keep myself up with the hopes of seeing him restored and a due reward given to all that have been so faithful to him. I beg you to return him my thanks for his kind recommendation to the King of Sicily. I hope you'll excuse me for not sending you Spanish snuff, as there is none good in the town; that sort of tobacco is very good for making Scotch snuff. The bearer will take care of any letters you have to send me, he being surgeon-major to the King's fleet, having now got my commission as first lieutenant of the ship we brought from England. My pay is 1,000 *livres per annum*, and the Admiral's table.

The Duke of Mar to Abram (J. Menzies).

1717, March 5.—I hope mine of 10 Feb. came safe to your hands, but you are such strange folks on your side the water that one never knows when their letters will be safe, and, when noise of plots comes, I suppose all letters are opened alike. I saw one from Will the attorney (Menzies) to Samuel Prescot (Inese), and one from him to Mr. Kemp (C. Kinnaird) which was sent here. Morris (Mar) wrote to Will. twice of late by his friend Dunstable (Dunkirk), which he's impatient to hear a good account of, and he has another letter for Rigg (Bishop of Rochester), but delays sending it till he know these went safe, and now he fears its contents will come too late. Pray deliver the enclosed as soon as it comes to you. I intend to stay here privately till I have a return to it, and I'll be glad to hear from you.

I suppose the noise of your invasion is now over, and all quiet again. Will those madmen never be at rest and let you enjoy your present blessings in quiet? I am just now with Mr. Polton (Philips) who gives you his service. We have no word yet of Le Brun (Ogilvie), but I long for him. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Hooker (Jerningham).

1717, March 5. Rawly's (Paris).—Since I wrote to you the 28th I have yours of the 24th by Mr. Campbell, but that of the 22nd has never come. Mr. Campbell thinks Hooker will have left Shihy's (Holland) before now and gone to Mr. Hopp's (Flanders), but I long much to know from himself where he is. "I have sent Mr. Campbell on to Robertson's (James) with all the accounts and light I could give him. Milson (Sparre) is of opinion that Saxby (King of Sweden) cannot now go on with his intended affair for want of Lutterel (ships) and therefore is against Robertson's or Lumley's (Ormonde) stirring from where they are till more be known. He ought to know best, and so I believe these two gentlemen will follow his advice. Milson is very much pleased with that gentleman you name going to Saxby, and doubts not of his coming back very quickly with all things necessary to finish matters with Mr. Blunt (the Czar), which he thinks now absolutely necessary for them both, and, that once being done, they need not much apprehend Hally (King George), but that they and Robertson may play a very good and advantageous game, especially if Glasco (King of Prussia) can be brought to join them, and, as I wrote to you before, I cannot think it will be impossible for Blunt to bring that about, which in the meantime I hope Murphy (Dr. Erskine) will be endeavouring. I suppose now that Doyle (C. Erskine) nor Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) will not think of going for Holmes (England) or Rowland's (Scotland) for some time, and indeed I do not think it safe for them. I am afraid their friend at home (Sir J. Erskine) may be taken up, but that can be of little loss to him after what is past.

"I hope Hooker has before this sent one to Trapman's (Sweden) to know the certainty of things, and, if he has left Shihy's, that he has one there to give him accounts from time to time.

"Since Denison (Mar) is in these parts, I need not say anything at present as to that part of your letter, what Hooker should do upon our friend *Ploiden's* returning from Saxby; but to be sure Robertson will readily agree to any reasonable bargain Hooker can make for him with Blunt and Saxby, and likewise with Glasco. If Haly get Holmes to send Higgins (war) openly to Saxby, Robertson must certainly desire to go to Trapman's, and in that case, I suppose Saxby would not only consent, but be desirous of it; but we shall see more into all those things soon, and then be better able to judge of them.

"If Mr. Trotters (the Jacobites in Holland) be gone to Mr. Hopp's, I suppose he will not be disturbed there, and he had best continue there until we see further.

"I wish Hooker could be [at] Barkman (Amsterdam) when Ploiden returns; but, if not, Mr. Doyle or Hindon, I suppose, will come to him at Hopp's, which will be the next best; but of all things let Hooker avoid being where he may be in danger of being served as Gardner (Görtz) has been. Denison is resolved to stay as long where he is as he safely can, and, if he finds, that he can no longer, and that he see not fully how things are likely to go with Saxby, he thinks of making a visit to Mr. Coal (Liége) and staying with him until he does, and for that end he has written to Mr. *Kullifoord*, a friend he has there, to know if he will be safe there, but that he should not let anybody know of his being on this side Aleppo (the Alps). I shall be glad also to have your opinion of this. If Denison's friend he was expecting come over, he will be obliged to go to $\overset{\text{L i s l e}}{23,21,11,23,37}$; to meet her, but he will not stay long there and thinks they had best go to Mr. Coal's, though he much doubts now of her coming. I hope to have an answer from you to my last in a few days, and I shall write again then. . . . I have just got yours of the 22nd, which I thought had been lost. . . . They have a story with Holmes that Murphy has been betrayed by a friend of his own who is with him without his suspecting or knowing anything of the matter. They do not name this friend, but I take it to be $\overset{\text{H a d d e n}}{34,41,38,38,37,25}$ they mean, so I believe nothing of the matter." *At bottom*, 27,26,25,21,41,12,26,36,11,22,21 (*i.e.*, Poniatofski); 39,34,41,29,23,37,11 22,21,26,41,21,29,38 (*i.e.*, Charles Kio[n]aird). *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, March 5. $\overset{\text{V o g u e r e}}{12\ \text{C,i,q,b,s,f,s}}$ in $\overset{\text{L o m b a r d i e .}}{\text{M,i,l,w,x,f,t,o,s .}}$—I would

write more frequently was it not that I am told by your friend Knight (James) that you are fully informed from better hands of everything that passes with us.

We came last night from 12 Alexandrie where we
X,m,s,a,x,k,t,f,o,s b,p,s,f,s b,s
were oblidgd to continue for three dayes
b,s,f,s i,w,m,o,t,q,t d,i v,i,k,d,o,k,b,s r,i,f d,p,f,s,s t,x,z,s,e
by reason that the waters were out. This is the
w,z f,s,x,e,i,k b,x,d,s,f,c b,s,f,s i,b,d
last town that D,i,b,k d,p,x,d Mr. *Shaw* has this way, so that here his servants left me, after having entertained us civilly enough all the way hither, and so we proceeded to Towrtone,
h,f,i,v,s,s,t,s,t d,i D,i,b,f,d,i,k,s,
a frontiere town of the Emp'rs where we
x r,f,i,k,d,o,s,f,s D,i,b,k i,r d,p,s S,l,h,',f,e b,p,s,f,s b,s
rested all night and are now advanced
f,s,e,d,s,t x,m,m k,o,q,p,d x,k,t x,f,s k,i,b x,t,c,x,k,v,s,t
ten miles further to a place call'd
d,s,k l,o,m,s,e r,b,f,d,p,s,f d,i x h,m,x,v,s v,x,m,m,'t
Voguere. When I came to Towrtone, whom should I
C,i,q,b,s,f,s. D,i,b,f,d,i,k,s,
meet there but our friend Busbie (Bagnall). I know not what he carried to Roberts (Rome) with him, nor what he has brought from thence, but on his arrival I am told your partners have altered their resolution of sending the ship you are concerned in to Bellington (Bologna) and now are to send her to Pezaro, about a hundred miles further, but whether this
H,s,y,x,f,i,
be for the conveniency of a better mercat or for some other reasons I cannot say. Smart (R. Strickland) arrived at the same time also; he had been sent the day before to the Governour
Q,i,c,s,f,k,i,b,f
of Milan, but I know no more of his affair than t'others.
i,r L,o,m,m,x,k,

All your friends here are perfectly well, and your cousin and mine k.l (James) looks as well as ever I saw her in my life.

We had an account 28 Feb. of the accident that
i,r d,p,s x,v,v,o,t,s,k,d d,p,x,d
happen'd to the Swedish Minister at
p,x,h,h,s,k,',t d,e d,p,s E,b,s,t,o,e,p L,o,k,o,e,d,s,f x,d
Limery (London) which, I believe would meet Martel (Mar) at Panton (Paris), but have heard nothing since, so that we know nothing of what consequences it has had, and we long to know what turn that affair is like to take. For my own part I was sorry when I heard it, but it did not surprise me in the least. No doubt m.13 (Mar) will have got particular accounts of it and will be able to form a judgement on the whole as to what may be most advisable in order to support our credit with our partners, which, you know, is a critical point with us who are trading people.

We believe there are packets on the road for us, but I'm told we need expect none till we see our friend Bellington, which is like to be 13 or 14 days hence. I think indeed this might have been better contrived, but now there is no help for it but patience.

When Parryfield (Paterson) first heard of this affair, one thing immediately occurred to him which gave him no small pain, that, if Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar) had not left Limerie before this happened, it would be impossible for her to do it at all, which would no doubt very much embarrass m. 13, which I would be sorry for on many accounts.

I shall long with the utmost impatience to know how it is with Martel. I believe it is now a year at least since I heard from him.

Remember me to our friend Ellington (William Erskine) *alias* Grave Airs, and tell him he is desired to buy three or four *lbs.* of the best Bohee tea for Knight.

Postscript. March 6.—I thought to have sent you this last night, but could find no opportunity. It is indeed but seldom I can find an occasion of writing, however; I have only to tell you that we are now got as far as Bronne about twelve milles from where we lay last night, so that you see we make but slow journeys, and indeed no wonder, for the roads are very deep.

Postscript. March 7.—We have this day made a journey of twenty milles, and are lodg'd this night at a country house within a mile of Placentia, where Pansford (the Duke of Parma) lives at present. To-day we had a visite from him. Your friend Knight goes to-morrow to Placentia to return it and to wait on p.30's (Parma's) wife, and so on to your uncle Masters' (Duke of Modena's) estate, &c. I never saw trade so dead in my life. Parryfield longs extremely to see m.13 (Mar). *At bottom*, n,o k,q i,r E,o,v,o,m,z (*i.e.*, King of Sicily).

Colin Campbell of Glendarule to the Duke of Mar.

1717, March 5. Bordeaux.—Giving an account of his journey thither from Avignon.—That day he begins his journey

to Angers and hopes to be back in 24 or 25 days to the rest of their folks, some of whom stay at Toulouse, where he proposes to stay. Has seen nobody there but Mr. Gordon. The old Earl of Breadalbane is just a dying.

BRIGADIER WILLIAM MACKINTOSH to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, March 6.—On our arrival here our ears were stunned with the discovery of a dangerous plot at London. 'Tis what I expected on George's coming over and a Parliament's sitting, but, if this is a sham one, the contrivers have been very unfortunate to bring it from the North whence it cannot be accompanied with their old, dear, useful bugbear word Popery. Here's Lutheranism against Lutheranism. What will our religious Whigs think of that to support their Protestant succession! If it was a true one, 'tis a pity it was not felt before it was heard. God's will be done. However it is, in my opinion it will make . . . . hearts ache, and the thinking part of the nation will see there is no way left to put an end to the miseries their country does and is like to suffer, but to join hands with those already embarked to chase away this stranger from amongst them. There's still a great noise of embarking at Gottenburg. If there were certain accounts of landing, 'tis my opinion we take the readiest and speediest way to be with them. Orders will be a long time coming after the thing is known here. *Torn.*

ROBERT GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, March 6. Bordeaux.—Since your letter of 20 Feb. I have received a list from Will Gordon for subsisting those belonging to the King that come into this province, but some are come who are not mentioned in it, in particular a Capt. Daillon, but, if some of the others will attest him to be on the establishment, I will rather venture a month's subsistence than let him starve. I expected a letter from Sir W. Ellis to explain all this, but shall do my best. Mr. Broun came here three days ago and parted yesterday. I gave him 200 *livres* and procured him a servant that speaks English and French, and gave him letters of credit for what more he may need. Mr. Broun brought me a letter from Mr. Wilkie and gave me Dr. Anderson's address, so I design to write to them both by first post, in particular to the Doctor for settling a fund for paying those that come not this length.

I doubt not but your Grace knows that Mr. Broun is Campbell of Glendarule, Mr. Wilkie Major Simon Frazer, and Dr. John Anderson Gen. Gordon.

L. CHARTERIS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, March 6. Bordeaux.—I should not have given your Grace this trouble, but my reputation is dearer to me than my life. I served the East India Company three years, Lord

Orkney seven, and Col. Ker three, and in all that time never missed an hour's duty and never had a reprimand. Lord Orkney, when I was in Liverpool, discharged me to sign any papers, otherwise it would be out of his power to do me any service, and sent me a recommendation to Gen. Hamilton, Governor of the Caribbee Islands. I know at this minute my Lord and Mr. Ker will do me all the good offices in their power. As to my intromissions with the cargo, I refer it entirely to Mr. Robert Gordon, Major Nairn and Smith, and as to what I allege against Mr. Seggins all our mistakes come that way, and I can verify the truth of this assertion by several letters I had since I came here from Mr. Gordon's brother at Rochelle ; but I acknowledge I was in the wrong and heartily repent my taking the ship, because I so brought a burden on the King to subsist a parcel of cowards, thieves and drunkards, but Mr. Gordon has dismissed most of them, and no doubt will continue his diligence in sending home the rest. I likewise blame myself in consenting to the disposal of the cargo, for thus I have subjected myself to the tongues of a great many rascals that have neither sense nor manners, and those very fellows that came to Avignon know as much of the matter as if they had been Indians from the coast of Bengal. I never had free of that cargo 500 *livres*, and I can add nothing to what I wrote to Mr. Fraser, only I understand it was represented that the Highland men had nothing but 7 *livres per* man ; this is false, for each of them had clothes, hats, wigs, that wanted them, 2 shirts and 10 *livres* a man, when they went first ashore, and 21 *livres* each at Bordeaux, besides their debts paid and quarters cleared out of the remainder of the cargo that is in Gordon of Rochelle's hands, and Mr. Gordon advanced the money on his brother's credit to hasten them away. But the greatest fault I committed was in giving them too much in the beginning. Albeit I had committed some errors, it is no great wonder, for from 3 Aug. to 1 Nov. I never slept an hour out of the 24 and never a quarter of an hour at a time, I was under such deep apprehensions of the consequences of their folly and drunkenness, and wrought more with my hands than any sailor on board, especially in storms and hard weather, for at such times I never went off the deck. If the goods did not answer, it is not my fault, for I was obliged to be an everlasting sentinel on the equipage, but, could I have stayed ashore and trusted them, I am no merchant ; I served my apprenticeship to Lord Orkney. It was not necessity nor want of bread, nor disgust that induced me to serve the King. I was in possession of a very handsome post, and had very good assurances of better. I did it from an inborn respect for the royal family which I have inherited from my father and grandfather, who instructed me in the laws of God and the statutes of our country, which oblige all subjects to obey the native and lawful sovereign, as also in complaisance with my father's last will, who on his deathbed,

when I was but seven, made me swear on my knees never to serve against the King, and this is the only real oath I ever took, though I served the Princess Anna ten years. I was resolved to have been amongst the first to join the royal standard, and would have come over after the Castle of Edinburgh, but I had a further view in carrying off the town of Edinburgh new levies, and for that purpose I had listed a great many of Ker's dragoons, that were broke at Cavan, and had served with me in Flanders, and, had I not then been discovered by the malice of some people that knew nothing of my designs, I had effectuated it. After I had escaped and joined Kenmure, I had offers of pardon and had it in my power to make my own terms in a letter from Baron Clerk, my cousin german, and he desired me not to make a merit in refusing what Lord Ilsa (Ilay) and the Justice Clerk had procured for me with great difficulty. I carried the letter to Lord Kenmure and refused their offers with scorn as dishonourable. This Capt. Fraser knows to be true. The attempts made at Liverpool to make me an evidence were as fruitless as those at Moffat, and I had rather return to the plantations to-morrow than draw a sword against the King or in favour of any of his enemies. I am perfectly satisfied with the little subsistence the King gives me till better times, albeit I know some people, that never lost a sixpence in the cause that I commanded, and some that rode before cloak bags, have more. Had I known what it was to disobey orders, perhaps my allowance had been better, but I durst not come to court without permission.

Postscript.—I have received a letter from my wife at Breda, telling me there is an order to the principal magistrate to apprehend me, and the owners have intented an action against me and her and her mother at the Hague. An order is also come to St. Martin's to pursue the people that bought the goods.

Queen Mary to Mr. Martel (the Duke of Mar).

1717, March 7. St. Germains.—" I received last night yours of the 5th, and am surprised to hear you did not receive my packett for the King till that afternoon, for I do assure you I sent it by express on Thursday night befor I satt down to supper ; I find Sangfield's (Sparre's) opinion has made Martel (Mar) and Dutton (Dillon) change theyrs in relation to Onslow (Ormonde), ther is no doubt but Sangfield can best judge what is proper to be don in that affair, and therefor it is likely that Patrick (James) and Onslow will follow his advice, and the rather, becaus, as you say, by so doing Patrick at least will bear no blame.

" I was yesterday both troubled and surprised to have no letter from the King by the post from Turin, but I thank God I had one from the Queen of Sicily, which setts me at ease as to his health, for she says she saw him perfectly well at Turin on the 24th. He was to lye that night at Montcallier, and I cannot imagin the reason of his not writting, or at least why he did not make Nearn do it. I fancy, if Martel had been with

him, he would not have omitted writting two words to me; I have never had a word from the King since he parted from St. Jean de Morienne. The Queen of Sicily was extremly well pleased with him; I hope her King was so too, and I am a little impatient to know what passed between them, but I cannot hope now to hear from the King till Saturday, whicch, I am sure, I shall find long a coming. Mr. Dicconson will give you this letter, and speak to you of severall things relating to money matters. I have ordered him to send som to Jery (Jerningham) for he presses again for it, and I beleeve his word may be taken. You shall have what English letters wee gett to-night, and, if you have any worth sending, I hope you will lett me have them." *Holograph.*

JAMES MOORE (EDWARD GOUGH) to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1717, March 7.—I have not heard from you since I wrote to you 26 Feb. This instant came to hand this scrap from the skipper, of which I enclose a copy. You'll see Mr. Le Brun *alias* Gray (Ogilvie) was not there, and that what was sent by the skipper was delivered in his absence to his partner. If Le Brun be parted for Ostend I wonder I did not hear of him, for here's a letter sent me to be kept to be delivered him here. He was, I think, to blame for not having given me notice of his resolution to part. God grant the partner he entrusted knows where to find Mr. Morley (Menzies). I am glad to hear my master goes not so far as Bologna. *Enclosed,*

——— to MR. G[OUGH].

I arrived here yesterday and delivered your ham to Mr. Frend's (Ogilvie's) partner. He is gone himself for Ostend ten days ago. If you see him, tell him I have given the goods to his orders here. London, 29 Feb., 1717, (sic). *Copy.*

GIUSEPPE ALBERONI to JAMES III.

1717, March 8. Madrid.—Forwarding to him through Cardinal Acquaviva letters of the King and Queen of Spain with his most profound homage. *Italian.*

PHILIP, KING OF SPAIN, to JAMES III.

1717, March 8. Madrid—"J'ay receu la lettre que vostre Majesté m'a escrite le 7e Janvier avec un plaisir bien sensible, puis qu'elle m'y asseure de sa parfaite guérison de la maladie qu'elle avoit soufferte et je me flatte qu'elle sera assez persüadée de mon amitié pour ne pas douter combien je m'y intérésse sincérement. Cette mesme raison ne me permet pas de désapprouver la grace que vous voulez faire au Cte. de Castelblanco, mais passant comme je le fais par dessus toutes celles qui pourroient s'opposer au consentement que je donne a cette affaire dans la conjoncture presente et que vous comprendrez aisement, je vous prie de faire en sorte qu'il demeure

aussi bien que la grace que vous ferez a ce C^te^ entiérement secret, puisque les temps ou nous sommes m'obligent a n'y pouvoir pas consentir autrement. Je crois que vous n'aurez pas de peyne a m'accorder cette condition sans laquelle vous connoistrez bien que ce que je fais pour vous donner une marque de mon amitié tourneroit a mon prejudice et me pourroit mettre hors d'estat d'en donner des preuves plus essentielles a Vostre Majesté a qui je demande aussi la continüation de la sienne qui m'est fort prétieuse." *Holograph.*

Elizabetta, Queen of Spain, to James III.

1717, March 8. Madrid.—" Il preggiato foglio de V.M. dei 7 Gennaro mi recca tutto il maggiore contento per vederla ristabilita in salute e la continuazione della sua memoria per me. Puo essere certa, che io m'interesso vivamente in tutto quello che la riguarda, e che desidero incontrare frequenti le congiuntúre di poterla servire. Non mi estendo di più perche V.M. intenderà dalla lettera del Rè quanto egli ha risoluto sopra l'affare ch'ella m'accenna nella sua lettera, e fratanto rendole grazie infinite per gli auguri di felicità che ha ben voluto farmi in occasione del presente anno che gli riauguro con le piu vere contentezze mi dico per sempre a suoi cenni." *Holograph.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Monday night, March 8.—I hoped to have waited on Martel (Mar) to-morrow, but being out of order with a great headache to-night I must put off going for some days. Andrew (Queen Mary) orders me to make his compliments to Martel, and to tell him that by letters he had to-night from Patrick (James) of 22 and 23 past from Susa and Rivoli he finds Patrick is in perfect health and remembers himself very kindly to Martel. Patrick is very short, and refers to letters he was to send by an express from Montcalier the night after he had been at Turin, but of this express we have yet no news.

The English letters of this post are come, but I had none for Martel or myself, only a blank cover addressed in Abram's (Menzies') hand, in which was the enclosed speech, nor do I yet hear of any news by this post, only that Jerningham, after a long examination before the Council, was set at liberty on giving 8,000*l.* bail, and that several letters found amongst Count Gyllenborg's papers were laid before the House of Commons, who had voted to stand by George with their lives and fortunes against all foreign and domestic enemies and to grant him all necessary supplies.

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, March 8. Paris.—Nothing new has happened since I wrote three days ago by Campbell, but I would not let this post go without writing. No more letters yet come from Abram (Menzies), nor have I heard as yet from my friend (Lady

Mar), which makes me fear letters are stopped. The English letters last post have little in them, but tell of four camps that are to be in poor Britain, and that the great Swedish fleet said to have been seen off Yarmouth, of which the Princess of Hanover wrote to Madame here, was the Dutch Lisbon fleet. However, they are as busy fitting out their fleet as if it had been the Swedish fleet indeed, and, to get it soon manned, there's an embargo laid on all ships there. I believe we shall have no material news from thence till the meeting of the Parliament, which is put off to our 12th. I enclose the only two letters received since my last, by which I hope good things yet of the gentlemen they mention.

I had a letter to-day from Androw (Queen Mary) by Mr. Dicc[onson], with whom I talked of several things relating to Patrick's (James') affairs, but I could not have done much business, had it occurred, I am so ill of a headache these two days, and, what makes it worse, is it's being without anything to occasion it. I was in the country yesterday to see that fine place Meudon, so did not see Dutton (Dillon), and he has not called to-day, but I hope he will before the post goes.

Androw is somewhat uneasy at not hearing from Patrick last post. He had though a letter from Mrs. Sorby (Queen of Sicily) giving an account of him, and of how much she was pleased with him. All long to know how things passed 'twixt Patrick and Mr. Sorby (King of Sicily), which I suppose we now shall soon.

Hay and Erskine are gone to-day to wait on Androw. The first has heard nothing yet of his friend, so is not yet sure of his motions, nor can I, till I hear from mine, which I hope will now be soon, and I scarce believe that either of them can now meet us as they designed. However, I hope you approve of Martel's (Mar's) not going farther south for some time, till some things be seen a little more clearly. He passes his time, where he is, but very indifferently, and will not to his liking till he have the honour and happiness of being with you again.

I stir so little abroad and see so few people that I have nothing entertaining to write. I hope by this time you are near your journey's end, and pass your time as agreeably as the present situation will allow.

William (Inese) is to be in town to-morrow and with me.

To-day's English letters are this minute come in. I see what I heard of the Parliament's being put off is not true. The speech is come and I have sent for it and hope to enclose it. I have not yet heard of any private English letters by this post.

The Duke of Mar to Father Archangel Græme.

1717, March 8.—I was very much surprised to get yours of the 5th signed Hutchison. At last I find Mr. Gordon had by mistake sent you my letter for Mr. Kinnaird, and it is indeed

no wonder you do not understand it. I had the key of your trunk (? cipher) you inquire about and it will be of use. Perhaps you'll be surprised to know that Mr. Anderson is the same with Mr. Viner (Mar) and that he is now lodged with Mr. Brodwode (France) at his chief village, but so privately that it's known but to very few, and must be to no more if possible. I was to have wrote to you of it and told you who the lady was I recommended to you some time ago, who may perhaps come your way, at least she designed so some time ago, but now, I'm afraid she'll find difficulty in coming. It is Mrs. Viner (Lady Mar) who designed to have met her friend at Mr. Windam's (? Lille), and that is a principal occasion of Viner's being where he is, and he's to stay there privately, if he can, till he hears from her. (About forwarding her letters, if any come.) I know I can answer that nothing of Viner will go further for your knowing it either on this side the water or t'other. (Concerning sending on the packet to Mr. Kinnaird.)

I do not understand part of your letter, where you speak of Mr. Kelly's paying the piper. I have still a personal friendship for Kelly, but separate from his cause, and should be sorry any personal misfortune befell him, though what concerns his cause I would not spare in any way, and I believe he's just so with me and mine. You see by this what deep impressions school acquaintance makes.

I shall speak to Dicconson of the two gentlemen you name to be useful, but they must know nothing of Viner. What project could you have with any of them at Dunkirk ?

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1717, March 9. Martel (Mar) sends you Barnaby's (King George's) speech, wherein he refers the proofs of the matter in question to what passed 'twixt George's (King of Sweden's) factors. This makes many conjecture they are very slight and insufficient, by so much the more that none of Harry's (England's) family is named. In a few days we shall be better informed. Several private letters mention Gainley's (Görtz) having owned and bragged of his share in this affair; Sangfield (Sparre) does not believe this report, neither is there any likelihood it can be true. I am told by a good hand that Thomas (the Regent) intends to send a principal person to Kemp (King of Sweden) to offer his good offices in order to adjust matters 'twixt him and Bernard (King George), but it's believed the agreement can hardly be compassed.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Tuesday [March] 9.—I received just now the enclosed for Martel (Mar) under a cover from Mr. Paterson, and at the same time a line from Mr. Nairne, of the 27th from Asti, saying Patrick (James) was well and all his company, which is all I know, for, being obliged to take physic, I have not seen Andrew

(Queen Mary), who, I suppose, may now have heard from Patrick how matters went at Turin. If Martel have any commands for William (Inese) he will wait on him.

Mr. Paterson in the enclosed mentions another for Martel of the 24th sent under Mr. Nairne's cover, but I had no such letter nor any from Mr. Nairne of that date, so that letter must be lost, or perhaps may yet come. *Misdated*, February.

James Moore (Edward Gough) to Michel Frybourg (L. Inese).

1717, March 9.—Mr. Le Brun (Ogilvie), now called John Wilson, arrived here last night from Ostend, and assures me the goods lately sent by the skipper addressed to Mr. Morley (Menzies) came safe to his hands, whereof he gave Le Brun notice down the river. Le Brun set to sea several times and was put back by contrary winds, so that he was about 16 days in his passage to Ostend, where he got safe Sunday, the 7th, and came here yesterday, where he stays to-day to reduce to writing some memoirs and quotations he was obliged to confide to his memory, and intends to take post to-morrow for your parts. He will give you an account that the great bustle in England is grounded only on surmises and the apprehensions of a guilty conscience. Nothing was found to the charge of the Swedish envoy. Pray tell me if letters are to be sent you by the ordinary *voiture* or by a wagon or *voiture* to be taken express.

Postscript.—I most heartily thank you for your comfortable account of our Master. George's speech assures he is passed the Alps, but he will see his mistake to his confusion, and, I hope, he will find him in time much nearer his skirts than he is at present.

Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, March 9. Gaunt.—Yesterday I received yours of 28 Feb. and am glad Mr. Denison (Mar) is not at the distance I apprehended and hope he has met with Hooker's of the 24th, giving him to understand how matters were in Shihy (Holland), which he thought necessary to be communicated without delay. I wrote by the same hand to Mr. Lambert (Dillon) and hope by that means the express will meet Mr. Denison at Rawleigh (Paris), since which being with Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) we thought it necessary to send Mr. John H a m i l t o n 34,41,24,21,23,12,26,25 to Mr. Trapman (Sweden), to see in what readiness the equipage was and to press the forwarding of the same with the greatest expedition and to assure them that they might finish the same with safety, for as yet the market was not forestalled. He set out on the 1st from Mr. Barkman (Amsterdam) and by this must be arrived, having all things necessary with him. Mr. Atkins on this occasion

drew a bill for 100*l.* on Mr. Cross (W. Gordon), which on credit we took up to serve his Mr. Cassidy (journey). I beg that Mr. Denison, being now in the way, will give Mr. Cross satisfaction therein, and likewise desire you to order 3 or 400*l.* be returned to Shihy, to enable me to send expresses, as lately occasions have required and probably will require more. I have writ to Mr. Jennings' (Queen Mary's) people about this. but they make such difficulties and are so very inquisitive that, unless I discover more than I have thought proper, I shall not be supplied in time. I do not ask any of it for my private disbursement, but to be in readiness for the above uses, and shall give Mr. Denison or others an exact account of how it's employed.

I heard lately from Mr. Adams (Menzies). He says thirty men-of-war are getting ready to go against Sweden, that they design to take forces on board as they pass from Hanover and Prussia and then to join Denmark, in order to make the descent on Scanie and to ruin that prince entirely. These are stories, I hope, everybody does not digest. They pretend now that a Swedish fleet was seen off Yarmouth and that they design to land in Norfolk. These false reports serve a turn, and they are forced, notwithstanding their great discoveries, to support the frights of the people with such lies, but the better sort, observing the State weatherglass, the stocks, fall very little on this alarm, are inclined to think the whole proceeding is a trick.

I have left Shihy for a few days to be a little out of the way. Mr. Trotter (the Jacobites) in those parts were threatened, but, finding nothing in Longford's (Görtz's) papers sufficient to detect what was imagined, those persons are still easy, though some few removed and are now in Flanders. I am not inclined to believe this account of Mr. Longford, sent me by a good hand and a friend, and therefore give you the trouble of its perusal. If Mr. Denison finds it necessary to see Mr. Hopp (Flanders), I hope Hooker may be so happy as to see him, and, if he come not so far, I should be glad to meet him anywhere in Nolan (France). I am going to Bruges and shall wait there till I have an answer, which I desire may be on receipt of this. Mr. Blunt (the Czar), I believe, is secured for us, and, I hope, he will not stand still idle during the fray.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, March 10. 2 $\frac{\text{P a r m a.}}{\text{L,m,i,a,m.}}$—I wrote you the 24th and and 27th under Jamieson's (Inese's) cover and the 7th by $\frac{\text{Wm G o r d o n,}}{\text{2E a T,n,i,x,n,o,}}$ all which I hope came safe. I have nothing to add but to tell you by Knight's (James') desire we arrived here to-night, and that my family is in perfect good health.

As I told you in my last k.l (James) was to wait on Pansford (Duke of Parma), who has pretty much copied Mr. Shaw (King of Sicily) in his way of entertaining the King. To-morrow I shall be in Masters' (Duke of Modena's) estate, who, it is likely, will follow the example of the others, though I do not yet know anything certain about it.

I had a visit yesterday from our old friend k.9 (Lord Kilsyth), as he was on his way to see his friend Bellington (Bologna), where he will be some few days before Knight, and then proceed to Pezora. Southesk past us two days ago. He sent his compliments to Knight in a letter to Onslow (Ormonde) and is gone for a while to Pezora. I know not whether Martel (Mar) has wrote to anybody here since parting, but hitherto nothing from him has come.

Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, March 10.—Gand.—Complaining that Mr. Dicconson had neglected the business of two Jacobites, Mr Tilesly and Mr. Thomas Ashton, the last a gentleman of fortune and interest in Cheshire and well known to the Duke of Ormonde, who had come over for instructions, and desiring they might be sent him as soon as possible.—

I have not nor shall I discover to any mortal where Mr. Denison (Mar) is. I have no occasion of doing it either to Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) or Murphy (Dr. Erskine). To-day's news from England says they have daily fresh alarms of an invasion, to prevent which they have divided their forces thus : Gen. Carpenter to Scotland, Gen. Wills towards Newcastle, Gen. Wade to the west of England, and Gen. Cadogan to keep about London. Whether thus weakening the main body will prove successful a little time will discover.

As to the affairs of Mr. Blunt (the Czar), he has made his intentions known to Saxby (King of Sweden) by him whom Hooker got to go to Trapman (Sweden) and on those conditions Saxby can most certainly finish that affair, and, although they are a little hard, yet, if Saxby in return insists to engage Blunt to be busy with those Mr. Biggs (men) that are now luckily situated, he may find an equivalent in that, and I believe Blunt will not want much spurring on to that affair, if Ingolsby (the Emperor) will but agree to connive at such a proceeding, which I am full of hopes he will, and perchance go even further. Thus I left matters in Shihy (Holland), and, as soon as this friend comes back with powers from Mr. Trapman, I hope to push Hooker's interest so far

as to make one in that agreement, for which and some other reasons I should be extremely glad to see Mr. Denison in these parts.

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Doyle (C. Erskine).

1717, March 10.—Yours of the 1st, which I had some days ago, giving an account of Hindon's (Sir H. Stirling's) reception by Mr. Davys (the Czar) was very acceptable, as I am sure it will be to Mr. Trueman (James), to whom I have sent it.

"On my coming to Mr. Asfeld's (Paris) I wrote to Hooker (Jerningham) that he might let Murphy (Dr. Erskine) know it, which I reckoned the same as you, but none else save Mr. Calender (Sir H. Paterson). Very few here know it, and must not so long as it can possibly be kept from them. It will not be long that I can stay there for many reasons. I hoped to have had the pleasure of seeing a near friend of mine (Lady Mar) near to the place where now I am, which was one of the principal reasons for my leaving Trueman at this time, but I am now afraid that that person will find it scarce possible to come at this time. Being here though, I would gladly see a little further how some affairs are likely to go before I return, and I hope that will not take a long time.

"The gentleman gone to Whitford (King of Sweden) I hope will soon return, and I doubt not of his bringing all with him sufficient to adjust and clear all with Davys, who, I am overjoyed to find, is still so frank in that matter, and, were that once done and they came to an entire right understanding with Trueman, I make no doubt of things going right for all three very soon. Could Davys get Brady (King of Prussia) to join with them it would be of good use, and I do not think that impossible considering how much he might find his own account in it. In that case I make no doubt of Howard's (Landgrave of Hesse) joining stocks with them, and, considering the way that Foster (the Emperor) is now employed, pray what could hinder their carrying all before them as they please? Whitford and Davys being once agreed, it will be easy to clear counts amongst themselves, Arthur (King of Denmark) and Haly (King George) having enough to satisfy all. Frankling (the Regent) will look on and perhaps may come to join at last, were the game once fairly begun. Black (the King of Poland), for his own sake, must concur, at least lie by, and Anster (the States of Holland) will not be able to do much in giving them disturbance, and in a little time Davys and Whitford's agreement must be fatal as things stand both to Crowly (England) and Nealan (Holland), and their chief friends, the Broadstons (men-of-war), cannot fail of being undone; but I hope things may go quicker than even to wait that. I should think that Davys cannot but have a great deal of pleasure in a view of this kind. He would certainly be the head of the company as he has been the chief

instrument in bringing them together, and I must do Trueman the justice to own that he is abundantly sensible of it, and upon a late occasion, when some things were demanded of him, sufficiently showed it, even to the risking of his own stock, as I can make appear to you or Murphy, if ever we be so lucky as to meet. By this you may judge his generous temper and the sense he has of Davys' friendship, and, were it once in his power, there is not anything could reasonably be demanded of him by Davys but I am sure he would cheerfully and willingly comply with, and, to say truth, I see not any two of the merchants either of that company or any other whose interest it is more to be well together, or whose interest interferes less in any manner of way ; but on the contrary could be of great use towards aggrandizing one another without any cause of jealousy.

"My kind compliments to our friend Murphy, and his representing those things to Davys I sincerely think is but doing his present master good service, though I doubt not of Davys seeing this more clearly than I do, and he has sufficiently shown long ago his thoughts to be more elevate than most of the people of this age, and I should ask pardon for offering to suggest anything of this kind ; but my earnest desire to have things as I think right, and Trueman's great distance, of whose thoughts I know a good deal, will I hope excuse me.

" In my last to Hooker I told him that I supposed Mr. Doyle nor Hindon would not think of stirring for some time from the company where they now are upon their own account, and since that time I have more reason to advise so, at least that they would not go to Crowly nor Woods (Scotland) ; for they would certainly be made uneasy there, as I am afraid Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) is by this time. I saw a public letter by last post which mentions one of Doyle's or of him to have been found amongst the effects of a friend of Hanlon's (King of Sweden), who is with Mr. Kerby (? England), and, whether that be true or not, it will be much the same thing since they have once got such a suspicion in their head.

" How it comes about I know not, but Buckly's (the Czar's) inclinations are now pretty well known here and they have their accounts from Nealan's. They seem not at all sorry for it, but their principal and intelligent people wonder much, after the way Anster has lately behaved himself, how Buckly continues any longer with Nealan, and I must own I think they have a good deal of reason for thinking so. Buckly certainly knows his own interest best ; but perhaps his high mind may not let him think of such things in such a way as other people see them. I am so concerned about it that Duddel (Dr. Erskine) may tell him that I had written so, and that I can assure him the ablest and top merchants of this place are of that opinion.

" The market being forestalled, I despair now of Hanlon's going on at this time with his intended trade ; but that is far

from making me despair of its going on in a little time with more advantage: but that depends principally on Hanlon and Buckly's clearing their accounts. I have as good reason as one can have at this distance, to think that the first will be now better disposed to it than ever, and I hope the other will not be more backward, but quite otherwise, especially considering the great scene of trade that would open, and whereby he could not fail of being the most topping merchant in Europe.

"Should Mr. Bogle (war) go on betwixt Kirby and Whitford, as it is probable he will, Brown (James) must certainly press his going to Bufcoat's (Sweden) and I should think Whitford should be desirous of it. In that case he must go by Mr. Foster's (the Emperor's, *i.e.*, Germany), and so to the neighbourhood of Mr. Mirry (Mecklenburg) and Mr. Andrews (Danzig), by which I hope he and Davys might meet and be acquainted; but this is only my own thoughts, and it will be some time before that can be certainly known, and Davys will be advertised of it in time.

"I had a letter from Meneard since I came here, but it was of an old date. Though at this time they may perhaps give him some trouble, yet I hope it will not be in their power to do him any real hurt. It is no small pleasure, you may be sure, to Brumfield (Mar) to think how much Couly (? Sir J. Erskine) and his friends have done of late for what he so much wishes, and which will ever be to their honour and I hope profit too . . .

"I long to know if Buckly thinks of making use of the gentleman sent him some time ago, if he thinks him fit for that business, or if he has thought on any other. If he be not resolved to make use of him, the sooner he be told so the better, that he may return to his former post." 7 *pages. Copy.*

Lord Seaforth to the Duke of Mar.

1717, March 11.—I beg you to acquaint his Majesty that by the Queen's advice, contrary to my inclinations, I must not allow myself the honour of waiting on him at this time, but remain somewhere hereabouts. This I thought proper to let you know, that I may have the honour of the King's commands, and also know whether the advice given be agreeable or no. When I last waited on him, he assured me that, when anything was in agitation for accomplishing what we all so much desire, I should be allowed to know it. Therefore I must beg that whatever is communicable to the rest of my fellow sufferers I may not be totally a stranger to.

[T. Rodger] to D[uke of] M[ar].

1717, Feb. 28[–March 11].—I sent you about the end of July last a curious piece of cloak work calculate for the improvemen of the trade and to the genius of the age, and, because

of the rarity of it and the expense we would be put to in employing the best artists and affording new materials, I proposed to apply the Parliament to get the Society erected in a free corporation, and to have been an assistant agent myself, and I proposed that all the expense of the Society should be defrayed by a paper credit, which I am convinced would have turned to good account, but, since I had not your approbation and directions, I begin to think there must have been some defects in it that did not appear to me, and that might render the profit noways answerable to the expense, and made the project fruitless. Should you approve of it now, it would be vain to address the Parliament for the gift, seeing 'tis not to be thought they'll enter on private affairs, while they are so much taken up in public, and in the defence of our country against the invasion of that forward prince, the King of Sweden. If he is so rash as to undertake it, I hope we shall give a very good account of him, that he shall not need to trouble us again, for our ships will be ready for sea in six weeks.

There's many broken clouds hanging over our head, *at spes mea est infracta.* I pray the infinite God bring all to a good conclusion. You had my directions last post, by which also I gave you an account of my stay in England from our last parting. *Unsigned, but with the same seal as Rodger's letter calendared in the last Volume, p.* 501.

Dutton (Lieut.-Gen. Dillon) to James III.

1717, March 12.—"I am informed by a sure hand that Bernard (King George) sent one of his trustees to George (King of Sweden) to know from him whether he intends to own or disown the proceedings of his m.6 (ministers). Their l.9 (letters) were printed, and s.31 (Sparre) tells me they contain sufficient facts for alarming Grahame (the Government), though none of Knight's (James') family be mentioned.

"Sangfield (Sparre) believes that Kemp (King of Sweden) will determine positively in k.1 (James') favour, the moment he is assured of c.29 (the Czar), and that we think almost certain by the great willingness Mathew (the Czar) showed hitherto and still does in this affair.

"Thomas (the Regent) intends to send one of his people to Gregory (King of Sweden) in order to adjust matters 'twixt k.5 (the King of Sweden) and h.12 (the Elector of Hanover). S.31 and d.17 (Dillon) are of opinion this errand will be too late and without effect, but may answer the end proposed by Therence (the Regent) in giving proofs of his amity, which Herne (the Elector of Hanover) and family seems doubtful of.

"I long to know Mr. Shaw's (King of Sicily's) behaviour towards Peter (James)."

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Friday, March 12, 10 at night.—I showed Martel's (Mar's) letter of yesterday to Andrew (Queen Mary), who was sorry for his indisposition, and desired to be kindly remembered to him, having nothing else to say at present, but that he is a little surprised to have no account from Patrick (James) of what passed betwixt him and Shaw (King of Sicily) at their interview, though he had received letters of the 27th from Asti three days after that meeting, in which there is not the least mention of that matter. This clearly supposes that Patrick had writ of it before. The interview was on the 24th, after which Patrick went and lay that night at Moncalier little distant from Turin, and it was natural that that very night, when things were fresh in Patrick's memory, he should give some account of them to Andrew, and for a proof that he did, Mr. Paterson in that I sent Martel mentions a letter of the 24th sent under Mr. Nairne's cover which never came. Now without making any fixed judgement on the matter, may it not be suspected, considering the character Shaw hath in the world, that he, Shaw, may have had the curiosity to know what Patrick's thoughts and reflections were upon the interview, and what opinion he had of Shaw himself, which he could not but think it was natural for Patrick to write in his first letter after the interview, and, Patrick's packet being to pass through Turin, to be sure Shaw had an opportunity of gratifying his curiosity, in case he had any such, without that it could ever appear he had meddled in the matter. When I mentioned this suspicion to Andrew, only as possibly might be, he flew out and would not hear of it, as thinking Shaw incapable of any such foul play. But perhaps Martel may not be quite so scrupulous upon the point. And I dare say more that, had Martel been that night at Montcalier, he had foreseen at least a possibility of what might happen, and suggested to Patrick some means of avoiding that danger.

Whilst I was writing this the post arrives, no letters from England though this be post night, but Andrew hath of five different dates from Patrick, most of them old, the latest of the 3rd instant from Alexandrie, amongst others that of the 24th giving a short uncomfortable account of the interview, in which there passed nothing but compliments, and, when Patrick, speaking to Shaw alone, came to the point of assistance, he answered; He was sorry for it, but that the measures he was obliged to keep put it out of his power to do anything, and that in a word he could do nothing for Patrick. This Andrew ordered me to tell Martel from him, and to excuse his not writing, he being this night to write to Patrick, and it being now late. I had at the same time in a cover from Mr. Nairne the enclosed [for] Martel mentioned in Mr. Paterson's last, and another [for] Martel from Patrick under a cover from Mr. Nairne of the 2nd instant.

I send also here two letters I had from Mr. Gough by the last of which I find Le Brun (Ogilvie) was to part by post from Dunkirk the 10th instant, and so may be to-morrow at Paris. I neither can read nor understand what Mr. Gough writes towards the end of his last about something to be sent by the wagon or by a *voiture* to be taken express. Perhaps Martel may better find out what is meant.

I should have written this letter over, the first part of it being useless by the arrival of Patrick's letters that were missing, but it is now too late. I hope to wait on Martel at Paris Monday next.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, March 13.—To-day I sent my own servant with a packet to Martel (Mar), whom he followed from Versailles to Marli and thence to the Machine, and missing him everywhere brought me back the packet, which I had ordered him to deliver only to himself. I shall send it back to-morrow morning with two letters I have just now for Mr. Russell (Mar), and two older ones of Abram (Menzies), which Patrick (James) returned, they having been sent after Martel was parted. Though old, Martel will be willing to see them.

The English letters are in, but I had none, only a few prints in a blank cover addressed in Abram's hand, which I send. The *Flying Post* gives an abstract of Count Gyllenborg's printed letters. I hear the letters themselves are come, but I have not seen them. I hope Monday or Tuesday to wait on Martel at Paris. Meantime I wish to know whether the country air has cured his headache.

Robert Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, March 13. Bordeaux.—As I have now finished with Capt. George about the ship, I send a copy of my receipt to him in conformity with the King's and your orders of 16 Nov. last, lest he may not have sent you the original. I am busy fitting her for the West Indies and hope she may be clear to sail by 1 April. I have no letter from Mr. Broun (Glendarule) since he left, but expect him back by the end of the month. I have remitted money to Dr. Anderson (Gen. Gordon) for subsisting those belonging to the King at Toulouse, and I take care of those here and send exact accounts of all to Mr. Dicconson and Mr. William Gordon. *Enclosed*,

The Said Receipt.

J. O'Brian (Walkingshaw) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, March 13. Vienna.—I wrote to you the last post and twice before since I dispatched Drummond. Affairs are so much changed since that I can make no certain reflection. The peace of the north seemed to be the principal design of this Court, and, I am credibly informed, was far advanced and, this new emergent happening, what part they will act

is not yet known. It is evident that the heavy wars they are engaged in will make them very little serviceable to any party at this time and that the confusions of England are daily increasing, so that with a very small foreign force, if timeously debarked, our affairs could not fail. I was to-day with Mr. Sanders' friend here (the Swedish Resident), who showed me his letters from Mr. Henderson (Holland). There is very little material in them, only that Mr. Enster (? the Imperial minister in Holland) had applied for Baron Görtz's liberation on the account that the said minister had full powers to finish the peace of the north, which Mr. Edwards (the Emperor) seems to have much at heart. I am of opinion our friends have parted from Henderson, and am persuaded they will not be disturbed at Mr. Forbes' (Flanders). I wish Mr. Knox (James) would give me his orders, for I cannot be serviceable to him here at present. There's no certain account of Mr. Sanders (King of Sweden) or what he is doing.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, March 14. Bellington (Bologna).—Enclosing a sealed letter from Mr. Knight (James) and giving the dates of the letters he had previously written him.—Knight bids me tell you we had an account that Martel's (Mar's) friends paid a visit last night to our friend Bellington, where Knight was kindly received, but he is to go from that to-morrow about some of his private affairs that call him further into this country. I would write more fully, but I am not just now possessed of the paper by which I use to write about your family affairs, so I want the names of some little things I have occasion to write about.

Matthew Kennedy, LL.D. to Mr. Sheridan.

1717, March 14.—I send you 99 *livres*, 7 *sols*, all I had left for Capt. Flanigan of your money. I gave a memoir to Mrs. Plowden about your sisters' concerns and had a conference with her yesterday about it. She has not yet spoke to the man, but promised she would soon and use all her endeavours to serve them. Please send me the receipt by the bearer.

James III. to the Duke of Mar.

1717, March 15. Imola.—"Though I shall keep my word with you in not saying a word of news or business, yet, having a little time to-night, I cannot but tell you that I am so far well on my journey, which I hope to be at end of on Saturday. I was glad to hear you had got safe to Paris, but, Martella (Lady Mar) not being yet arrived, I fear you will have made this journey to no purpose, for 'tis not likely she will come over now. I am very impatient to hear from you, and yet more to see you on all accounts, so that I am persuaded you will make what haste you can back, though I cannot hope

to have you with me at the beginning of the illness Peter (James) is to have, which will be very troublesome, for I find he may chance to be a good while unfit for business. After this, as I always tell you my mind freely, I cannot but add that I am sure Francis (Mar) will repent it, if he makes his journey too long, whereas, as things have unluckily fallen out, if on missing his friend he immediately returns, his journey can be of no prejudice to Patrick (James) and his return will stop all foolish discourse as to himself. You see how freely I deal with you, and after this it is your own good sense must determine you and will, I am sure, do it the right way. Pray, what is become of your brother[-in-law] John, who is missed also in his way, for he is so different from others I have to deal with that he hath quite spoilt me. But reckoning soon to see you I shall say no more here, but that you will find me the same man to you that you left me." *Holograph.*

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, March 15.—I know not how to express my grateful sense of all the goodness you express in yours to me. I wish I may yet live to show it otherways than in words, which after all is the less deserving any thanks, because it would be doing myself the greatest pleasure I am capable of and what I have wished for ever since I was capable of thinking of any business and that is not lessened since I had the honour and pleasure of knowing you. It vexes me to the soul that I am not with you when you think that could be of any use or give you any ease ; it shall not though be long so, I hope, but, till I see a little further, I must bear with it, and that should not be so either if I did not think it is what you'll think reasonable.

I saw to-day one of the best wrote letters from a friend of mine I ever saw. There was never a more just description of so nice an affair, and a nice one it is indeed. My friend's nearest relation ordered it to be shown me before they wrote an answer, which, I confess, is not easy. My advice was to put off doing it for some time, but to advise my friend to be easy, for, as things cleared up, it would probably give some more light to guide their way through that dark path, but that they hoped my [friend] would prevail with himself [to leave] it in the mean[time, fo]r, if things went as wished in a certain affair, all that [would] be easy a course, and, if not, but they continued in the same situation they are now, the other person would be equally desirous of being entirely at their own disposal and master of themselves for the most part, which will free my friend of all he fears without any loss or inconveniency to him otherwise.

Peter Knight (James) I can never forget, nor was the hand strange to me, and pray tell him that I wish I could read his other hand as currently, so that I shall not be sorry for his using always that hand to me, but provided only it be as easy

to him. I cannot believe anything of that illness he fancies he has, and I know all that makes him think so so well by myself and my ails, that I cannot but be of that opinion. All proceeds from a weakness in his stomach and fault of digestion ; that effects the blood, and that the nerves, and so reciprocally. Remedies to sweeten the blood ought to be taken, but at the same time those ought to regard the stomach, which is the cause of all, and, if set further wrong, turns dangerous. I would not pretend to so much of the physician, if two very able ones I used had not always given me this advice, and, though they were great users of mercurial medicines, yet they were sparing of them to me on account of my stomach, which is a whimsical one indeed. A little mercury they once gave me with[out any] ill affect, but it was nicely well prepared [and in very] small quantities. Forgive my saying so much, [but] my ails are so like his that I thought myself co[mpelled] to tell you so.

My friend John and I are just now going to drink your health before we go to bed, and I hope you will allow us to add your inclinations, as we term it on the other side of the water, and I wish we could say your mistress, but that cannot be by the rules of toasting till she be declared and matrimony approaching. A good time coming for it, I hope, and it cannot be too soon. You cannot surely think of the first of the three things which used to be put or named together on some occasions without making the second follow, and I doubt not but the third will come too in a little time, but I ask pardon for writing so. It came naturally in my thought on writing what's before, and I fancied it would make you laugh. *Torn. Holograph.*

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, March 15. P. 19 (Paris).—I wrote to you the 8th. I was then mightily troubled with a headache, which made me go to the country for some days, where I thought I would be better on other accounts too, than here idle, as indeed we all are and must be till we see further into some matters. I went accordingly two days after to Versailles and Marli, where I have been till last night, not a little entertained with those fine places, as indeed they cannot fail of doing anybody who has a taste that way. Lewis le Grand had a great thought and good taste in everything. I could not help, when seeing anything here that touched my fancy, turning it in my head to suit and accommodate such a design for Mr. Knight's (James') service in another place, and I hope the time will yet come when some of those thoughts may be put in practice.

My being out of town was the reason of my not writing by last post, and I had not yours of 25 Feb. and 1 March till yesterday. "Androw (Queen Mary) sent me them with some other letters the day before to Versailles, but I was gone to Marly and William's (Inese's) man who brought them

would not give them to any but myself, so followed, but missed of me and came back next day. Finding no letters as yet from Abram (Menzies) to whom I had enclosed all mine to Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar), nor from her, which I much wonder at, I would gladly have stayed to converse some days longer with the statues of which I was very fond, but, hearing that Le Brun (Ogilvie) might be in town that night I returned and accordingly found him. He has been long by the way put back often by cross winds several times, so his news are stale. He came away 10 Feb. their style, and had nothing but by word of mouth which now is very little to the purpose. Before Kemp's (the King of Sweden's) factor went off the Exchange, he was almost ready to come off, and had got Honytoun's (Lord Oxford's) packet, in which there was a long letter for Patrick (James) with informations and instructions about several things all sealed up; but, that accident of the factor's happening, word was sent him to burn every piece of paper he had, which he with reluctancy complied with. They thought not fit though to stop his coming, but sent him to inform Androw of all that had passed, and ordered him then to return to Dunstable (Dunkirk) and wait for letters that should be sent him to make up what had been burnt. Dutton (Dillon) and William dined or rather fasted with me to-day, and Le Brun also. He is gone this afternoon to wait on Androw and returns to-morrow, and then we think of sending him to Dunstable, for it were to no purpose to send him further as he is. I find all the time of his being with e.1. (England) he kept very close, he did not so much as see his own family, nor durst he go see h. 18. (Lord Oxford), so all their conversation was by writing, which they did several times a day some times. Abram he saw often and the little Knight (Sir R. Everard), but few others. He would have told me more than I would hear of those kind of stories Abram wrote so much of of late, and gave the little Knight as well as Abram for his voucher, but I cut him short on that subject. I find by him that the old grudges betwixt Honyton and Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) some times get uppermost still, but he says the first is resolved to bury all those things, and he hopes the other will do so too, which I wish may prove so in both.

"The two packets that went together from d.13. (Dunkirk) last were arrived safe, as he got notice one of the times he was blown back, which makes me wonder the more of our not hearing from Abram, and I am afraid of letters being intercepted. Abram was mightily alarmed upon what happened to the factor, and was once to have come over with Le Brun, but the fright is now, I believe, in a great measure over. It is odd he escapes. Le Brun says there was a messenger sent to take up Mr. Edin (Sir J. Erskine). You will be pleased to let us know if Le Brun shall be sent to you when the letters he expects come; I believe it is scarce worth while for all he has to say, and that he can be of better use at Dunstable.

"Abram sent some prints to William in a cover addressed with his own hand by last post, but no letter. They are sent you by this post with some others, and Ct. Gyllenborg's letters, which the Government have printed, to satisfy your curiosity, since that affair makes so great a noise, but they will cost you dear in postage, however I thought they would entertain you. This night's post from England is not arrived, but perhaps may before the post go out to-morrow. As to our own affair I believe we shall see or know little more than we do already until Mr. *Ploiden* return from k.5 (King of Sweden), which will be soon, and I hope bring with him sufficient to make up and clear matters betwixt k.5 and Coalman (the Czar), of which Sangfield (Sparre) has no doubt, nor has Jery (Jerningham), from whom I had a letter yesterday from Gaunt, but he is to return to his old post as soon as Ploiden returns, and then he hopes to be a third in that affair which would do well. Jery is very earnest to meet Martel before that time and proposes to come to Mr. Fraser's (France) for that end, if the other go not to Fleeming (Flanders), but Dutton and Martel will consider of that. Until Ploiden returns, it is hard to tell what can be said to friends with e.1. to any purpose; but Kemp's (King of Sweden's) resolution is certainly taken one way or other before this time, and on that all turns. Jery thinks c.29. (the Czar) is now surely gained for k.1. (James). I wish what he sees now made public by an accident may not alter his resolutions, and I find people there, particularly o.4. (the Regent) think it will not, but certainly make him make up with k.5. and further his intentions for k.1. They think, too, that Kemp's affair, as we used to call it, is far from being over, though what he intended first may, and o.4. is sending one to him who is a good friend and an acquaintance of Dutton's. I forgot in my last to tell you that Herne (Elector of Hanover) sent one to k.5. to know if he disowns his people they are displeased with, and nobody thinks he will, but that will now soon appear. (Recapitulation of part of his letter to C. Erskine calendared, *ante*, *p.* 115, about the Czar.) I shall probably have an answer to it soon, which I shall send you with the copy of what I wrote.

"Martel's being with Polton* is not as yet so much as whispered or suspected that I can hear of, which I wish may continue for the short time he hopes to be with him. Horsley (Col. J. Hay) is still here and has heard nothing yet of his friend's coming. I told him of your goodness in mentioning him, of which he is very sensible.

"Though my headache be gone for this bout I do not find myself right, and I have a great mind to drink the waters of Bourbon for a fortnight if I could find time for it as I go south; but, you may depend on it, I shall make no needless delays in waiting on you, if you do not come this way, which, though

* Polton in the key = the Laird of Powrie; here it is probably a mistake for Panton = Paris, or perhaps Philips is meant, as Polton in Menzies' cipher = Philips. See *ante*, *p.* 101.

you do, I scarce fancy will be so soon as to make me put off waiting on you where you are.

"I am not much surprised at Shaw's (King of Sicily's) cautiousness, but I hope he will see before long another face of affairs, and I expected little else of some of the great Jassins (Italians) than what I hear they have done as to k.l., but that matters not much.

"Dutton is gone this afternoon to wait on Androw, and returns to-morrow."

At bottom, 12 H,i,k,o,x,d,i,o,r,e,n,o (*i.e.*, P,o,n,i,a,i,t,o,f,s,k,i). 8 *pages. Original and Copy.*

Gen. Alexander Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, March 18. Toulouse.—We did not make great haste to come hither, since, to cover the thing the better, many of us went by Toulon and thence took our route according to the directions. We shunned everywhere the great towns as much as possible. One of ours, to wit, Glen[darule], went off hence on his arrival. The rest are all in and about this place, where I hope we may continue with safety as long as may be thought necessary. We are all very anxious to know how you have all kept your health on the journey and since, and wait impatiently for further directions. Please direct to Dr. John Anderson.

Walter Grahame to [James III].

1717, March 7[–18].—I don't doubt but, ere this can salute you, my last of 26 Feb.[–March 9] came safe to hand, wherein I gave as ample an account as possible of your concerns here. I have little to add except that Mr. Horn (Elector of Hanover), who, you know, is your greatest creditor here, is at open variance with Mr. Reid (Duke of Argyle), in so far that all who have the least dependence on him are discountenanced as well as himself, and amongst the first of these, Uncle Hammer (Lord Lovat). How far this may tend to facilitate the speedy settlement of your business I am not able to determine, but, if many of them may be credited, they much rather incline you had the benefit of transacting your own debts than this extraneous person, who, they cry aloud, has not done them the justice they think their actings entitle them to, so that from the general resentment of this bad treatment we may naturally conclude that, if Mr. Flint (? King of Sweden) or any other good friend of yours would but support you with a little of the ready, a good composition might be easily had, at least from our creditors here (Scotland) whose good inclinations towards you are remarkably increased.

As for news, the three Highland independent companies are broke, which were commanded by Lord Lovat, Campbell of Fannab and Col. Grant; 'tis likewise talked that the Laird of Grant has lost his government of Sheerness, which, some say, will soon be followed with that of his regiment. Mr.

Drummond is turned off from being a commissioner of excise and is succeeded by Mr. Charles Cockburn, son to the Justice Clerk. There are several other changes talked of, too tedious to be mentioned further than that they are observed to fall heaviest on the Duke of Argyle's friends, whose court seems much on the decline.

We have likewise a report that Mr. Walpole will be soon out, that Mr. Stanhope is to be Earl of Sussex and at the head of the Treasury, the Earl of Sunderland Secretary of State, that Mr. Pulteney will be out and have Mr. Craggs his successor, and that Lord Townshend is to give up to the Duke of Grafton. If all these changes happen, few doubt but we'll have a new Parliament, which people are the rather convinced of, because some of the ministry are said to be already using interest for their friends.

Pray let the return be an account of your own circumstances and when we may expect you here.

BILL.

1717, March 18.—To Mr. Sheridan for some cloth, &c. *Noted*, as paid on that day.

DR. P. BARCLAY to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, March 19. Lyons.—Congratulating him (as he hopes) on his safe arrival to the *ne plus ultra* southward, and requesting him to deliver the enclosed. This is a pleasant place, if I had a good purse or the people better consciences, but, till one of these things happen, I believe I shall be forced to go to some cheaper place. None of our countrymen are here but Mr. Græme.

[The DUKE OF MODENA] to JAMES III.

1717, March 20. Modena.—Thanking him for the honour of his kind letter. It would have been our greatest glory and pleasure had your Majesty allowed yourself to stay the whole of Saturday here, but your expressions about that are so reasonable that I cannot express sufficiently the obligation my heart is under. As to the last point in your letter, I am glad that you feel as much as I do the necessity of an impenetrable secrecy, not to be communicated to anyone, whoever he may be. I shall observe it religiously in order to be able to ripen matters and to see what may be possible and practicable in an affair of such importance for both parties. *Italian. Holograph.*

The DUKE OF MAR to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, March 20. Paris.—I had yours from Alexandria and all before that safe, I believe. My last from Patrick (James) being of the 1st, I wrote to him the 15th and have nothing worth his while to write by this post. Anything I had to say is in the enclosed for Onslow (Ormonde), which you'll deliver with my kind compliments and humble duty to Patrick.

(Concerning his headache, by which he is again confined to the house.) I would gladly drink the waters of Bourbon, could I find time for it. My being here is not yet known but to very few, and, how long I shall be so, I'm uncertain, but I'll make what haste I can to your parts. Poor John Livingston's a-dying. I wish none of our people may mention me when they write here.

JOHN PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, March 20. Pezaro. 2 L,w,b,m,i,n.—About an hour ago I arrived here with our cousin Knight (James). Your friends here are all as well as you could wish, and Knight makes frequent and kind mention of you. I long exceedingly to hear from Martel (Mar), but much more to see him, and wish it may be soon on his own account as well as for other reasons. You know it is common for us trading people to envy one another, and you need not doubt there are people in the neighbourhood who will do all they can to impair his credit, which, you know, is the chief thing we merchants have to depend on and therefore ought to be guarded against. I believe it will not be in their power to do him any hurt with k.l. (James), who, you know, is his chief creditor, but it is not so certain what influence they may have elsewhere. Malice, you know, is ever active, and by this means often prevails against truth and reason so that one cannot be over cautious.

PHILIP V. to QUEEN MARY.

1717, March 21. Madrid.—Announcing the birth of a son that morning, who as well as the Queen is in good health. *French. Holograph.*

JAMES III.

1717, March 21. Pezzaro.—Declaration. "As We are firmly resolved never to omit any opportunity of asserting Our undoubted title to the Imperial Crowns of these realms, and of endeavouring to put Ourselves into the possession of that right, which is devolved upon Us by the laws of God and man : so must We in justice to the sentiments of Our own heart declare that nothing in this world could have given Us so great satisfaction as to have owed to the endeavours of Our own loyal subjects without the concurrence of any foreign aid, both Our and their restoration to that happy settlement, which can alone deliver this Church and nations from the calamities which they lie at present under, and from those future miseries which must be the consequences of the present usurpation.

"We gave Our people a late and undeniable proof of this by exposing Our own person to so great toil and danger in the prospect We then had, that Our subjects alone might be the instruments of Our restoration, and the brave appearance made upon that occasion by many of Our loyal subjects of both

nations, gave such a prospect of success to Our endeavours, that it drove Our enemies, though in possession of the Government, to the necessity of calling in foreigners to their assistance, which gave a public proof that true British hearts, animated with a natural love of their own lawful sovereign and ancient constitution are an overmatch to the abettors of usurpation, even when supported with the public treasure and standing forces.

"The Usurper and his associates, finding by that experiment that they had no share in the hearts of the people, nor any safety in the national forces, found it at last necessary to make sure, by a new treaty, of new foreign auxiliaries, by throwing themselves into the protection of those very Powers who ever till then were reputed by them as being of an interest incompatible with that of Great Britain, and whom they had represented in so odious a manner that it was made a crime to Us, though they themselves had forced Us to it, to have had Our education amongst them. The inhuman persecution of Our own person was made another main article of this new alliance. The Usurper, not satisfied to have engaged, as far as in him lay, all Christian Powers to refuse Us even the common rights of hospitality, forced Us to remove from place to place, and at last to retire beyond the Alps, thinking by Our being at so great a distance to render Our restoration absolutely impossible.

"But what is impossible to man is not so to God Almighty, for that Divine Providence in which We have ever settled Our confidence, and of whose particular protection We have received so wonderful proofs upon all occasions, hath now raised up a powerful prince in the pursuit of his own right, against the Usurper of Ours; Our ancient ally, the brave and generous King of Sweden, whose principles, cause, and nation can never raise any jealousy in Britain. Wherefore, not to neglect the way which Providence hath so visibly opened to Us, We have accepted the more willingly the assistance of this generous prince, that the barbarous cruelties by which the Usurper hath destroyed or banished so many of the best of Our subjects, and the numerous foreign troops he hath engaged to support his usurpation, makes it now impracticable for Our subjects alone to bring about Our restoration and their liberty.

"Being therefore fully resolved to come in person, as soon as possibly We can, to assert and recover Our rights and relieve Our people, by the assistance of Our aforesaid ally the King of Sweden, We have thought fit by this Our Royal Declaration to renew and confirm Our offers of pardon and indemnity as contained in the former declarations for Our kingdoms of England and Scotland of the 20 July and 25 October, 1715, promising to extend them in ample form by advice of Our first Parliament, which We hereby promise to call as soon as matters shall be so far settled as that a free Parliament can meet together.

"And being sensible that Our unbounded offers of clemency in Our aforesaid Declarations have been abused by the stubbornness of some people, who after Our late arrival in these Our kingdoms did continue traitorously to exercise their functions and offices civil and military, in contempt of Our Royal authority. We do, therefore, command and require, as a test of their duty to Us, and as a title to Our Royal indemnity, that immediately upon notice of Our arrival, or of that of Our aforesaid ally the King of Sweden, or his troops in Our dominions, all officers whatsoever, civil or military, by sea or by land, acting by commission or authority from the Usurper, shall either declare for Us or resign their said commissions and abandon their respective posts and stations, promising hereby that such as resign and withdraw in manner aforesaid shall be thereby entitled to Our Royal pardon in manner specified. And that such as shall with all convenient speed, after Our arrival, or that of Our aforesaid ally, or his troops, either declare for Us in their respective stations, or join Our Royal standard, shall be continued by Us in their former commissions, and receive a reward to themselves, and to such soldiers as shall repair to Our said standard or Our ally's, and that all such, both officers and soldiers, shall be paid all the arrears due to them by the Usurper.

"We do likewise renew and confirm all the promises made by Us in Our foresaid Declarations to protect, support and maintain Our subjects of the Church of England and Ireland in the full and free exercise of their religion, and to secure the said Church as by law established, and all the members thereof in as full enjoyment of all their legal rights, privileges and immunities, and in as full and peaceable possession of all their Churches, Universities, Colleges and Schools as ever they enjoyed them, under any of Our Royal Predecessors of the Protestant Communion.

"And as We have ground to hope that the frequent assurances We have given for the entire security of the said Church of England and Ireland under Our Government will quiet the minds of all Our Protestant subjects, so We doubt not but Our now returning to Our kingdoms by the aid of a Protestant prince, will wholly dissipate what may yet remain of jealousy in the minds even of the most biassed of Our subjects of that communion.

"And as to Dissenters from the aforesaid Church established by law, of whatever communion they may be, as it is not Our intention that any of Our subjects shall be persecuted under Our Government merely for conscience sake, so We shall refer to Our first Parliament to grant such indulgence to truly tender consciences as shall be thought fit.

"We also refer to Our said Parliament the confirming of all the civil as well as religious rights of Our subjects, and the securing them more than ever, in all that relates to their liberty and property. And as to all public engagements and debts

upon the nation contracted since the unhappy revolution, We do also refer to the wisdom of Our said Parliament to take such ways and means as shall be thought most proper by it to ease the nation of the intolerable burdens under which it now groans.

"And as to all other matters relating to the satisfaction of Our people more amply set forth in Our aforesaid Declarations, We do hereby renew and confirm them as if they were here particularly specified.

"Having thus declared Our gracious intentions, We hereby require and command all Our loving subjects to be assisting to Us in the recovery of Our right and their own liberties, and that all able to bear arms repair to Our standard or to that of Our said ally, or join such as shall first appear for Our service, and to seize the horses and arms and secure the persons and all ammunition and whatsoever else may be necessary for Our service of all such as are suspected to be disaffected to Us and Our service.

"We also strictly charge all treasurers, commissioners and officers of the Treasury, all collectors and receivers of the public in Our said kingdoms and in all Our other dominions thereto belonging, to forbear issuing out any money in their hands to any other than to Us or to Our orders, or to such principal persons as shall appear for Us or to their order.

"We do hereby require all Mayors, Sheriffs, &c., to publish this Our Declaration immediately after it shall come to their hands in the usual places and manner, and there to proclaim Us under pain of being proceeded against for failure thereof and forfeiting the benefit of Our general pardon.

"And now having thus explained Our Royal intentions, We beseech Almighty God so to dispose and incline the hearts of all Our people, that, without effusion of blood, righteousness and peace may take place." *Two manuscript and three printed copies, one of the manuscript and one of the printed copies containing various alterations. In particular "Protestant" is inserted before "Dissenters." There are also two printed and one manuscript copy adapted for Scotland.*

JAMES III. to DON ALESSANDRO ALBANI.

1717, March 22. Pesaro.—Thanking him for the obliging letter he has written him on his arrival in the States of the Church, and begging him to thank his Holiness for having sent his brother, Don Carlo Albani, whom he commends, to meet him. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 195.

JAMES III. to CARDINAL BARBERINI and PRINCE VAINI.

1717, March 22. Pesaro.—Thanking them for their obliging letters on his arrival. *French. Ibid. p.* 196.

JAMES III. to CARDINAL BORROMEO.

1717, March 22. Pesaro.—Thanking him for his letter which notified his elevation to the Cardinalate, and congratulating him thereon. *French. Ibid.*

General George Carpenter to Lord Lovat.

1717, March 11[–22]. Edinburgh.—Forwarding the enclosed order, which he is to put in execution immediately, and directing him to take care that the arms of his company be returned according to it, adding that the same orders are sent to Finab and Col. Grant, and that Brigadier Preston had told him he had writ the contents of his lordship's letter of 22 Feb. to the Duke of Roxburgh. *Enclosed,*

Warrant.

For disbanding the independent company commanded by Lord Lovat. Feb. 26[–*March* 9.] *Whitehall. With note in margin dated March* 4[–15] *that* 14 *days' subsistence be paid to each non-commissioned officer and private on disbanding. Sign-manual. Countersigned, "Wm. Pulteney."*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Tuesday night, March 23.—I had to-night Martel's (Mar's) letter of this morning, which I communicated to Andrew (Queen Mary). He expected to know what Martel thought of the proposal about Patrick's (James') going a volunteer to Hungary. I had to-night the enclosed from Abram (Menzies), by which it appears that C. Kinnaird's intelligence about his being on this side the water is without ground, for, though his line is without date, the prints he sends are of the 7–18th, which was last Thursday. He says indeed he is in a strange condition of health, but, if he had then intended to come off, he had mentioned at least the necessity of changing air.

I saw to-night a letter of the 16th from René Macdonell from Avignon, saying that Will Drummond was just arrived by post, he knows not from whence, but that he went off post the same day to the King and said he brought good news. Andrew desires to know whether he had been sent on any message. René writes that Will, falling short of money, had taken up 1,000 *livres* from the Vice-Legate.

Andrew had to-night an old letter from Patrick of the 5th, saying he was resolved to stay but one night at Bologna and go straight to Pesaro. I am sorry for Martel's indisposition and wish he were somewhere in the country, where he might have a little free air.

The Duke of Mar to John Paterson.

1717, March 23. Paris.—The enclosed newspapers is what the last post brought some hours after I sent away mine of the 20th, but there was not a line to William (Inese) or me. The post due yesterday from England is not yet come, but I enclose what I had from Flanders. Abram's (Menzies), coming over and he whom the enclosed calls Elford (Sir W. Wyndham) being to follow surprises me much, as I know it will Patrick (James) and Samuel (Ormonde), but this is all I know

yet about it. I wrote last night to the gentleman who writes me the letter to send Abram or Hamilton hither as soon as they come to him, or he knows where they are to be found, so by next post I hope to be able to give a fuller account. I am more afraid than ever that my letters to Abram of late by the post are fallen into wrong hands, which must be the occasion of my not hearing from Mrs. Martel (Lady Mar), but I expect every post returns to letters I sent her by another address.

I shall send Patrick the print Mr. Bruce mentions in his by the next post; the thoughts in it are good, but I wish he had got somebody to put it in a better dress and style. That can't now though be helped, and the person supposed to have written it is some excuse for the language. I am afraid Patrick will think it dear at the 50 *pistoles*. Hooker (Jerningham) should have been more sparing. Its being what could not be got printed in England, and thinking it could be of service there is what brought him into it.

William writes yesterday to Dutton (Dillon) of a letter of Mr. Sparow's (St. Amand) giving an account of the unsettled condition of Betty's (King George's) family, but I suppose Andrew sends it to Patrick, so I need say no more.

I am not yet free of my headache and am forced to take something for it to-day, which is the reason of my not writing to Patrick, and using another hand. You will show him this with the enclosed. Mr. Masters' (Duke of Modena's) factor here tells of great civilities of that gentleman's to Patrick, which I long to hear confirmed, and, if true, I pray Patrick will stay some time at one of his houses.

All the world here are in expectation to hear how the King of Sweden takes all that has happened concerning him. We are told that several expresses are come here from England these last few days, and it's generally said that they are advertising the Regent to have his contingent of money ready which he is obliged by the late treaty to furnish to George on his being attacked, but the French laugh at this extremely and talk more against the treaty than ever and very cavalierly of their governors.

George Jerningham to the Duke of Mar.

1717, March 23. Antwerp.—I hoped to have heard from Mr. Denison (Mar) in answer to mine of the 9th and 10th before leaving these parts, but, Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) pressing me extremely to return to Holland, I was obliged to humour those importunities, which are grounded on Blunt's (the Czar's) uneasiness at Ploiden's (Poniatowski's) delays, who promised to be back by this. I hope to find him at my return, for which reason I dare not wait longer in these parts, but, if it suits Mr. Denison's business to draw near these parts, I shall be glad to have him there, whilst our affairs are negotiating with Mr. Shihy (Holland), and, as soon as anything

is determined, Hooker (Jerningham) will be glad to communicate the same in person. Blunt is daily expected at the Mr. Bourgat (the Hague), where I propose to be the 24th. Nothing is yet determined as to Mr. Longford (Görtz), but 'tis the opinion of some that Mr. Gould (the States of Holland) will never consent that he be sent to Mr. Holmes (England), notwithstanding all the solicitation that has been made, but I hope to give a better account as soon as I get to Shihy. Mr. Trotter (the Jacobites in Holland) are still easy where they were, and I hope Hooker will be so too, yet by way of precaution I think he should not reside so much at the Mr. Burgate as he did. The newspapers have taken notice of Mr. Denison's being near Rawly (Paris). Several have asked me that question. Mr. Lambert (Dillon) has not yet writ to me that I know of, though yours of the 5th mentions his writing that post. Hooker is extremely obliged to Mr. Denison for the money lately returned him for Mr. Robertson (James). Mr. Wilson (T. Bruce) lately wrote to me to know to whom he should apply to be repaid the money he lately laid out in printing amounting to about 6 *pistoles*, which I design to send him out of my stock.

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1717, Wednesday, March 24, 5 p.m.—I had yours just now, as Scravenmore (Southcott) was romancing to me. I looked on the volunteering project as so far out of the way " that I scarce thought Andrew (Queen Mary) expected seriously any answer, and now Dutton (Dillon) has told me he wrote, so I need say no more of it.

" Scravenmore came to tell me a piece of excellent intelligence he had from two private hands on the other side, that Lord Seaforth, G[eneral] Gordon, and several of the clans were certainly landed in the Highlands, which he supposed I knew the truth of. I could not but laugh, and told him that this piece of private intelligence of his had been taken out of the public papers. He talked a good deal of things as pertinent as this, and amongst others of Patrick's (James') marriage, which it is needless to give you the detail of, but it concluded with naming Lady Peters, who, he said, was so rich that it would be a fine thing. Though I thought not fit to say much on that affair to him, yet I confess to you it raised a great indignation in my breast, and the more that I know, by the greatest accident in the world from the other side, that she is coming over, and has actually got a pass for that end. This may shew you plainly that I had reason enough for apprehending that thing and that it has been more seriously thought of by some than you seemed to think. If Martel's (Mar's) New Year's gift to William (Inese) produces so rare an effect and so contrary to what was intended by it, he retracts all he there said and has too great a value for Patrick's person, reputation and interest, not to speak so loud of this mean, poor design

as must knock it in the head. You know he was far from naming anybody in that paper to William, nor did he to Patrick, but now he heartily repents he did not to both some one or other, which perhaps might have prevented so wonderful a thought, though well intended in some perhaps, but, I am sure, without due thought and consideration, which as soon as they let themselves have, I am persuaded they will be so far from having any more thoughts of it that they will use all the address they are capable of to retrieve what has been done towards it and to put it quite out of thought. When I have the honour to see Androw I will speak my mind very freely on this head, which I would have done before if I had thought the thing so serious as I find it is, and I think I am obliged in honour and conscience and as I value and love Patrick to do it. It is a nice thing for anybody to write to Patrick of this, in case of its disgusting him in general at a thing he is but too adverse to, though absolutely necessary for him, provided the choice be right. I have not nor will I do it, and I believe the less others say to him about this particular the better, only, if anybody has written to him of it before, they should tell him that it is what nobody thinks well of, so not to be more thought of, but to think of some other. This at least is my opinion with all submission, and allow me to say that, when all Patrick's friends join in recommending the person, it will be found difficult enough to persuade him, but, if they do not join, I look upon if as impracticable. It is too much for anyone to recommend to him in this case, and, although Martel has had the most opportunity to do it of any, he never yet has, which, had he had any selfish or personal view, was not the way to compass it. It is Patrick's happiness in the first place, then his honour and interest, as far as can be compassed in the present situation; that is what he wishes and aims at, and without reserve, fear or favour to anyone he will proceed in this matter so that he can hold up his face to the world and own all he does. I see plainly enough that anything that is done amiss in this affair will be laid to his door and much the more that another is like to keep himself free of it.

"The best can be made of it, there will not want objections and censure, but those must be borne with when the best is done that can be as things stand and leave the rest to Providence. Martel has little now left to look to but his honour and reputation, so be not surprised to see me write warmly on a subject that I see will come to touch both so nearly. His love and personal regard for Patrick, you saw, made him easy in a main point of this affair without regard to the consequences it might have to himself or his interest, but for God's sake let other things be the more thought of and let not needless objections be added to the account. This lady I never saw, but, if it be true that fame speaks of her, they are none of her friends who expose her to sight before things be past retrieving. But enough of this for once.

"I am not quite of your opinion as to Abram (Menzies), but a little time will show this.

"René [McDonnell] I hear is come here, and it seems he has told more here than he would do in his letter, for he says that William Drummond was come from Vienna. I thought Androw had known that he had been sent there express some time before Patrick removed, and I thought he would have gone directly from Vienna to him, but it seems my letter to O'Brian (Walkingshaw of Barrowfield) about that has miscarried. The letter you sent me was from Sir H. Paterson, and there is a copy of one from O'Brian to him enclosed in it which explains this affair of Drummond's, and I send both to you to show Androw."

Return them as soon as you can. There's a word in Sir Hugh's, not in my cipher, but I take it to be some of the Czar's ministers. The broker is Poniatofski, and, when he returns, I think, as Dutton does, Sir Hugh himself had best come here with an account of that affair since he proposes it. As for sending another to Sweden from Patrick, we think it is to no purpose till we know that King's resolutions, which are certainly taken ere now.

I am better to-day, and, if the weather had not turned so cold, intended to have gone somewhere to the country.

I have nobody to whom I can trust the copying of most of this, and have not time to do it myself. Some things in it may be mentioned one day, so pray either send it back or a copy of it.

Postscript. Thursday morning.—Before I got this sent to the post Mr. Hamilton arrived, who wrote to Kinnaird as he told me. I send him to give Androw the account himself of all he knows, and I send you all Abram wrote me by him. He sent me a letter from Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar) but of an old date, 20 Feb. O.S. She had then at last got the affair of her house quite finished, and was just coming away, if she possibly could, but, I believe, as things stand now, it will be impossible. Abram sends me too Freeman's (Floyd's) letter he formerly mentioned, which I shall send you after I have read it.

I hope now Abram nor any of our other friends will not be obliged to come over.

Dutton and I long impatiently for Kemp's (King of Sweden's) answer. If he be not infatuated, he'll make up with Coalman (the Czar), and then I look on his affairs as sure, as also Knight's. This is not only my opinion but that of all the thinking people of this place. The bearer, Mr. Hamilton, is a very honest worthy man and has been very useful and faithful. 6 *pages. Holograph.*

James III. to Cardinal Davia.

1717, March 24.—Thanking him for his letter written on the occasion of his arrival. "J'ay trouvé en arrivant en ce lieu de votre gouvernement le palais de votre residence

parfaitement bien accommodé de vos meubles, et, comme vous avez bien voulu vous en priver pour m'en ceder l'usage pour quelque peu de temps, je prens cette occasion de vous en remercier, et de vous assurer que je sens comme je dois toutes ces marques de votre affection et de votre zele." *Entry Book* 1, *p.* 196.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Thursday, March 25, nine at night.—I am sorry to be obliged to send back the bearer without seeing Andrew (Queen Mary), who is so entirely taken up with his devotions in these days that I cannot get access to him till Easter Day is over, so I have desired the bearer to return hither Monday next, if Martel (Mar) thinks fit, for I know Andrew will be glad to see one so lately come from the other side.

I find Martel writes with a little warmth on the subject of the widow lady, which I do not wonder at, if he is persuaded, as he seems, that there is any real design that way. For my part I know nothing of any such design nor can I believe there ever was anything in the matter but a simple naming of her amongst others, which I looked on as dropped and no more to be thought of after the objections Martel and Dutton (Dillon) made against her. Should there be anything more in the matter, which I do not believe, I am sure I know nothing of it, nor shall have no hand in it, and I dare say Andrew will say the same, when he sees Martel's letter.

Scravenmore's (Southcott's) intelligence is of a piece with his other projects, and he was well addressed to Martel with his private intelligence. All I can say of him is that he means well, but for his other qualifications Martel will be no stranger to them, after he has had a few more conversations with him.

Poor Abram (Menzies) seems to be in great dread and not without reason, as the bearer tells me. I wish he were on this side, and yet, if he could weather the point, it were better he stayed. I shall return all the letters to Martel, as he desires, and his own with the rest when Andrew has seen them.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Good Friday, March 26.—I have just now Martel's (Mar's) line of this morning, and Sir H. Paterson's letter shall be sent by this post to Patrick (James) as Martel desires. I shall take an abstract of it to show Andrew (Queen Mary) when I can see him.

Martel will here receive a letter from Mr. Paterson, and another, I suppose, from Jerry (Jerningham), they came both together to-night, but the English letters are not yet come.

I have a line from Mr. Nairne of the 10th from near Parma. He says Patrick is in perfect health and that he had been

mighty well received by that Duke. They were to enter the State of Modena next day, and hoped in three or four days to be at Bologna.

MR. KNIGHT (JAMES III.) to ANDREW (QUEEN MARY), DUTTON (DILLON) and MARTEL (MAR).

1717, March 27.—I received yesterday Dutton's, Martel's and Andrew's packets of the 4th with a note from Francis (Mar) of the 5th. I was very glad to see the bearer, Mr. Campbell, though I think the expense of an express might very well have been saved. The chief article of all those relates to Mr. Onslow (Ormonde), and, after having considered seriously of the matter, with Onslow's leave consulted Senior (D. Sheldon) and heard what Mr. Campbell had to say, Patrick (James) has determined that Onslow should not stir till we had further accounts. "I was at first of the contrary opinion, but upon further consideration of the little probability of that journey's being of any use now and of the noise it might make I altered my opinion, notwithstanding Onslow's cheerfulness and forwardness in the matter, besides that, Mr. Sangfield (Sparre) being so positive against the journey, I thought one might act with safety in complying with his advice. After this, by what I can find, we are not like to have news from Kemp (King of Sweden) in haste, but still I see we must wait for it. The road proposed for Onslow to avoid Mr. Frazer (France) would certainly be the most proper, were he to part on an uncertainty, but if, as I now suppose, that he will not stir but upon positive advice and sure grounds, both he and I are for his going through Mr. James's country (France) as the quickest and safest way and free from all inconvenience, since in that case he will have a certain *but* to go to and James be only a passage. This is all we can say as yet on this subject, on which I shall expect with impatience to have further accounts which can alone determine our *demarches* here. It was no small satisfaction to me and to Samuel (Ormonde) to find that none of our friends were likely to be drawn into any trouble by the bankrupt of Kemp's factor, and, though I look upon the business as broken for this bout, yet I think there is very good grounds to hope well for the future by all the accounts you send me, particularly from Hasty (Holland), from whence no doubt Mr. Johnston (the Jacobites) will be sent and Hooker (Jerningham) by consequence. It was a very good thought of this last gentleman's to send for his brother for the purpose he mentions, and it were much to be wished that, when he himself is forced to quit Hasty, somebody else could be pitched upon to remain there, but in all those particulars it is impossible for me at this distance to give directions, which you on the place must take upon you to do as things fall out, for though, as things now stand, the future prospect seems very favourable, yet nothing must be neglected on our side, and particularly to promote a good understanding between George (King of

Sweden) and Matthew (the Czar), and to make Betty's (King George's) son-in-law (King of Prussia) one way or another of service to us. If Kemp and Betty come to an open breach which I think unavoidable, there is no doubt that then Peter (James) cannot make too great advances to the latter (*sic*, a mistake for "former,") and that his offering his service to him is the least he can do, but what I own I apprehend is, that, if the present business is over, Hasty and Betty may force Mr. Powell (a peace) on Kemp, and the last may be not in a condition to refuse him. But it is in vain to torment ourselves beforehand, things look favourable now and must be encouraged, and this is all I can say on that head.

"I am glad to find Mr. Ottway (the Regent) received Mr. Dutton so kindly, and what the last said to him on the present conjuncture was very right. I am sorry Martel has made such a troublesome journey to so little purpose, but, now he is certainly in the right to give over all hopes of seeing Lady Francis (Lady Mar), his willingness and readiness to return I could not doubt of, but find it now more necessary than ever. To stay longer with Mr. Panton (Paris) would certainly disgust Mr. Ottway and that to no purpose, and to go either to Mr. Fleming (Flanders) or any of his neighbours, would, I think, at present be neither safe for himself nor prudent; so that, except there be both an immediate and a certain prospect of Kemp's affair being undertaken, I hope on receipt of this he will not delay any longer his return, which can alone stop his own enemies' mouths and take away all reasonable pretences from Robert (the Parliament) to keep up Mr. Adamson (the army), for, as for the use he may longer be with Mr. Panton (Paris), I think it much inferior to the want Peter is and will be in of him. I say nothing as to Peter's removal, for that is certainly impracticable, until we have further and positive accounts.

"I am not very impatient for Le Brun (Ogilvie), for I do not see what great matter he can bring, and I wish Andrew would discourse with him as he passes, and even hinder him from going farther without he has something material to say, for really so long and expensive a journey ought not to be undertaken without some good ground, and therefore, this containing nothing that presses, I send it by the post, and shall keep Mr. Campbell until I have something material to send by him. He was long upon the road, but was sick four days, and was retarded two for want of horses.

"I think this is all I have to say until I hear further from you.

"I have yet no news of Mercury (W. Drummond), but I know already the substance of what he is to bring. I wish my two first letters to Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) may have come safe; as for the third, you did well not to send it, for it is now useless and would be dangerous had you not a safe conveyance to send it by.

"Since what is written above I received three packets from Mr. Waters (Walkingshaw of Barrowfield), the two first are old and not worth sending, and I only send you his last letter that you may see that I was in the right to recall him. I return you the Dutch letters with an old one I received from Hooker. There is a letter also from Le Brun to Martel of the 23 Jan., which I do not send, because I reckon you will have seen him before this. Mr. Langhorn (Lawless) has written to Samwell and Francis that, being employed elsewhere he can no more look after Peter's concerns at Mr. Ker's (King of Spain's), and desires somebody else may be named in his place, but, as I know nobody proper for that use, and that I see no immediate want of anybody there, Simon (Ormonde) is to write to him to desire him to propose somebody there to supply his place. The enclosed from Mr. Barry Dutton must answer according as he finds things go when he receives it." *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, March [27].—I am in great hopes this will not come to you, but, should it, it is fit for your own information that you may be better able to take your party as to yourself that I say a word to you of Peter (James) more than I have to Andrew (Queen Mary) or would to anybody but yourself.

His health is not at all so good as you thought when you left him, and is now such that, were the occasion never so pressing, he could not stir. You will easily believe the great uneasiness this gives him, what troubles him one way abates that another, when he thinks of the little probability there is of his being obliged to stir soon, which he cannot do till his remedies are over, and those, I'm afraid, will last a great while. The satisfaction of your company during the time of them would be of no small comfort to him, but I still hope you may be with me before they be at an end. Indeed your presence may be thought necessary for a little time longer where you are, but, after what I have said, can you be so needful anywhere as with Peter? Nay, even supposing that something were to be done out of hand, imagine the condition Peter would be in, when Onslow (Ormonde) must be dispatched about the affair in question, whilst Peter will not be in a condition to stir and find himself without either help or advice, for till the beginning of June he will be good for nothing but to sit by the chimney side. This is what I believe will determine you to return out of hand, not that I could ever doubt of your willingness to do so, but may be this may answer most of the objections you may have to the contrary in relation to Mr. Knight's (James') interest. There is no danger in the illness, but 'tis very disagreeable, and, not to trouble Andrew to no purpose, I would not tell her just how the matter stands. I share in your disappointment in not meeting your friend, but, as things stand, I think you are in the right not to reckon on it. Remember me to your brother[-in-law] John

and tell him I wish he would make what convenient haste he can back here. You know the kindness I have for him, but besides I really want him here, and his being away is of a good deal of *embarras* to me, whereas his return would make me easy and preserve me from importunity. I have nobody but B(? ooth) I can trust in some things, and t'other not being here I must be quite alone with him in all this tedious illness till t'other returns. Besides, were I to make any journey, he would be very useful to me, considering especially that he is not known as most of my servants are. *In Nairne's hand with a few lines at the end by James.*

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, March 27.—My last was of the 20th and four or five hours after B[rigadier] C[ampbel]l arrived. I was glad to see him on his own account, but more so, because he told me he had seen a friend of mine in good health. I was very well pleased to understand the day after from Onslow (Ormonde) that he had a letter from this friend, because it answered in some measure that part of my last recommending m. 13 (Mar) to write to him. I am sorry from my heart to find it has happened as I suspected with regard to Mrs. M. (Lady Mar).

I hinted in my last what some of our neighbours were pleased to talk on the subject of our friend Martel (Mar), and told you it was said he had gone into a late affair, though his friend Knight (James) had taken pains to dissuade him from it. Parryfield (Paterson) told me since that some people were endeavouring to improve this further than one would think the thing could well bear, as if it was a want of duty &c., in our friend. I am at a loss how to write about it for want of the cipher I commonly use, which has been in k.l's (James') custody for some time, and I have reasons for not calling for it; however, it happened some nights ago I was in company some time with Knight alone. Discoursing indifferently of several things, he asked me what people said on the subject of Martel. I was very glad he gave me this opportunity, and so I told him this story very honestly. I said, if it was true, I did not think it very proper either on his own account or Martel's it should be made a common talk, and, if it was false, I thought it hard my friend should lie under it. He told me he was entirely of my opinion, and was glad I had given him an account of it. As to the thing itself, he and Martel had understood one another very well on it, and he could do him justice in it, but that he was glad too on another account I had told him of it, for he found a man must be very cautious to whom he talked. Indeed, on this account too I was not sorry I had given him an account of it, for I knew very well it did not come from Onslow or any of his friends, otherwise I would have been more tender of it; neither did I tell him that Senior (D.

Sheldon) had been the author of it, but, if at any time Knight has said anything to Senior on this, perhaps a little reflection will bring him to it, and in that event Senior will have no room to find fault with Parryfield.

I'm not insensible that man commonly gets the devil to his thanks for meddling in those little family affairs between friends, but I am resolved never to be wanting to my friends, and thought my old comradeship with Martel required this at my hands. Nobody indeed is more likely to fall into mistakes than I, but, when a thing is honestly meant, I hope some allowance will be made for it.

Knight told me before parting that, whatever anybody might say or think of Martel, he would still entertain the same good opinion of him he had done hitherto, but that indeed he believed with regard to others the sooner he came to look after the affairs of his family here, the better for him, and I think he said he had wrote to that purpose.

I am pretty often with Onslow, who has shown me more civility of late than some other people, but this I should not think worth mentioning were it not for the old proverb, Love me, and love my dog.

Young Leidcoat (Robert Leslie) is with us. He haunts Onslow like a ghost, and appears very busy about something, I know not what, but it is very likely that at bottom it may be nothing. Our friend T[ullibardi]ne came here two nights ago. Leidcoat plies him very close too, and I doubt not so he will Musgrave (Earl Marischal), who is expected here every day. Leidcoat came here with Cumsley (Carnegy), who told me that on the road they were very good friends, but since coming he has observed him pretty often with Parryfield, so now he will no more condescend to speak to Cumsley than to Parryfield. I always thought him a little feverish, but he appears now to be quite furious.

Brigadier C[olin] C[ampbell] to the Duke of Mar.

1717, March 27. Pesaro.—I left Paris the 6th and arrived not here till the 19th. I fell ill about the beginning of my journey, and towards the end was retarded for want of horses. I am afraid I may have suffered in your good opinion by these accidents, and the rather that I had here a most favourable reception, which, I know, was owing to you. Your being there is and will remain here a secret except among those few with whom it's sure. I am of the mind that, when you leave that place, if it be before Poniat[owsk]i's return or your sufficient informations from thence, the person to whom you recommended me and whose letter was marked S (? Ormonde) should move that way, which may be done without any suspicion. Your friend here is in perfect health and this place has advantages of another nearer you.

M[arie] J[eanne] Baptiste, Duchess Dowager of Savoy, to Queen Mary.

1717, March 27. Turin.—"Madame ma belle fille vient de me communiquer la lettre que V. M. luy a escritte. J'y trouve des marques si obligeantes de ses bontés, de son amitié et de son precieux souvenir, que j'en suis tout à fait charmée, et, quoy qu'elle ait bien voulu se charger de vous en temoigner ma plus vive reconnoissance, je ne scavois me refuser le plaisir de satisfaire moy meme a ce devoir, en assurant V. M. que j'ay toujours conservé dans mon coeur les anciens sentimens pleins d'éstime et de respect dans lesquels V. M. m'aura de tout temps connue à son egard et dont les expressions n'ont cessé que par les temps malheureux qui avoient à mon grand regret interrompu tout commerce, et c'est ce que j'ay eu l'honneur de temoigner à votre illustre et digne fils, lorsque j'ay celuy de le voir icy à son passage, ou je l'ay trouvé tres bien fait, remply d'esprit, d'honnesteté, et de politesse, avec un air et des manieres qui sentent bien ce qu'il est." . . .

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, March 27.—"I long impatiently to hear from Mr. Knight (James). I had a letter from literal Paterson last night of the 5th and 7th which has been wondrous long by the way, and Dutton (Dillon) had a note from Newman (Nairne) of the 10th, but it refers to what Patrick (James) has written to Androw (Queen Mary), from whom we have heard nothing, which these holy days I take to be the reason of. It is a great pleasure to me to know by Paterson that Knight was then so well, which I hope continues.

"Last post I sent you one I had from my friend Charles [Kinnaird] at Liége, and the person who had written to him from Rotterdam is since come here. He is one who used to run about for Abram (Menzies) and take up all his letters. There were people in search of him, so he was forced to come away. Abram and p.8 (Lord Portmore) too, were once to have come along with him, but they put it off and, hearing nothing of them as yet, I hope they have weathered the point and will not be obliged to it, although this man has brought over some of Abram's things with him. When Abram thought of coming, he had left all business in the hands of the little Knight (Sir R. Everard). This man's name is Hamilton, he has been long by the way, having come off the 3rd. He brought me a letter from Abram of the 2nd in which there is not much. I sent it to Androw, who, I suppose, will send it you by this post. He only says that both parties of Evans' (England) family are in a wood, that because of the late stirs in England there is no writing by post, all letters being opened, so refers to the bearer, but, he having been so long by the way, his news are pretty stale. He says that the quarrel between father and son is higher and more open than ever, that Townshend, Walpole, the Archbishop of Canterbury and several others

openly espouse the son's, and that they have a great party in the House of Commons, even thought greater than the father's. Lord Marlborough has not yet been at Court nor anywhere abroad save to take the air, but the father goes to him, and he governs all still. They seem not yet to be out of their consternation and are busy pressing men to put out their fleet. All the encampments we heard of, they say, go on except that at Blackheath, a dispute having arisen about the command between Cadogan, who was named for it, and the elder officers, Lumley especially. Abram enclosed for me a letter from Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar), but it was of an old date, 20 Feb., O.S., he not having found an opportunity of sending it sooner ; she had got mine from Romans, the affair of her house was quite finished and she was just a coming when the news of the Swedes broke out, which made her doubt much of her being now able to do it, though she still intends it and desires I may not think that it cannot be. I expect to hear from her again one way or other one of these days, by which I will see if she can or not. Hamilton tells me that Patrick's (James') friends were pleased to know of Martel's (Mar's) being with Fraser (France) at this time, and that they were the only people who believed he was. I find friends with Evans are not pleased with Gainley (Görtz), but very well with his brother there and here, but I believe whatever is really thought of that is better to be dissembled by them and us too, for he may be yet of great use still.

"The news will tell you of the King of Sweden's having arrested the English and Dutch ministers in his country, so what we heard before of the English minister's being come from thence to Holland was not true, but he told them their papers should not be meddled with, notwithstanding the way his ministers had been used, which was contrary to the law of nations. We have not yet heard what answer he has given to England, and everybody is gaping for it, which it is thought we shall know now soon.

"I can assure you Frampton (the French Ministry) has mightily altered his way of thinking and speaking of late with relation to Betty (King George) and Patritia (James), and he knows from Betty's own friends the bad state of her fortune, so that Frampton seems not to doubt of Patritia's getting the better in the match in a little time. He is persuaded that the two friends, Kemp (King of Sweden) and Coalman (the Czar), will agree, both betwixt themselves and in preferring of Patritia to the other, and set about concluding the match as soon as they can. I had a letter the other day from a good hand giving me an account of Coalman, which I sent to William (Inese) to show to his Master, and I wrote to him to send it you by this post, which I hope he does, for you will like it, and, I hope, when the broker he speaks of, who is Ploiden (Poniatowski), returns, all will be well. The gentleman who writes the letter, Mr. Payton (Sir H. Paterson), proposes his

being the bearer hither himself of what accounts Ploiden brings, which both Dutton (Dillon) and Martel thought was fit, so I have written to him accordingly. He nor Mr. Doyle or Eglinby (C. Erskine) had not then got the letters I had written to them, nor have I heard from Jery (Jerningham) since I wrote to him to go and attend Ploiden's return ; but I doubt not of his doing it. Sangfield (Sparre) is much pleased with Payton's letter, and is persuaded things will not stop with k.5 (King of Sweden).

"I send you enclosed the pamphlet I last wrote of, which I had from Auberry's (Lord Ailesbury's) cousin and namesake. I find it is only 5 *pistoles* he has drawn for in place of 50 which I took it to be, and I am very glad of it, for I thought it extravagant. I have got several pamphlets from England which I shall bring along with me.

"I have not yet got well, the headache comes and goes, and sometimes I am so troubled with vapours that I can scarce see for half an hour. I would gladly go to the waters of Bourbon, which I fancy would do me more good than anything, but now we have got very cold weather, which is not good for them. I cannot take any resolution about myself until I hear of what p.35 (Poniatowski) brings, and that I hear again from Mrs. Montague, but you may depend on it that, if k.1 (James) be to continue where he is, I shall not be long from him, although I hope that shall not happen.

"There is not any talk as yet nor suspicion of m. 13.'s (Mar's) being where he is. It was lucky that Silby (Stair) was not there, for had he, his stay had been impracticable. We hear that he is still ill and is not expected back for some time.

"The English post due last night is not yet come in, but I send you enclosed the prints that came with the former.

"We are told that there were lately like to be great changes amongst the Ministers of France, the old Marshal D'Uxelles they say pressed to lay down upon Abbé de Bois being brought into the Council of foreign affairs, and Duke Noailles not in so great favour as he was, but all is made up for this bout."

Dutton is gone to Court, where perhaps he may hear something. He goes in the evening to visit his lady in the country, and returns not till Tuesday or Wednesday, unless something happen, which I am sorry for, for I scarce ever stir abroad and see nobody almost but him.

I have got Hamilton to write a line to Abram in a way he thinks it will go safe, but, if it do not, it can do no hurt, for I have seen it. *Holograph.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to Peter (James).

1717, March 27.—S.31 (Sparre) received advice that k.5 (King of Sweden) got h.12 (Elector of Hanover's) and h.8 (Holland's) m.6 (ministers) secured in his own country, but

in a different manner from the precedent given him, which does Kemp (King of Sweden) honour and aggravates Herne's (Elector of Hanover's) proceedings. We have no account as yet of Ployden's (Poniatowski's) return, but daily expect notice of it, as much, if not all, depends on the answer he brings, so nothing can be determined till it's known. Martel (Mar) informs Patrick (James) of news relating to Evans (England) and Hasty (Holland).

G. Levingstone (the Earl of Oxford) to Thomas Craig at Rouen (the Duke of Mar).

1716–17, March 16[–27]. Epsom (? London)—"It is impossible for paper to tell you the rate I esteem your friendship at. Judge you what one true friend would desire a person he honours and values should think of him and do for him, and that I beg you will be so just as to allow to me. Nothing rejoiced me so much as to find your cousin (the King) had determined to make use of your assistance in his affairs. I am sure it gave great satisfaction to all his uncle's (Queen Anne's) creditors and revived their hopes of getting their debts paid. Bygones are bygones and they now assure themselves of fair play for the time to come.

"It is proposed that your cousin should send a letter (declaration) under his hand that he will agree to everything and make good all debts contracted before the statute of bankrupt was taken out against his uncle (Queen Anne's death), and for what the commissioners (Parliament) have done since he will refer it to his trustees (a new Parliament) to make it good out of his own estate, which is unaffected with his uncle's debts.

"If you marry him to the heiress you mention, or if it be but firmly fixed, it would not only put a sufficient sum of money into his pocket, but it would stop the mouths of the unreasonable demands of some of the pretended creditors. This is what occurs at present as to your cousin.

"Now as to the youth (the King) you desire to have recommended to go to school here to learn the English language, your intention is that he should fit himself to follow a profession here and to be an Englishman. It will he time enough to get him naturalized hereafter. He ought not to lose any more time than is necessary for his journey. The first thing is to get him a good lodging (landing place), I propose that to be as near the school (London) as is possible. You have those who know the best places thereabouts. It will save his time and keep him from bad company. You say that one of the merchants of Rotterdam (King of Sweden) will take care of him; then he must undertake for his honesty (security for religion) and send it under his hand, because those who take lodgers are very scrupulous in these times. If it be a known merchant and a Protestant that certifies for him, it will satisfy. If the youth writes himself, he must take notice of the mer-

chant's recommendation and engagements for him. He should bring Holland for shirts and sheets ready made for use (blank commissions); as to other things he must be provided here as they are wanted. He must not forget a chest or trunk (printing press) to bring his things in, but I doubt I am too particular.

"I need not assure you that you may depend on my readiness to do everything to serve you according to my capacity.

"If I knew but the time when the young man would arrive, I should take care to have some one ready at Gravesend to take care of bringing him to town.

"I do not write at this instant to your cousin, because I believe he thinks serving him is better than bare compliment, and, as I do not know how to direct to him, so I consider that the agents of the statute of bankrupt will be very busy to catch at anything addressed to your cousin, but I hope you will supply that. I have omitted nothing to Mr. Goodman (Atterbury) that is possible to please him, I hope with effect; I began it before I had the intimation from you. As to the youth, there are twenty things to be said about him, but, since he is to come hither, I hope he will trust his friends to do the best for him they can at a time when he cannot be consulted.

"The letters to the black man (Lord Nottingham) being lost in the late storm, I wish another or the same, which was an excellent one, were sent as soon as possible, for it will be now proper." *Cipher deciphered as above by Lord Mar. Endorsed*, "Mr. Primrose or Honyton to L[ord] Mar."

SAM. BARNES (MRS. WORTHIE, *i.e.*, ANNE OGLETHORPE) to TOM HARDY (JAMES III.).

1716–17, March 17[–28].—I cannot miss this opportunity of renewing the assurances of my most humble respects and expressing my joy for your recovery. I know not where you are now; I am sure I know where I wish you to be. We all here long with the utmost impatience to see you or hear from you, at least, if you have any commands, you know where to send to your faithful servant. I refer you to all you desire to know to the bearer, the worthiest and honestest man in the world. *Endorsed*, "Mrs. Worthie."

SAM. OVERBURY (MRS. WORTHIE, *i.e.* ANNE OGLETHORPE) to THOMAS CRAIG (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716–17, March 17[–28].—You have too good sense to need an apology for my not troubling you with letters. Receiving any from such a person as you must please anyone's vanity, but, as my maxim is to do as I would be done by, I am sensible that letters from one so insignificant as myself must be trifling away the time of such a great lady to read them. This has been my reason for not troubling you with my epistles since the last I had from you. I refer to the bearer the account of the regard I have for your ladyship, and the opinion I think

all the world must have of you. For my part I can never think any favours of fortune, however great, enough to reward your merit. I should think myself too happy if I had it in my power to be serviceable to you and beg you will be convinced no one is more your friend and ready on all occasions to convince you of it. Mr. Primrose (Lord Oxford), your friend, has all the concern and friendship and value for you you deserve. He gives you his assurance of it himself, so I shall say no more, but, poor man, I am in a mortal fear for his health; the disease he has had near two years threatens him anew but in a different shape, and, if the ill humours that seem a-brooding get the better, his head is gone. God preserve him, for under all this disadvantageous and dangerous condition he has ventured to write to you and Mrs. Spring, the mother, though many of his physicians were against it, and is continually employed in what he thinks can serve you or your cousin Hardy (James). I long to hear you are both well, but should be better pleased you would end your travels by making us a visit. We are under the utmost impatience to see you here. We have a long time expected you, but fear now you will put off your kind visits for another year, and I am sure, if you do, we shall all be dead without the pleasure of seeing you. Mr. Le Brun (Ogilvie), who is very much your servant and a worthy honest man, will give you an account of all your relations. Your children are well and the Duchess. *Endorsed*, "Mrs. Worthie to L[ord] M[ar]."

Mrs. Worthie (Anne Ogletthorpe) to Mr. Wilson (Le Brun, *i.e.*, Ogilvie) at Dunkirk.

1716–17, March 17[–28].—I am in pain for the uneasiness I am sure you have been under, but can assure you it is a miracle you have your bills so soon answered, for the merchants here are in the utmost confusion for want of hearing of the Barbados (? Sweden) ships they have expected for this month past. I shall say little to you on this head or on Mr. Primrose's (Lord Oxford's), leaving it all to the courier of Jupiter (Mrs. Ogilvie). Indeed, if she had lived in that finsion's (*sic*) times, she would have attained to a better employment; she acquits herself so well of whatever is in her hands.

I hope you have sent Mad. M (Mar) the papers and explained it to her. Here is another I desire you will send her. I will explain it by the post, being almost dead and not able to write. Send her this great packet by the coach.

Twenty ships will be out next Thursday. I am almost mad under the greatest concern for your friend's health. Ganymede will explain you this.

I send you all the letters open. Pray seal them before delivering them. You will soon guess the reason they are in this hand. I recommend to you the convincing merchant Craig (Mar), how much my cousin Primrose and I are his friends,

and that it is, and we think so, our interest to continue always so as well as his.

600,000*l.* is granted, but 70,000*l.* advanced, the tackesing (? taxing) of the funds having put the City and moneyed men in such alarm that they will not advance. We drive Je[h]u. God knows what will come of it. The King goes to command the army, if the Swedes do come, and the Prince stays at home We have a camp of 12,000 near Newcastle and 8,000 to be at Blackheath to receive them warmly; 12,000 in Scotland and nine regiments sent for out of Ireland to guard the West when they come. We laugh now at the Swedes' descent, so manned in fleet and land forces. The Occasional Conformity Bill repealed; one for a royal visitation at Oxford; a parson whipped from Aldgate to Newgate. This is the general report I send to divert you.

My next care is serving your children. You may depend on it I will make it my business and shall neglect nothing in my power to deserve the continuation of the friendship of so brave and worthy a man. Tell Mr. Munson (MacMahon) how much I am his friend, but I wonder I have not heard from him since 3 Feb., N.S. *Endorsed*, "Mrs. Worthie to Le Brun."

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Monday, March 29.—I communicated Martel's (Mar's) letter of to-day to Andrew (Queen Mary), to whom I also directed the bearer, and by Andrew's order have given him 100 *livres* till Martel advises what allowance a month should be settled on him for subsistence till he can get back again. Mr. Dicconson is also ordered to write to St. Omer to subsist Duncan. I sent Sir Hugh's letter last Friday to Patrick (James), as Martel ordered, but, he not having mentioned sending Abram's, (Menzies'), it is here returned. Martel will have it in time to send by to-morrow's post, if necessary. Here is also a letter from Holland for Mr. Russell (Mar) which I had last night, and Mr. O'Bryan's (Walkingshaw) or the copy of it and Martel's own to me. I showed them all to Andrew, who was heartily concerned in reading Martel's about Lady Petre, and said with some warmth that Martel must know Andrew very little, if he thought him capable of having any design directly or indirectly of advancing that lady, otherwise than by merely naming her amongst others, when the question was of proposing some of Patrick's own people to him; that, for his part, he never was fond of Patrick's matching with any of that rank, though much rather he should do that than not marry at all; but, if that came to be necessary, Andrew thought Patrick should have several proposed to him that he might choose and please himself, so it was for that reason only Lady P. was named amongst others, but that Andrew never had any design or made one step in order to give her the preference, and, as to her coming over, that he never heard nor suspected it, till he saw Martel's letter. This is what Andrew said

with some warmth, and I am sure with a great deal of sincerity, on that occasion, and added that he would speak on the subject at more length to Dutton (Dillon), who was to be with him this afternoon, but I have seen neither of them since. I freely own, that, finding the concern and warmth into which the letter put Andrew, I was sorry he saw it, though it was Martel's intention he should. However, I am very sure Martel may be now at ease as to there being no design in that matter, at least as to Andrew's having any hand in or knowledge of it, and, if any other should have any such design, it can signify nothing but to make themselves ridiculous. But I do not believe anybody has any such design, and am apt to think that on second thoughts Martel will be also of that mind, and that it was only Scravenmore's (Southcott's) wild notions and the news of the lady's getting a pass to come over that occasioned Martel's having this suspicion. I shall only beg that when Martel has read this he will throw it in the fire.

The Duke of Mar to John Paterson.

1717, Tuesday forenoon, March 30. Paris.—I had yours of the 10th but on the 27th. You give both yourself and me needless trouble by writing so much in cipher. Last post I wrote to Patrick (James), though I believe this will go very near as soon, for the postmaster has sent word to Dutton (Dillon) that it is needless to send letters by the Friday's post, because that on Tuesday is as soon with you, at least in a few hours of it.

Two posts are come from England this morning, but the letters will not be given out till the afternoon, which is the reason I do not write to Patrick, having nothing to add to my last. I have sent again to try to get out the letters. If I do, it will only be the newspapers, which shall be enclosed, if I get them before this go. If there be any private letters for me, they will be sent to William (Inese), so it will be to-morrow before I have them. I enclose Abram's (Menzies) letter, which William should have sent last post. I have just now a letter from Payton (Sir H. Paterson) of the 22nd from the Hague, acknowledging mine with the one enclosed for Eglenby (C. Erskine), which was delivered. He says that Coalman (the Czar) is in as good a way as we can wish, but is longing and a little uneasy for the broker's return, the day he appointed being past, and, till he be sure of fixing matters on that side, is forced to keep well with the other and take the necessary steps for it, but desires we nor Sangfield (Sparre) may not be alarmed at it. Indeed we cannot expect otherwise, but I am persuaded it will be Kemp's (King of Sweden's) fault and none of his, if things there be not as we wish, and Sangfield has no doubt of Kemp, but we cannot now be long of knowing the certainty of all this. Payton entreats from himself and Elderly (Dr. Erskine), &c. that Martel (Mar) continue where he is or thereabouts till the broker return

and it be seen how those things will form, which Dutton and Sangfield are likewise both positive for. The last is gone to the country for some days, but I am to send him Payton's letter. Both Dutton and he are to be back Wednesday or Thursday. I pass my time here most abominably as ever I did anywhere in my life, and my health is not good, which makes it worse, but this will not now be long. By a letter from Mrs. Montague (Lady Mar) I have reason to believe she will still come, though I much doubt if she'll find it practicable. I expect to hear from her again every day.

I long to hear of Mr. Knight's (James) being well at his journey's end and of his health. My kind compliments to Onslow (Ormonde) and our other friends. It is needless to let any but the first two know where Martel is, in case of their writing of it, and it is not so much as suspected here by anybody save those who know it from himself.

I am told there is as good tea to be got at Leghorn as anywhere. Jerry (Jerningham) is gone for Holland again. Freeman's (Floyd's) letter Abram mentions is also enclosed.

GEORGE MACKENZIE to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, March 30. Bordeaux.—I am at present very retired, and for want of a more agreeable *corpus* turn over the *corpus juris*. This is all my diversion. I have writ to In [vernitie] of an affair you are to do or not as you think fit. I'll be satisfied in either case, though I doubt not of your friendship, if it is reasonable. I send a note for his Grace.

ABSTRACT.

1717, Tuesday, March [19–30].—Of the debts of the nation laid before the House of Commons on that day. (Printed in *Commons' Journals, Vol.* 18, *p.* 507 under date of 14-25 March.)

WASHING-BILL.

[1717, March ?]—Of Mr. Sheridan from 10 April, 1716, to 31 March, 1717, with receipt at foot signed Levesque.

MONSIGNOR ALAMANNO SALVIATI to DAVID NAIRNE.

[1717, March.] Avignon.—I hope this letter will find you happily arrived at Bologna. The pleasure I feel thereat recompenses me for the pain you gave me when I thought of you on your journey surrounded with snows and buffeted by the Tramontana. You will soon recover yourselves there, for the climate is very mild.

The courier of the 6th of last month brought me your packet. It did not arrive here till the 23rd. A day sooner, I would have sent it to you at Turin, so I had to wait till to-day, and I now sent it you by the same courier. It is the surest way, and there is not much difference between it and the French post. I am, besides, sure that Card. Gualterio, when informed of your departure, will have sent you a duplicate of it. I sent with it the letters I received the 25th and 26th for

some persons of the King's suite. These are all the letters I have received since your departure. If any come to-morrow or the day after, I will send them by the French post of Monday next. That post brought me on Sunday a letter of Cardinal Paulucci of 9 Feb., as it was not believed then that his Majesty's journey was so hurried. You will see by the copy I send the infinite and paternal tenderness of his Holiness towards the King. I have been given orders very advantageous for myself, but my ill fortune has not permitted me to profit by them. I believed this letter would give the Queen pleasure, wherefore I took the liberty of sending her a copy. I doubt not their Majesties have received through other channels the contents of this letter, and for this reason I ought not to speak of it. Remembering, however, that, when I had the happiness of having you here, you were very glad to have copies of letters of that kind, though you had otherwise information of them, I have chosen to do the same at this conjuncture, and I hope you will not be displeased at it.

You may judge by my interest in what concerns the King how anxious I am for news of his precious health.

I beg you to tell Mr. Kennedy that his *valet de chambre* brought me the two books of music I had lent to Mr. Bagnal. 2½ *pages. French. Date torn off.*

MONSIGNOR ALAMANNO SALVIATI to [DAVID NAIRNE].

[1717, March.] Avignon.—I owe you a thousand thanks for your letter from the other side of the Alps. Do not be surprised if I do not mention its date or the place it was written from, as both were wanting, and that omission makes me see how obliged I ought to be for your giving your news in the midst of your occupations.

The King's journey as far as Alessandria has been prosperous ; I hope it will be the same as far as Bologna, and that you will have the kindness to inform me of it. In the meantime I thank you infinitely for your assurances that his Majesty always honours me with his all powerful protection, to which you certainly contribute much. I am very grateful for it, and I beg you never to lose sight of me. That is the true means of bringing to fulfilment your wishes for me. Your wish that your letter should not find me here, has not taken effect. Here I am still, and the happiness of being near the King is so great that I know not if I ought to flatter myself with the fulfilment of the hopes that have been given me. We shall see what the letters of the day after to-morrow and the courier of Monday will say.

Behold you at this moment in Italy. You know it already, I wish you good health there, and that you may remain there just long enough to take breath to recross the mountains and the sea.

You will receive this letter by a man* who is looking for you everywhere. He was in want of money to continue his

* W. Drummond. *See ante, p.* 132.

journey. I put him in the way of getting some, too happy at having opportunities of sometimes occupying myself in the King's service, though I am risking nothing, he having left me an order for the Queen's Treasurer. 2½ *pages. French. Date torn off.*

MONSIGNOR ALAMANNO SALVIATI to [DAVID NAIRNE].

[1717, March.] Avignon.—I had the honour of writing to you yesterday by a man who is looking for you everywhere, and who will be at Bologna sooner than this letter. I therefore have but two words for you to-day, which is to beg you to have the kindness to deliver the enclosed to the Duke of Ormonde. *French. Date torn off.*

MONGE, Canon of St. Didier, to ————.

1717, April 1. Avignon.—Taking the opportunity of one of the servants of the Vice-Legate to send him his respects and to remind him of his promises before his departure from Avignon to write and inform him about the King, with long observations on the various merits of James and the fidelity of his subjects, and mentioning a report of the intervention of a foreign Royal power to defend that justice which has hitherto been oppressed. *French.* 4 *pages.*

JAMES III. to CARDINALS D'ADDA, IMPERIALI, ORIGO and GUALTERIO.

1717, April 1. Pesaro.—Thanking them for their respective letters on the occasion of his arrival there. *French. Entry Book* 1, *pp.* 197, 198.

TESTIMONY of the PRESBYTERY OF INVERNESS.

1717, March 21[–April 1]. Inverness.—That some of their number had conversed with Lord Lovat, and that he not only discovered an abhorrence of Popery but a distinct knowledge of the great and fundamental articles of the faith and his readiness to subscribe the confession of faith, which he afterwards did, and that his zeal to have the vacant churches within his bounds legally planted with faithful ministers was very comfortable, a mercy which the Presbytery had greatly sought but never could attain till he came to the country and that his punctual attendance on ordinances dispensed by ministers of the Established Church and his refraining from the preachers who had or were suspected to have a hand in the late unnatural rebellion is a clear evidence of his love to the Protestant religion and succession.

SIR H. PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, April 2. Cransbury (Leyden).—I hope Mr. Denison (Mar) has got what Aitkins (Sir H. Paterson) wrote him last post from Bourgat (the Hague), informing him of Davies

(the Czar) and Murphy's (Dr. Erskine's) being gone to visit Mr. Hope (Flanders), and, since Brumfield (Mar) has thoughts of being there, he may have it in his power to see Murphy. Aitkins proposed it to Murphy, who was pleased with it and desired him to acquaint Denison that he would endeavour they should meet, if Brumfield desired it. It's what I very much wish on many accounts, and I doubt not to bring it about, if Brumfield pleases. Therefore Aitkins will set out to-morrow or next day straight for Mr. Lally (Brussels), where he is either to meet Murphy or will hear from him of his motions, and there Aitkins will expect to hear likewise from Denison whether he desires the interview. If he does, he had best come on receipt of this immediately to 35,41,25,12 (G,a,n,t) as Aitkins proposed in his last, or any other place in Hope's family near Lally and most convenient for him. Aitkins desires Denison to write to him under Bonner's (T. Bruce's) cover or by the direction he uses to him, for he will be with Bonner, he hopes, before the answer to this can come, and will continue there till he hear from Brumfield. If Denison finds that not convenient, 'tis but Aitkins losing his travel, which he does not grudge, and, as soon as Denison lets him know it, he'll return to his old quarters. He will see none at Lally's but Bonner, to whom neither is he to mention his errand. Murphy's stay in Mr. Hope's family is uncertain, but it may be three weeks at least, and by that time it's hoped the broker or some other will be here. Another of Saxby's (King of Sweden's) people is gone from this to him by a sure way, and Hooker (Jerningham) has heard from our friend we sent, who, it's hoped, is now with Saxby if not on his return, for he had got an occasion of getting there from the place he wrote from on the 20th. Some of Trapman's (Sweden's) friends here do not incline that Mison (Sparre) should know much of the present dealings betwixt Blunt (the Czar) and Saxby, nor that he should have any management in that matter, which, I suppose, proceeds from a jealousy and some misunderstanding, which, I'm afraid, still continues, betwixt Mison and Longford (Görtz). We can learn no certain account yet of Saxby's measures, though there are various reports of him. All seem to agree that he is getting Mr. Lutterell's (ships) affairs ready, whose journey, I think, is now to be wished he would delay a while. It does seem by what Nagle (the English ministry) is still doing, that he expects Saxby will still make Mr. Holmes (England) a visit, and it's the thoughts of most people here, though I see not how he can well perform it at present. When any account of him that can be depended on is known, Brumfield will be acquainted with it. I suppose Saxby could have no true account of the situation of his affairs till the broker got there, and he is surely now with him by the accounts we have had of him. It will be difficult, I am afraid, for one to get from Trapman hither, for they have taken all the methods they

could to prevent it. Davies is impatient at the delay, but there is no help for it, and, I hope, he'll now be got diverted till we hear from thence. Denison has, I doubt not, seen a paper of Blunt's which Aitkins sent him. Davies has got a return which he is no ways pleased with, and Neagle has forbid his clerk to publish it, and that, if he did, he would take it ill. We are told that Mr. Nevil (the English Minister in Holland) has by Hally's (King George's) order desired Mr. Gould (the States General) to have no dealings with Mr. Trapman, which he has refused to comply with, and Gould has likewise told him that he cannot give Hally Biggs (men), Moon (money), nor Lutterell on that account which has been demanded of him, so that Holmes must manage that affair against Trapman by himself. I believe this as to Gould may be depended on, for he has lately taken a resolution to dismiss a good deal of Mr. Simple (the army), being in no condition to keep him, and some Biggs he had of Rowland's (Scotland) country will be of that number, which some use might be made of, and, since Aitkins has some hopes soon of seeing Brumfield, he will endeavour to get him what account he can of that matter. I am sorry Denison is not like to meet with his friend he expected. I am persuaded that person can come from Holmes to these parts the ordinary way without any difficulty, for nobody is inquired about that comes that way, and a person, I believe, is just now going that way from Mr. Trade (Rotterdam), whom I will endeavour to see as I pass. He will return, I expect, in a fortnight from Holmes, and, if it can be done, Denison's friend shall have the offer of that occasion, which that person shall be acquainted with in a prudent way, and, if I meet my friend at Mr. Trade, I will write to Denison of it the first post. Were his friend here, there could be no difficulty in his coming to any place Denison would appoint, and his friend would get one to conduct him to him from here.

I can give you no news. The last letters bring accounts that all the D[uke] of Ar[gyle's] friends in Scotland are turned out. Sir James Campbell is removed from Stirling Castle and succeeded by a Col. Bleckater; the three independent companies are broke and not one of the name of Campbell left in any place.

Hooker (Jerningham) is just now here and continues in these parts till he hear from Mr. Trapman or of him. It was Murphy whom Aitkins mentioned in one of his letters to have wrote to Williams (Stanhope). The account of Meinard's (Sir J. Erskine) being made uneasy does not hold. Doyle (C. Erskine) and Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) are still here, and will be now, I suppose, for a while. There is a strong report here that Cadogan goes soon for France and that Stair is to be dropped. I hope this will find Denison still with Rawly (Paris), by which he will get it soon, but, if he should be gone where he proposed, no doubt it will be sent him, and even in that case he may get it in time to meet Murphy.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Saturday morning, April 3.—Last night I had Martel's (Mar's) letter with the enclosed from Capt. Maghie, which I return. It is indeed a very odd letter to have been sent by the post, and might have sent the writer to a *basse fosse* had it come to some people's hands. In conformity to Martel's advice I had writ to this captain, but, before sending it, was informed he was yet here, so I sent for him, and in a short conversation cleared Le Brun (Ogilvie) better than could have been done by letter, and let him see the affair in question was by no means to be meddled with, and that therefore his letter was not sent. I was obliged by Andrew's (Queen Mary's) order to make him a kind of reprimand for meddling in Patrick's (James') or Andrew's concerns without their leave and orders. He was sensible of it, and owned it was a great presumption, which, he said, he could never have been guilty of, if Le Brun had not taken that upon himself and pressed him to do what he did, but he should not be prevailed on by any to meddle any more. To soften the matter I told him that Andrew was persuaded that both Le Brun and he meant well and had nothing in their view but Patrick's service, but that he, being a stranger to Patrick's affairs, could be no judge of such things, so we parted in a friendly manner. However, Andrew thinks it necessary that Dutton (Dillon), who is well acquainted with Le Blanc, speak to him of this and set him right, in case any step may have been made by these people which might disoblige him.

On Andrew's reading what relates to the widow in Martel's letter, he said he was far from taking ill that Martel had in his former letter wrote his mind freely on that matter, that it was what he, Andrew, desired and expected of him, there being no living in friendship without it, but that he was sorry to find Martel knew him so little as to have any such thoughts of him. Dutton, who carries this, to whom Andrew spoke freely of that matter, will further inform Martel.

Letters came last night from Patrick of the 14th from Bologna, of which Martel will receive a full account from Dutton. I send the enclosed from Mr. Paterson. I was glad to find that Martel is in hopes of hearing at last from Martella (Lady Mar).

I hope Tuesday or Wednesday next to wait on Martel. God send us something comfortable from Holland by that time, for Ployden's (Poniatowski's) staying so long looks very odd. By Coalman's (the Czar's) manifesto, which is in the Amsterdam *Gazette*, it appears that he gives over hopes of any accommodation with Kemp (King of Sweden).

Robert Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 3. Glendarule parted hence three days ago in his way to Toulouse and has taken first and last from me 1,400 *livres*, which I put to W. Gordon's debit, and I remitted Dr.

Anderson (Gen. Gordon) 1,000 last month to pay those with him, who are about 20, and about 30 are in and about this town, for I sent home most of the common men that came with Charteris, so the number of 30 he brought shall be reduced to about twelve this month, which I think is serving the King by lessening the expenses and also serving the poor people. Some of those at Toulouse advise me they know not how soon they may receive orders to be gone. If they go by land, I have nothing to say, but, if by sea, I will take care to get them convenient passage at a very reasonable rate. The ship I got from Capt. George is now about half loaded for the West Indies and may be clear to sail about the middle of the month. Mr. Dicconson writes that Capt. Dailling is not on the list for subsistence, but Sir W. Ellis has given him once for all 50 *livres*. I drank your health four days ago with the Master of Glenorchy, who was here and is gone for Montpellier, but designs soon home. I think him a very hopeful youth.

James III. to Cardinal Davia.

1717, April 3.—Thanking him for the present of fruit and other things he sent him, and assuring him that he is aware of and not indifferent to the attachment which the Cardinal's family has always had for the Queen and himself. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 198.

James III. to the Abbé Marcolini.

1717, April 3.—Thanking him for his letter of compliments on his arrival. *French. Ibid.*

Lord Lovat to King George.

[1717, April ?]—Memorial stating that he was ordered to Scotland to raise his clan, and after great hazards in escaping the rebels on 5 Nov. arrived at Mr. Forbes' house near Inverness, where he immediately procured his clan, part of which was forced into the rebellion by McKenzie of Frazerdale, but on the memorialist's arrival deserted the rebels and joined him, and that ever since he had above 800 men of his clan in arms for his Majesty's service, till relieved by regular troops, which 800 men were twice reviewed by Brigadier-General Grant, Lord Lieutenant of that county, and that to make them fit for service the memorialist was obliged to provide necessaries according to the annexed account, costing in all 4,222*l.* and praying for payment of the said sum. *Annexed,*

The Said Account and Certificate.

By three deputy lieutenants of Inverness-shire of Lord Lovat's having twice mustered the 800 *men above specified and that he had them in the King's service till relieved by regular troops.* 1717, *March* 23[-*April* 3]. *Inverness.*

EDWARD GOUGH to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, April 4.—I received this instant an unsigned letter of the 15th covering one for M. Le Brun (Ogilvie), to whom I delivered it even now, he being lately come from Paris, where, I suppose, he is soon to return. I am told by one come three days past from the River that G[eorge's] fleet will not be able to sail these 15 or 20 days, though given out they are ready to go to sea.

SIR H. PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, April 5. 38,26,29,12 (Dort).—In consequence of what Aitkins (Sir H. Paterson) wrote Mr. Denison (Mar) of the 1st, he is now this length in his way to Lally (Brussels), with whom he expects to be on Tuesday. Mr. Davies (the Czar) and Murphy (Dr. Erskine) went hence this morning in their way thither, and Aitkins has learnt, since he wrote last, that Blunt (the Czar) designs a visit to Mr. Rawly (Paris) and that soon, so, if Mr. Denison has not already left that place, he will perhaps on this think it better he continue there than to come to Mr. Hope (Flanders) as Aitkins proposed, for he will have a good opportunity of meeting with Murphy at Mr. Rawly's, where no doubt his stay will be some while. I am sorry I could not know this sooner, lest Denison may have left Rawly ere he get this. I will wait his directions at Mr. Lally's (Brussels), and, lest this still find him at Rawly's, I will write to him again there, as soon as I can learn anything more particular of Murphy's motions.

I told Mr. Denison I would call at Mr. Trade (Rotterdam) in my way, and speak with a friend there, lest a near friend of his had not yet got an opportunity to come to him. The person I spoke to has undertaken to do it, though he knows not who it is, so, if Mr. Denison thinks fit, he may acquaint his friend of this occasion, and I think it is a most safe way and what many have taken. He sets out for Mr. Preston (London) the beginning of next week and will return two days after. Here you have his direction.

I parted with Hooker (Jerningham) this morning at Mr. Trade. There is no account yet from Saxby (King of Sweden) that can be depended on, though various reports of him. I am very hopeful one must come from him before Davies leave your parts, and, if that happen, it will be most lucky. When the broker or any other comes whose motions Hooker attends, he will come with him straight to Rawly or wherever Davies is. By a letter Hooker has last post from our friend who went to Saxby it's feared he has not got that occasion of going there he was in hopes of, and it's scarce practicable now for one to get there. However, there is accounts of the broker's arrival in Trapman (Sweden), and another that was to go from Burgate (the Hague) will, it's hoped, find a safe way. *Enclosed, Capt.* 27,21,38,35,21,26,25 (*P,i,d,g,i,o,n*) *at the Harwich town and sloop in St. Katherine's below the Tower at*

Preston (London) or at No. 10 Burr Street. At one of these places the above person will be found.

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, Monday night, April 5.—My last to you was of 27 March and to Paterson of the 30th, both which I hope are come safe. I had last night only yours of the 15th " and a pleasure it was indeed, for I longed impatiently to hear particularly of you, and especially of your health, which I hope is better than you believe it, and that you will have no need of entering into a course of physic for it. I humbly and earnestly beg you may think well of it before you do. That kind of physic is so nice, that, if not administered with all the skill, experience and exactness in the world, it has often pernicious effects, especially to those of a delicate constitution and tender stomach, and I am afraid you have none with you who are well enough acquainted with it, nor have had practice enough of that kind. I am persuaded that you ail nothing of what they would give it you for, and besides I hope things will be so that you will not have time for it.

" All, or most, of last week Dutton (Dillon) and Sangfield (Sparre) were in the country, so that I scarce saw anybody and was dull enough, waiting impatiently for letters and accounts every day ; few or none came, and those that did, spoke of what I most wished to know very uncertain and lamely ; but even by those, together with Ploiden's (Poniatowski) being so long of returning and some other circumstances, made me think there was more ground to conclude that Kemp (King of Sweden) was going on with his former design than otherwise. The thoughts of this, and, if it should happen that he put it in execution, and that Patrick (James) and Saunders (Ormonde) should be at that time at so great a distance, had so terrible an appearance to me that I was very uneasy, and the more when I reflected that these two gentlemen could not possibly attend k.5 (King of Sweden) at the time they would be most wanted, and also that there would be nothing to show from k.1 (James), which could scarce fail of having fatal effects. This was so strong upon my mind that I could not keep myself from writing to Sangfield on it, who thought my reasons of some weight, and came to town upon it ; I met with him Saturday night and had a long conversation, in which he told me that he had heard nothing directly, but that Ploiden had gone by *Hornby*, which might make his return not so soon as he promised, of which he desired I might advertise Coalman's (the Czar's) people, as I have done, though by what I had represented to him and upon George (King of Sweden) having, as he heard, refused to see Betty's (Brunswick's) messenger, he concluded, as I did, that it was more likely that Kemp was going on with his first resolution than otherwise. I told him it was unlucky he had not been of that opinion before, for I was persuaded

Onslow (Ormonde) will have determined himself as to his motions by it, both Dutton (Dillon) and I having added it to our letters after we had wrote our own opinions as to Onslow differently, though I confessed he seemed to have reason for his opinion then. He told me that he did not believe at that time that Kemp was so well provided with Stanley's (ships) effects as he hears he is; that he has at least 22 good bales of these goods at one place, besides those he has at *Gorcom* and that he is bringing all to the last place. That he likewise knows now of two expresses which were sent him from Mr. Evans (England) since things altered there to make all the haste he possibly could to the market; upon all which he thought he had reason to change his opinion, and that we should act accordingly. Upon my mentioning to him again that of Onslow and Durfy (a declaration) he said he thought it was much better for the first to risk without any delay, even upon all the uncertainty, the loss of a journey, than be at so great a distance when the market begins, and that he should bring Durfy along with him. That, when we came to be more certain, it would be time enough for Patrick to stir, and that it was not advisable for him to do it till then. I represented to him that it was hard to make d.10 (a declaration) right here, and that I had brought a letter to have sent to e.1 (England) about it, which he knew there had been no way of sending; let it be made, says he, the best it can in general at this time, and, when k.1. arrives, there may be one more particular. He thinks, as I formerly wrote, that Saunders had best go by *Laton's*, and, by the time he gets there, he will see more clearly what is fit for him to do. This was the sum of our conversation, and he is indeed a very sensible and, I believe, an honest man.

"Next morning I wrote for Dutton to come to town immediately and that William (Inese) should come next day. The first came before my letter arrived and William to-day. Sangfield has confirmed and enforced to Dutton all he said to me, and now everybody concludes as to Kemp as we do. Dutton and William eat a bit with me by ourselves, and we talked all this over again till six o'clock, and we all agreed that Onslow should lose no time in setting out towards Laton's and make the best of his way there. For the same reasons we all think that Mr. Traver (Tullibardine) should immediately go to meet with Mr.Crafton (the clans), who is now with Borton (Bordeaux) or thereabouts. It is true they may make a needless journey, but of two evils the least is to be chosen. This though is all submitted to you, and, when Peter (James) and Gustavus (King of Sweden) considers of it, I doubt not of their determining what's for the best.

"I have a letter from my friend Charles [Kinnaird], who is with Laton, telling me that Martel would be very safe with that gentleman, if he had occasion to come that way, but it was before he had got or delivered the letter I sent him from

k.1 to Laton's principal man. I know he got it since, and was to deliver it eight days ago, so I expect every day to hear more particularly of this matter, which will be of use to o.5 (Ormonde) and therefore I will send his letter to you as soon as I get it, which I hope may come in time. D.10 is absolutely necessary, and, since there is no waiting now for it from Evans, we are to make the best of it we can here, and it shall be sent you as soon as possible. We design to send it by an express, but, since it will be some days before it be ready, we would not delay writing till then, so I resolved to send this by post and shall write by the express what further occurs, by which time we may perhaps hear a good deal more. I shall likewise send then some letters which I have had since I wrote last, from Hasty (Holland) giving accounts of c.29 (the Czar). He is mighty anxious for p.35's (Poniatowski's) return; but, notwithstanding of what you may hear or see of him, he is still in the same resolutions he was. He is now gone to make a visit to Mr. Fleeming (Flanders) and Elderley (Dr. Erskine) with him, who is desirous of seeing m.13 (Mar) there, which s.31 (Sparre) presses him mightily to do. He himself, and so does Dutton, thinks it is needless, unless it can be of some use, and then he would heartily comply; but until Ploiden's return they see not the use it can be of; however he has wrote to one of it, who's to be there with Elderley, and, if Coalman have the least inclination to it, or even be not against it, he certainly will. This he thought was necessary, because Elderley had not spoke of it to Coalman when he sent him the message, but was to do it. C.29 goes, I believe, to Fleeming's to put off time till Ploiden return.

"There are no letters from Abram (Menzies) since I wrote last, as there is almost none from anybody else from thence, all that are sent almost being stopped as we see by some that come through. I had a letter from Martila (Lady Mar), but it is of an old date, 28 Feb. O.S., in which she says that she would still come, if possible. It came enclosed in a note from Abram to one at Calais, which was of 11 March, and the man it's to writes me that all that he says was to give me the enclosed, thinking I was thereabouts, and that he believed he would see Martila very soon. I have heard no more since directly, but I know that two letters I sent her, since I came here, have been delivered. I expect every day to hear again either from her or of her being come to this side, though I scarce see how she can, nor do I know now if I should wish she did.

"Le Brun (Capt. Ogilvie) wrote to me that the packet he expected was not come, and that he was thinking of going over about it himself, if he could find an occasion. I heard that our friends on the other side complained of not hearing from us, so I wrote to Le Brun that I approved of his going and I wrote him all the accounts I could what he should say to our friends. We have found one here since, whom Dutton

knows, who can, we hope, go over without any trouble or suspicion, and we keep him until we be able to say a little more.

"I would fain hope that in a very little time it will be necessary for Patrick to make another journey, and, until it be seen whether or not it will, everybody thinks that it would be ridiculous for Martel to go towards him, setting any use he can be of hereabouts in the meantime aside, but I assure you, did he not think that Patrick would be of the same opinion upon what has been formerly wrote to him on that subject, nothing would keep him from setting out immediately. M.13's being with Panton (Paris) is not yet known to any but who knows it by himself. All have heard that he is not with k.1, but some suspect he is gone one where and some another, none knowing where. He is afraid though that he may be discovered, if he continue longer where he is, so that he is going from thence to-morrow to a little house Mr. Maltha (M. de Mezières) has lent him about a league off, where Dutton and William can easily come to him, or he to them when there is occasion. He will not pass his time very agreeably there it is true, but it will be as well and better than being always shut up at Panton's and I hope there will not be long occasion for his being so.

"I just now showed Horsely (Mr. Hay) that part of your letter concerning him, and he says he will be himself the express to carry you those letters I am to send, and engages to do it as fast as any other would, so I told him that I thought he was in the right to propose it, and that I very much approved of it, because I believed you would rather have him go than another. To-morrow or next day he will go to receive Androw's (the Queen's) commands, and against he come back I hope the letters and other things shall be ready for him.

"I was very glad to hear that Mr. Knight (James) has seen a young lady lately who he thinks so agreeable as by the account he gives of her she appears to be.

"I send you all the newspapers I have had since my last. Abram sent none last post from England, but Lord S[outhes]k's will supply that, which I have sent for to send you. I send you also a paper of the Czar's which was sent me from Holland, and is now in the Dutch *Gazette*. I hear it is far from pleasing the Government of England. This day's post from England is not yet come in, and I am afraid will not in time to send by this what it brings. By the last accounts they continue there still in apprehensions from Sweden, and the father and son's parties run very high. They had not then got any of their ships in such readiness to be put to sea, and they say it will be May before they can have more than twelve."

I long to hear from you on the express we sent arriving. Silby (Stair) is not yet returned, nor is it known when he

will, which is lucky for m.13, for, had he been at Panton's, m.13 could not have been so long there. I hope Horsly may be with you before Onslow can part, and, if not, in time for sending after Onslow what he brings so that it may overtake him, and it is absolutely necessary that Durfy should go with him, and a copy of it be sent here at the same time. I'll write to Onslow by Horsly, and shall be glad to know what resolution he takes on many accounts and particularly as to sending letters to meet him at Laton's. I wish Patrick had such a friend to go to immediately at Laton's and to be as little taken notice of as Onslow's going may be.

Postscript. April 6.—M. *de Pont* is just now come in, who arrived from Brussels last night, and I'll carry him to the country with me. He desires me to tell you there's still one alive to serve you and that you take up most of his prayers. The English post is not yet come in. *At bottom*, 12 Mxkq. ir Psees (*i.e.* Lan[d]g[rave] of Hesse); Qidslwsfq (*i.e.* Gotemberg); Mosq (*i.e.* Liég[e]); M^{t} Hodemoqi (*i.e.* L^{d} Pitsligo). 10 *pages. Original and copy.*

James III. to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 6.—"Your private note of the 15th came safe to hand, and I am yet more obliged for that you writt to Onslow (Ormonde), but it is the greatest of all comforts to have nothing to reproach to oneself.

"I am sorry to find your ailments and mine are so alike, I am, I own, a little afraid of the remedies I am going to take, but I reasonably hope they can do me no harm and will do me good. I shall never oppose your going to the waters, but I hope you will remember that this is the season for them and flatter myself that you will never receive this, for you are more wanted here then I can express, and would do more good to the hypo-than all the antimony that Ditty is preparing for me.

"I find you and your friend John [Hay] divert yourselves bravely where you are, fine curiosities to be seen and good Burgundy at night makes the time pass very agreeably, though I believe this country liquor with your old acquaintances would taste as well. I cannot but fancy you both begin to repent your journey, for all this for nothing, as old Dominick said on a certain occasion, is really a hard case. Your three healths I understand very well, but it is a little hard upon me to name the second at this time, for I must now take up with John Dow and must be contented with his company for some time, which is a sad business, but I hope, before I have dismissed him, his namesakes will be with me.

"We have no fou folks here, but abundance of capitt ones, and except Sylvain's (Ormonde's) nephew I have not seen one so much as roe (?) yet. You see I have not forgot my Scotch. But enough of this stuff, which may be you will not understand no more then he that writes it.

"I send you here a letter which I should not have opened, but having your full power for all but Mrs. Martell's (Lady Mar's) you will, I believe, easily excuse it, though I perceive it relates to family business. You will expect, I am sure, no news from hence, where Zechi (Ezekiel Hamilton) and the merry Marquess arrived last night, the last more shuttlecock then ever.

"This is after all a fine country, and yet I own I cannot endure it; there is some little sort of company here, but one can profit very little of it without learning the language and understanding their cards.

"There came out an ordinance of the Vice [Legate]'s this morning to prevent the multiplication of fleas and bugs, with which I believe my little apartment is pretty well stocked.

"Adieu. You recommend laffeing to me, but I fear I shall scarce follow your advice, which would be much stronger by word of mouth then by writing. I cannot say all I would by letter, but, if I could, you would be soon convinced that abstract from Peter (James), and Francis's (Mar's) attachment to him, the last's speedy return is really necessary for his own (Francis') sake. I think you told me your cousin E[rskine] was to return with you. I wish he may, for, did he stay behind, it would be a new handle for malice. I think the same as to John, but as for him, after what I have writ about him, I reckon he will be on the road before this can reach you. You see I forget nothing that can be for Fanny's (Mar's) good or ease hereafter, but you have very little obligation to me, for I do it heartily, as I shall ever do anything that can show you my true and great friendship, of which I believe you do not doubt." *The latter part from "Adieu" in James' own hand.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to [James III.].

1717, April 6.—"D.17 (Dillon) told me he received Peter's (James') letter of 14 March with the annexed papers. He'll say nothing of the latter at this time, Dutton (Dillon) being resolved to speak fully of 'em within three days. Frederick (Mar) writes at large and sends k.1 (James) the late accounts we have here. Matthew's (the Czar's) m.4 (manifesto) seems to us mean and very low. It would have altered our good opinion of Coalman (the Czar), had not c.29 (the Czar's) advertisement on that score preceded.

"S.31 (Sparre) has no positive account from his native soil, but presumes by those he received from the neighbourhood and elsewhere that George (King of Sweden) intends to pursue his claim in a stronger manner than first designed. The wise here are much of the same sentiment, and, though their opinions are only grounded on presumption, Paul (James) will easily conceive the misfortune that may arise from having none of k.13 (the King's friends) in a readiness to join k.5 (the King of Sweden), in case Kemp (the King of Sweden)

performs as presumed. Sangfield (Sparre) thinks now that Symon (Ormonde) should without any delay come to Liége with all the diligence possible, and indeed it's much better venture the loss of a journey than hazard being out of the way in so essential an occasion.

"Hooker's (Jerningham's) letter will inform Patrick (James) of c.29 persisting in his good sentiments, as also of Coalman's intended voyage. The latter makes me infer that Myles (the Czar) is still in the right way, notwithstanding the meanness of Mildmay (the manifesto). Elderley's (Dr. Erskine's) desire to meet with m.13 (Mar) strengthens my thoughts on this score."

The Duke of Mar to Queen Mary.

1717, Tuesday night, April 6. St. Mandé.—I suppose Mr. Innes gave your Majesty an account of what passed betwixt Mr. Dillon, him and me yesterday. To-day Mr. Innes is busy making the scroll of a declaration or manifesto, which we propose to send to the King, and to-morrow they are to be here with me to consider and advise about it together. I shall be in great pain till it come back from the King, and, if the King of Sweden go on with his design, as everybody now thinks he's doing, it can hardly come in time, which will be a very great misfortune, though occasioned more by cross accidents than anybody's fault, neglect, or omission. The Duke of Ormonde's not being nearer too is another very great misfortune, though none of our fault either, but we must do the best we still can how to help both. I wrote a long letter to the King to-day by the post as particular as I could, of which I send a copy I kept to send by the express, in case that by the post should miscarry, therefore please return it. In my last from the King of 15 March he regrets Mr. Hay's not being with him, on which Mr. Hay desires he may be the express to send our letters by, and he is now to receive your commands. Since your Majesty will have the trouble of reading my long enclosed letter, I will not add to it by repeating, and it is all I now know, but, if any new thing occur to-morrow, I shall write again, if Mr. Innes do not carry it. If your Majesty has any commands for me, I shall be glad to receive them by Mr. Hay.

Mr. Jerningham to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 6. Leyden.—Our friend Hamilton writes me word from 23,13,40,37,39 (L,u,b,e,c) that he cannot possibly advance farther. Mr. Humfry (the King of Denmark) has given orders to take up whatsoever Mr. Lutterell's (ships) passes that way to Mr. Trapman (Sweden), which makes every man in those parts afraid to take the Mr. Cassidy (journey). This obliges him to return to Mr. Shihy (Holland), being in no hopes there of getting any intelligence concerning what he was sent about. This is a vexatious misfortune, and puts me under difficulties I know not what to do with. It is

certainly true there is no news from Mr. Trapman by the 27,26,11,12 (p,o,s,t), and therefore no depending on what reports are spread here, yet what measures to take in the meantime I am at a loss to know. The public papers give us to understand that Mr. Ploiden (Poniatowski) is safely arrived, but how he will come back I cannot imagine, for all the passages are stopped. These difficulties oblige Mr. Anderson (French Minister), one lately sent from Mr. Bairly (the French Court) to defer Mr. Cassidy to those parts, till he obtains fresh passports, but, when he goes, a native of Mr. Trapman will take that occasion to do us service, who will be charged with letters to Mr. Saxby (King of Sweden) with the best accounts we can give here. Our friends have obtained this with the greatest difficulty and are obliged to be extremely secret in it. If there be a possibility of getting back, I doubt not but Mr. Ploiden will shortly be here, for which reason I think Hooker (Jerningham) should wait here, as he intends, and upon the return of Ploiden then to go with him to Mr. Blunt (the Czar), who at present has left these parts and designs for Mr. Nolan (France). If Mr. Denison (Mar) judges it necessary that one from our part should be sent to Trapman to acquaint Saxby of the true situation of affairs with Mr. Holmes (England), lest he should act out of season, I believe, if a proper person could be found, Rowland (a Scotland) Lutterell (ship), which waits here, would undertake the expedition upon due allowances. Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) has lately left these parts for Flanders.

As to news, the Dutch are at present alarmed at the Swedish capers taking up their ships. That is a diversion which does not agree with a trading people. 'Tis said the King of Sweden has equipped out 15 with commissions to plunder and take all shipping which they meet with, but all news from those quarters are extremely uncertain. Baron Görtz is still kept at Arnheim, but the States of Guelder complain to the States of Holland and say they cannot justify keeping a minister so confined for nothing, and that they will not disoblige the King of Sweden, who has always been their friend, and therefore desire that he may be removed. We do not yet hear what answer has been given. There is no talk of the King of Sweden making a descent on England at present, and people's minds seem easy on that point, as if it were never intended. The English fleet waits now to be victualled before going to sea. Hooker (Jerningham) is going to pass some time at Utrecht, which is out of the way, and wait there till business call.

Testimony of the Presbytery of Elgin.

1717, March 26[–April 6]. Elgin.—In favour of Lord Lovat in terms similar to the testimony of the Presbytery of Inverness calendared *ante, p.* 153.

COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, April 7. Toulouse.—Giving an account of his journey in search of a young Scotch gentleman whom he found at Poitiers with his governor, and of his travelling with them thence to Toulouse and his delivering them his Grace's letters. The young gentleman said the King by his letter had done him too much honour, and that his Majesty need only put his commands on him, when his service required it, he would be always ready to obey them, that he was extremely obliged for his Grace's kind letter. He would have written, had Glendarule gone to Italy, but the story of the Swedish envoy at London, the uncertainty of the King's stay in Italy, his Grace not having signified how to write to him, and having no cipher made Glendarule not urge his writing, considering that, should his letter miscarry, it might put him out a condition to do any service, as he is to return to Paris after seeing the South of France and soon after go for London. 4 *pages.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, April 8. St. Germains.—"This morning Mr. Hay gave me yours of Tuesday night with the enclosed copy of your letter to the King, by whicch I see the present state of his affairs. I wish Sangfield (Sparre) may guess right of his master's motions, but I dare hardly flatter myself to beleeve as he dos. However, he must be allowd to judge better of that matter then anybody els, and, if he judges right, the D[uke] of Or[monde] and the dec[laration] will both, I fear, com to late, but, when one cannot do as well as one should, one must do as well as one can. I cannot end my letter to the King to-night, but I shall not fail to send it to-morow, and Mr. Hay may part Saturday morning. The King writt a few lines to me from Pesaro of the 20, wher he was arrived that night, and well enough, tho' he was going soon to beggin the remedys he intended, of whicch I own I am afraid as well as you are, and I am glad you have given a touche of it to him, but I fear it will com to late. I hope it is trew that Coleman (the Czar) is coming to Paris, for then Martel (Mar) may see him at an easy rate. I wish he may soon see Martella (Lady Mar) and that Ploiden (Poniatowski) may soon com back, for till then you cannot take any resolution, nor is it easy to determin whether the King wants you mor with him then he wants you here for the good of his affairs, but he and you are the best judges of that matter. I am very glad that Mr. Hay gos in the meantime, for I find the King wants him and will be glad to have him with him." *Holograph.*

DUTTON (LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON) to QUEEN MARY.

1717, April 8.—"William (Inese) gives you an account of what passed yesterday 'twixt Martel (Mar), him and Dutton. The latter was this morning at the Regent's, where 'twas

affirmatively said the Pope gave the King the Duchy of Urbino in sovereignty till his restoration, and that Salviati, Vice-Legate of Avignon, had orders to go thither to administrate under him. I could not find out the grounds of this report, but presume Andrew (Queen Mary) will soon be informed of the truth.

"I am told by a good hand that the Czar asked the Regent's leave to come into France, which was granted. A person of note is to be sent hence to Dunkirk with coaches well equipped in order to receive him and facilitate his voyage hither."

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, April 8.—I wrote to you fully the 5th and 6th, but in case of miscarrying I enclose a copy. I told you that Dutton (Dillon) and William (Inese) were to be with me yesterday. They kept the appointment, and we considered as fully as we could Mr. Durfey's (the declaration) paper and some other things. "The paper is enclosed or sent by the bearer, and I wish it may be to k.1's (James) and o.5's (Ormonde's) liking. It is not of that florid style the last was, but in my weak opinion it is a more proper style for the speaker than that was, and, I am sure, more like the former precedents of that kind. What was complained of in the last with respect to Collier's (the Church of England) affair I hope is helped in this and yet so that Patrick (James) can have no difficulty in it, and I think it is so strong that he is very unreasonable who will not be fully satisfied by it of all their doubts and fears, and I do really believe they with Evans (England) will, whatever the critics on this side may. I wish heartily a draft of it had come from Evans, which certainly would have been better, but, since unlucky accidents prevented that, it was absolutely necessary to supply it here the best we could. There are two things in it entirely new, that concerning k.5 (King of Sweden) was absolutely necessary upon this occasion and to be a, if not the, principal part of it, but there was a good deal of difficulty in making that correspond handsomely and contradict nothing of what had been said on former occasions with regard to all who do not belong to Paul (James). The other point, relating to those who leave not off what they now exercise upon the emergency mentioned, was likewise thought necessary and the want of it was found upon the last occasion.

"As to 12 D i s s c e n t e r s T,o,e,e,v,s,k,d,s,f,e and P w b l i c k e n g a g e- H,b,w,m,o,v,n S,k,q,x,t,q- m e n t s s e c w r i t y s, l, s,k,d,e or e,s,v,b,f,o,d,z,e, it was thought that less could not be said, and that more ought not. The language of the whole cannot be expected to be the finest, but I hope there are no improprieties in it. All that I shall say further about it is that I am sure there is nothing contradictory in it, but in conformity to what has been said upon the like occasions for-

merly, so that I heartily wish it may be soon returned quite finished, and I very much fear it may come too late with all the haste that can be made with it, which would be very unlucky.

"The next thing we spoke of was as to Mr. Knight (James). There are certainly the same reasons and stronger now for his making without loss of time the said manœuvre that he did the first time from l.17 (Lorraine), so that we heartily wish he may be in a condition to do it, and, if he be, we think he ought immediately upon the receipt of this to set out with a very few to see the country and to go directly towards Mr. Griffin's (Genoa), but not to go actually to his house, only near to it, and the more private his going be and the fewer that know of it so much the better. By the time he comes near to Griffin's and perhaps sooner, things will be so that we shall send him another express with more certain and positive advice what is thought fit and necessary for him to do. I doubt not but upon considering on this affair himself he will be of our mind, if he be in a condition for travelling, so that we wish that he may have found himself better than he expected at his arrival, and that he had no occasion of going into the course of physic which he spoke of, but, if otherwise, and that he found it absolutely necessary to do it and be actually gone into it, there is no help for it, but the sooner it be over the better.

"We doubt not but Mr. Onslow (Ormonde) will go immediately as proposed in my last, and it is fit that he carry one copy of Durfie's paper with him, and that another copy be immediately sent back here finished by express. We suppose also that it will be thought fit immediately to send Traver (Tullibardine) to meet with Crofton (the clans), and there he shall find a copy of Durfie's paper fit for him by changing only some parts of it from the copy sent you, as was done upon a former occasion. As to those to go with him it must in a great measure be left to himself, and who he thinks fit upon conversing with him, but it cannot be a great number, and the rest may follow afterwards, when things are seen and known more clear and certainly. Now they will, at least may, be convinced that they were in the wrong to themselves and to what they wish in being so positive in going to Jassin's (Italy). It is not the many of them who can be useful with Mr. Holms (the Highlands), where Traver and Crofton must go. Spencer (Seaforth) is near to this and he can be with Crofton long before Traver, if it be thought fit for him to take that course. Those who are now with Jassin and do not go with Traver, Onslow or Knight, which, I presume, will be a good number, may follow afterwards, when things are more certain, and go with those who are with Frazer (France) and Fleming (Flanders) the way that shall be thought most advisable, but in my humble opinion they need not be over hasty in removing from Jassin's in this uncertainty and the principal work will

not be with Story (Scotland) at this time, where they can only be of use, though it be very necessary that Traver and Crofton be with Holms as soon as may be, to amuse and keep Betty's (King George's) sparks, who are with Story, from stirring. Dutton (Dillon) is to write immediately to literal Barry about getting things ready for Traver and Crofton, but I very much fear it will be impossible to get all or most of what will be necessary for them.

"As to other things, it is impossible to judge or advise about them till we see further and must do the best as they occur. Before Traver get to Borton's (Bordeaux) or that neighbourhood, or Onslow to Laton (Liége), we may know a great deal more, and all that is judged necessary for them and is in our power shall be sent to those places to wait them. Dutton went to Panton's (Paris) last night and was this day to make his dispatches to you, which he is to bring here to-morrow to dispatch them with mine, so that something may occur to us then for another letter.

"I had a letter yesterday from Le Brun (Ogilvie) telling me that the packets he expected were now on the way, and that he expected them every day, which, as soon as they arrived, he would come up with them to me. He says that he had got a good hand to write by all he could inform them of, had he gone over himself, but he had not then got my last letter, so I know not if that will make him alter his resolution and go over still or bring the packets hither when they come. He tells me of one Capt. Gordon, a sea officer V,x,h,d. Q,i,f,t,i,k x e,s,x i,r,r,o,v,s,f lately broke, m,x,d,m,z w,i,f,n,s who is come over from yr f[r]iends z, f r, o,s,k,t,e either to go to k.5 or to attend k1. when he has occasion that way himself, which is presumed he will soon. He was directed to go to m.13 (Mar), who they believed to be about d.13 (Dunkirk). Le Brun met with him and advised him to go to p.19 (Paris), where he would hear of m.13, and this minute, as I am a writing, he is come in to me; he repeats all Le Brun wrote to me and, to save you trouble in reading all he says, I have told it the bearer to give you an account of it. I have sent him to d.17 (Dillon) and desired he may advise with p.31 (Sparre) what is fit to be done with him. In my opinion it is now past time for him to go to k.5, for in all appearance he would come too late and so be lost, therefore I think it is better for him to remain with p. 19 until we see further and if k.1 have occasion for him, but I shall hear to-morrow what they think, and we shall do what's for the best.

"Now allow me to say one word of Pastorella's (James) servant Frank (Mar). He says to me that, as he was always sure that his going to Paris at the time he did could be of no prejudice to her service, so he is now with pleasure convinced that even those who were most against it or others who knew nothing of it then but who would surely give it the worst turn when

they came to know it, must now be sensible and confess that, so far from being of the prejudice some apprehended and others may have given out, it is quite of the other side and may be of service, if he be capable of doing any. He bids me tell you that he will long with the utmost impatience to receive his mistress' commands as to himself and how she would have him disposed of.

"Though there be a great deal of talk, yet there is no appearance of the King of Sweden's going to his country now. If he had gone, as was said he intended, Frank had a great mind to go there, if he had not apprehended his mistress' displeasure upon it, though it is pity, he says, she should wish against that brave King, but now, if her friend George (King of Sweden) make the campaign in Hungary (*i.e.* England), he hopes she will not be against his going there, and thinks himself so sure of it that he thinks he needs scarce wait her return to this request, if he once knows certainly that George is gone there, and he proposes to serve a volunteer under her servant Samuel (Ormonde), or a.11 (Lord Arran), who, he is sure, will be there, until Samuel arrive, should he chance to get there before him. This though he will not do of himself, but take advice in it and do as those his mistress entrusts with her affairs shall think fittest and most advisable. He begs though that he may have her own commands as soon as possible, which he will always have the greatest pleasure in obeying. Pray let me recommend this to you with all earnestness, poor Frank being much concerned about it; he would gladly make the campaign and be in it early, but is afraid of doing anything without her commands and allowance.

"You know that d.17 thought of making this campaign, but I believe it will not be thought fit that he should go so early as Frank wishes to go or as it will be necessary for t.14 (Tullibardine) and c.8 (the clans) to set out.

Now as for news I can give you little, we have nothing but what is public from our country, they being in such apprehensions there that all private letters are stopped; there are few of the Jacobites now at Paris, and those who are know nothing. A great many of the princes, people of quality, and officers were once a going from the French Court to make the campaign in Hungary, but the Regent stopped some and others are still going, amongst others young Oglethorpe goes.

"I am told for certain that the Czar has t'other day asked leave of the Regent to come into France, and that it's granted, though refused some time ago, and there are coaches setting out to bring him to Paris. One who is lately come from England tells me that it is thought there that Lord Stair is not to return to France at all, at least not soon, but I do not look upon that as certain.

"*Postscript.* April 9.—This day I have had another from Le Brun, in which he tells me the packet is come. He had got my letter approving of his going over, which has stopped

his own bringing the packet here, nor would he venture it by post, so like a fool desires me to send one for it, for which stupidity I confess I could beat him, but he says by a letter he has he knows it requires no haste; he tells me that there is a letter in it from Honington (Lord Oxford) to Patrick. I am to write to him to-night in which I think it is still proper to advise his going over and to send me the packet by some other. Dutton is just come in to me, to whom I read all I have wrote; he goes back to town to write himself." I had yours of the 15th and one from Paryfield (Paterson) of the 20th, by which I am glad to know you were got well to your journey's end, but I wonder Campbell was not then come up with you. 8 *pages. Original and Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, April 8.—"I thought it was fit to say something in a note apart of d.10 (the declaration). You might justly think me vain for saying so much upon it, if it were m.13's (Mar's) performance, but he thought i.9 (Inese) was the most capable for that work of anybody, who could be trusted, having seen and perhaps had some hand in all that was formerly done of that kind, but for some certain reasons perhaps it is not fit that anybody but yourself should know this. He gave him one of the copies of the last, and also a sketch for one D,i,l (T,o,m) w,f,b,v,s (B,r,u,c,e) had sent him which was of some help, and discoursed the whole and every particular fully with him and all b.2's (Bolingbroke's) and l.15's (C. Leslie's) objections to the former. He brought it him yesterday, and after consulting with d.17 (Dillon) and m.13 (Mar) there was very little of it to be altered. Some inconsiderable things were and some little added, and so you have it.

"In their talking after, they could not but regret the loss it might be not to12 h a v e i t p w b l i s h e d, p,x,c,s o,d h,b,w,m,o,e,p,s,t, if there should be occasion first, when they were morally certain that in the main and essential things k.1 (James) would agree to it, and the loss be occasioned only by the distance he chances unluckily to be at. The two pressed m.13 about it, as if he might quite finish it, and answer to k.1 for it, but he thought that would be too great presumption for him or anybody, so by no means would hearken to it, but they all agreed that Antony (Queen Mary) should be spoke to about it, and, if he approved of it, that it should be p r i n t e d h,f,o,k,d,s,t as it is o,d o,e s e n t y o w e,s,k,d z,i,b with the t w o d,b,i words b,i,f,t,e a t x,d top d,i,h and the d,p,s t w o l e t t e r s a t b o t o m e, d,b,i m,s,d,d,s,f,e x,d w,i,d,i,l,s, and, if there came to be an absolute necessity for the p w b l i s h i n g o f i t h,b,w,m,o,e,p,o,k,q i,r o,d before it

returned from yow, f,s,d,b,f,k,s,t r,f,i,l z,i,b, that it should be then done, and I hope it is what k.1 will approve of, for I am sure it is well meant for his service, which might suffer extremely without it. It is needless though in my humble opinion to let anybody whatever into this secret o,k,d,i d,p,v,e e,s,v,f,s,d so long as it can be kept, perhaps there may never be occasion to use it, and, even if there be, 'tis ten to one if so much as the nearest to d,p,s k,s,x,f,s,e,d d,i yow suspect it, z,i,b e,b,e,h,s,v,d o,d, but, if any do, or should actualy x,v,d,b,x,m,z know it, n,k,i,b o,d there are sufficient reasons to justify it, but care should be taken to have as few alterations made r,s,b x,m,d,s,f,x,d,o,i,k,e l,x,t,s in it as possible, o,k o,d x,e h,i,e,e,o,w,m,s, and I hope there is no occasion for many. Were it not for this reason, I should be very indifferent how many were made, and because of that I hope no puzzlers will be consulted. The haste that is necessary in dispatching it back is a good reason for letting it be as short while out of k.1's hand as possible.

"The getting it printed q,s,d,d,o,k,q o,d h,f,o,k,d,s,t will be a great difficulty. I.9, who was to inquire about it, writes me that there's no getting such a thing done at p.19 (Paris), but he is to inquire further, and some posts ago I wrote to b.20 (Brussels) to know if a paper of k.1's could be done there without mentioning what it was, which I have reason to hope it can, so I suppose there it will go. I.9 goes to Antony to-morrow, and I am to have his answer about this matter as soon as he can, by which time I hope to have a return from b.20.

"April 9.—I have wrote to Mr. Onslow (Ormonde) which, I suppose, he'll show you, and I mention what I have wrote concerning Frank (Mar) to you, which I hope both you and he will approve of. It seems c.29 (the Czar) had not got a return from o.4 (the Regent) when e.15 (Dr. Erskine) caused write to m.13 of their meeting at f.11 (Flanders), which, I suppose, was the reason of his not owning their being to go further. I am glad they do, I hope it is well meant, and that it may prove to good account.

"Pray be at the trouble to decipher this yourself." *On a separate sheet. Deciphered by Nairne.*

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 8. Lally (Brussels).—Aitkins (Sir H. Paterson) was in hopes of hearing from Mr. Denison (Mar) on his arrival here to-day, and not hearing is afraid he has not got the letters he wrote him of late or that he has left Rawly (Paris). (Sum-

mary of the contents of his letters of 30 March and 1 (2) and 5 April calendared *ante, pp.* 153, 158.)

He is impatient to hear from Denison and to know his measures, that he may acquaint Murphy (Dr. Erskine) of it, whom he expects here soon, Blunt (the Czar) and he being already gone to Hope's (Flanders) family. Their route is not quite certain, but it's thought they go from there to Mr. Trusty's (Dunkirk) and so to Rawly. Aitkins will wait here till he have Denison's directions, which he hopes to have against he meet Murphy here. I am sure they will both be pleased to meet, and I hope it may easily be ere long. The enclosed being from Hooker (Jerningham), I need give Denison no further trouble at present.

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 8. Lally (Brussels).—Aitkins (Sir H. Paterson) received this morning one from Mr. Denison (Mar) of the 4th, and, notwithstanding what he writes of his being to be determined in his visit to Hope (Flanders) by what he was to hear from Aitkins again, yet Aitkins is in hopes that what he wrote him of the 5th will come in time to stop his visit, and, if he set out before that reached him, Aitkins will be much vexed at it, but he hopes Brumfield (Mar) will not blame him, for, as soon as Blunt's (the Czar's) late resolution of visiting Rawly (Paris) was known, Denison was informed of it, and what Aitkins wrote him before was with Murphy's (Dr. Erskine's) knowledge, for he very much wished these two might meet, and by what Denison writes there is still more reason for it, and now I hope that cannot well miss, and in the manner Denison proposes. I have not heard from Murphy since I came here, but expect I will before he comes this length, and I reckon it will be a day or two before he comes hither. When Aitkins meets him, he will acquaint him with the contents of Brumfield's, and, if Mr. Denison comes to Mr. Hope's (Flanders) family on Aitkins' second letter, he hopes to know it from him to-morrow or next day, and will manage accordingly with Murphy.

Now that Davies (the Czar) has got quit of Shihy (Holland), I hope he will take advice concerning his having any further dealings with him, but, since Brumfield and Murphy will very probably soon meet, they will have an opportunity of discoursing that matter, so I need not trouble Denison any more of it here. Aitkins wrote last night on coming here and enclosed one from Hooker (Jerningham), by which he would know the result of his meeting with Saxby's (King of Sweden's) friend at Burgate (the Hague), in order to fall on a way to get Boswall's (Hamilton's) passage to Trapman (Sweden), the way he proposed to get there having failed him, and, though all methods have been tried, he has not been hitherto able to perform it, as he hoped some while ago, by which we had all the reason to believe he had performed it, but it's now, it

seems, scarce practicable to get from these parts to Trapman. Hooker is still to try it by the same person's means, and, should it fail, we'll do all that's possible to get it done another way. Could a passport be procured by Mison (Sparre) or any other empowered, I hope one from these parts might be found to transport what goods were necessary to Trapman, or, if Trueman (James) has any Lutterells (ships) with Mr. Trusty (Dunkirk) or that way, it may be tried in that manner and one sent from thence, even though the other should succeed. It will be very difficult, I am afraid, for the broker to return, and he has now been a good while there and might have had time to do it ere this. By all the accounts from Trapman it seems indeed that Saxby is pursuing his former designs, and it is reckoned so by many at Shihy, but his friends have no certain accounts of him that we can learn. Hooker proposes getting one of Rowland's (Scotland's) Lutterells at Mr. Trade's (Rotterdam) to go to Trapman with a friend, but that is not to be depended on, nor, I believe, is there any there at present that will be got to undertake it. If Denison thinks it necessary one still go, it must be done from Mr. Trusty. However, as to this I refer Denison to what Wilson (T. Bruce) has further wrote him by this post, and we shall endeavour as far as possible to comply with what directions he gives about it. Aitkins will wait here till he receive Brumfield's directions.

James III. to Cardinal Pico.

1717, April 8.—Thanking him for his letter on the subject of his arrival. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 199.

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1717, April 9.—I wrote so fully both by last post and this bearer to Mr. Knight (James) who, I know, will communicate them to you, that I need not give you much trouble. I wish k.1 (James) may be in condition for what is proposed for him, and I doubt not o.5 (Ormonde) will be very glad to risk so troublesome a journey on such an errand, when, if things go on and should he be absent at so great a distance, I am sure he would ever regret so unlucky an accident on his own account as well as that of the cause, which would infallibly suffer vastly by it, so I wish him heartily a good and speedy journey and that it may not be in vain. There's the same kind of reason, though not of such weight, for Traver's (Lord Tullibardine) setting out immediately to join Crofton (the clans) and that they both set out for Mr. Story's (Scotland) or more properly Mr. Holmes (the Highlands), as soon as things are more certain.

(Proposing to go himself to England to serve as a volunteer under Ormonde, as in his letter of the 8th to James.)

I shall send to Laton's (Liége) all I think can be of use to o.5 there to expect his coming. One who came lately from

e.1 (England) whom, I believe, you know, and that Knight will tell you of, has it in commission to desire that Saunders (Ormonde) may write and send such a letter as he did some time ago to Mr. Adamson, which would certainly be of good use.

Since writing I have got the enclosed from friend Charles [Kinnaird] who's with Laton. I presume, notwithstanding what he says, you'll see by it people's being welcome there, which is the design of sending it. Sanfield's (Sparre's) opinion formerly about o.5's not stirring was unlucky, for it has lost a great deal of time, but all the help for it now is to make the more haste. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to John Paterson.

1717, April 9.—Thanking him for his letters of 14 and two of 20 March. I did not think Senior (Sheldon) nor Cumsley (Carnegy) would have so easily gone into those fooleries, but it is now pretty plain who was in the right, m.13 (Mar), or those who were of another opinion of what he did. Continue to write to me, but, as I told you before, not such stuff in cipher to plague one to no purpose. Would anybody but yourself have been at the pains to put *a laced coat* in cipher ? This is not to forbid you to use the cipher, for it is necessary that things of consequence or which will do hurt to be known should be in it, and in future use Kinnaird's or Hooker's (Jerningham's), and at the top of your letter put a K. or H. accordingly. I have written so much to Mr. Knight (James) and one also to Onslow (Ormonde) that I neither need nor can add any more to you. Tell P. (James) that Hungary is put for Evans (England) in one of my letters, which I forgot to explain. *Holograph.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 9.—I have seen Capt. Gordon and agreed with him to come out privately next Tuesday to wait on Andrew (Queen Mary) in such a manner that it be not known. I wrote to Martel (Mar) by Mr. Creagh that by some very small additions I had made in the English Durfy (Declaration) it might, in case of necessity, be used for Story (Scotland) also. Martell had not received mine when he wrote his by Capt. Gordon, in conformity to which I have set down in the enclosed paper the only two articles proper for a Durfy made apart for Story, all the rest of the Durfy for Evans (England) being common to both Evans and Story. Martel can best judge of that and make what alterations he thinks fit.

As to the letters mentioned by Martell to Adamson (the Army), Farmer (the Fleet), &c., I can only say many of them were printed, but I know not where they are, perhaps in Mr. Dicconson's hands. If so, I shall know, and it is but changing the date, for I have made all the diligence and offers possible

to printers here, and not one will undertake it without such a leave as is not to be asked or expected. However, I have entrusted a person to do all that can be done, who will give me an account of what can be expected.

After searching through many bundles of papers I at last found one copy of each of the letters in question, which I enclose, but I have some hopes Mr. Dicconson may have some number of each.

The English post came last night, but brought me nothing, only the enclosed packet of prints, the blank cover directed in Abram's (Menzies') hand without a word from him.

Martel will also here receive three letters Andrew sends for his perusal, one from Mr. Cockly (Colclough), one from Rogers* in London, and one from a Frenchman in Holland. Here is also a letter from M. de Magny to the Duke of Ormonde, which may go by Mr. Hay.

P. Waters to Capt. Francis Leigh.

1717, April 9. Paris.—Forwarding an enclosure, asking him to let him know how to forward letters to him to Italy, and acknowledging his of 17 Jan., the enclosure in which he has forwarded.

Le Brun (Capt. Ogilvie) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, [April 9 ?]—The last time I wrote I was truly in a confusion with the surprise of Capt. Maghie's officious forwardness to be employed and to make his court at my expense, but I must ask you to let me explain this a little more than my memory served me when I wrote last, and then you will judge I am not so culpable as I may be thought by some. When Macqueen (Menzies) brought me his instructions from the party, Mr. Goodman (Bishop of Rochester), Mr. South (Lord Arran) and the rest, the first was that the Queen should by all means strive to borrow the sum that was wanting from the Regent, if he durst be trusted, and that she should give security on her jointure for it if required, and that she would so run no risk, for the money promised here would be paid, when this hurry was a little calmer, and, if the troops landed, there would be money in abundance found. I, having this in charge as a commission, and Capt. Maghie chancing to make me such a proposal, I was fond of it and let it go on, but that I discharged it before I parted I hope you are convinced by my letter to Capt. Maghie, and that you or I shall be easy as to what else may happen to me, for, if ever I commit a blunder, it shall be want of judgement, not design. I never did nor will set up for a politician, but for fidelity, honour and loyalty to my master and my friend is what I will set up for and maintain. I am persuaded you do not doubt me, but I am convinced, was not Mr. Darbie (Mar) on the spot, of the handle that would be made of it. For allowing Maghie to judge it

* Perhaps the letter calendared *ante*, *p.* 117. Rogers in the cipher means Roman Catholics.

was Mr. Jobson (Inese), I confess I was to blame, but for my saying that he approved of it is false in Maghie, for, if I had told him that Jobson had approved of it, where could I have found a handle to have discharged it, as my letter to him, I hope, has convinced you ?

I am very impatient to hear from you, but there is little time lost, for the ship that Mr. Harassone was to go in went out from the road this morning, so great have the storms been here. I enclose a comical letter I received from my cousin the day she landed. You will find a package in it relating to my poor friend. There are great fears of his being attainted. If this fall out, I am fully determined to lose my life or rescue his, although he did nothing for me when it was in his power, yet, as I heard Mr. Darbie say, he did as much for his friend as he did for himself. It's true, fate hindered him to do for me, but I am persuaded he loved me and is sorry he did it not.

The weather is like to be good and our boat is making ready, but she suffered a very violent storm the night she came in here. She lost her boat and had her sails torn, but she is a good stout boat and rode out the storm bravely. One small ship was cast away at the same time.

I have two great packets of letters, being papers of business belonging to the family. I shall send them you with the packet to Paris. Give them to the Marquis de Mezières' lady.

If you think fit, cause Mr. W. Gordon to send home the Marquis de Mezières' chaise to him that I lent to Capt. Gordon. I here send the letter my cousin had from Macqueen, lest Capt. Gordon may be in a mistake, and it be not from his chief as he said. *Undated, but endorsed,* " Received 12 April, 1717."

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1717, April 10.—" Francis (Mar) writes so fully that he leaves me very little to say. There is no news here directly from Kemp (King of Sweden) or of what he is a doing, neither do I find by the intelligent friend lately come from Evans (England) that they are better informed there. Hooker (Jerningham) is in daily expectation of Ploydon's (Poniatowski's) return, and by his last had no further account of the affair in question.

" The great noise of k.5 (King of Sweden's) preparatives, his refusal of Bernard's (King George's) l.9 (letter) which public prints confirm, with a seizing of Herne's (King George's) and Hasty's (Holland's) factors makes most people presume that George (King of Sweden) intends still to execute his first resolution. Sangfield (Sparre) is strongly of this sentiment, and Ploydon's delay in coming back strengthens him in it. S.31 (Sparre) says, and with some reason, that Gregory (King of Sweden) would not fail making a sudden

answer to c.29 (the Czar's) proposals, had not k.5 some great and weighty project in hand, which he thinks can be no other but what regards Paul's (James') family. Upon the whole all this is grounded on strong presumption, and, as true judgement cannot be made upon uncertain events, according all systems and especially of war misfortunes that may happen must be prevented, the chief of Peter's (James') family not being in a readiness or near enough to join Garet (King of Sweden) in case of necessity would be most afflicting and of ill consequence, therefore Symon (Ormonde) must not lose a moment in going to the place appointed with all possible diligence. K.13 (the King's friends) the other side of the water believe they will soon receive a visit from George, and that Patrick (James) is in motion to come nearer his relations and family; to avoid all reproach my humble opinion is that well wishers should be contented, which may be compassed by Samuel's (Ormonde's) going with all speed to the place fixed, and Knight's (James') coming back by a different road to the neighbourhood of Griffin's (Genoa), which will please Kelly (the King's friends) extremely and give no umbrage to speculatives, it being very natural to see the country. As Frederick (Mar) speaks at large of all this, I need not say more of it, I will only add, if Peter's health be not in good state, that I beseech him to sit still and not undertake the least voyage until k.1 (James) is in a condition to travel without damage. If Kemp performs as presumed, Pierce (James) shall be apprized with all diligence, in which case Philip (James) must make all the haste he can, provided his health permits it. I wish the presumption in regard to George may have due effect, though d.17 (Dillon's) weak judgement cannot comprehend how it's practicable or even to be undertaken without concerting measures with Paul and family; Dutton (Dillon) should think, the troops landed, that timely diversion would be the only and surest method to make the attempt succeed, and will doubt of the enterprise until some advertisement comes from Gregory or [his] marvels (ministers). But, as most people judge and think otherwise, no preparation should be neglected of our side in order to be able to act when occasion requires.

"Martel's being here in this conjuncture is of great consequence for k.1's interest; he gives you an account of Coalman's (the Czar's) coming to this country, where I hope he and e.15 (Dr. Erskine) may confer with ease and leisure. Felix (Mar) tells you his resolution about himself, in case Garet goes on as presumed, I think it very honourable and worthy, he hopes both you and Onslow will approve of it. His arrival there would forward Patrick's concerns and encourage friends."

Postscript.—Mr. Morgan has since brought me the enclosed for the Duke of Ormonde, giving him an account of news he had from English gentlemen lately come over. I wish the fact may be true, which would put us out of all doubts.

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 10.—Thanking him for his letters of 4 and 19 March. I would have acknowledged the first, but that Patrick (James) told me you would have come away before mine could get to the place yours is dated from.

You may believe the mortification it was to me to hear of the accident that has happened. I hope, however, what has been disappointed now may be effected another time, and am very impatient to hear how Kemp (King of Sweden) will act on this accident.

I am obliged for your concern for me. Mr. Sheldon was not in the danger, but Mr. Butler was, who returns you his thanks.

Patrick writes to you, so I will not take up too much of your time. I should be sorry that after the journey you have taken you should be disappointed, but I cannot but fear you will. I must give you many thanks for sending the letter Le Brun (Ogilvie) brought over. I hope he will be soon back with what he is gone to fetch. I believe Abraham (Menzies) was afraid to write by him. I wish he may at his return bring something worth his pains.

I am sorry you pass your time so ill. We do not pass ours better, for this is one of the melancholiest places I ever was in. Patrick will have informed you of his pleasure concerning the person you mention. I wish the merchant was returned from Kemp; sure he must be by this time.

I hope Scravenmore (Southcott) will have interest enough to bring back Lumley (Duke of Leeds), that he may not do anything out of time.

I wonder Boynton (Bolingbroke) should despair of his business; I thought he had settled it some time ago, but not at all wonder at Huniton's (Oxford's) answer to Taylor (de Torcy), but it is strange that Taylor will still have a mind to deal with Boynton.

I hear Lord Lansdown is out of confinement and is pardoned. I cannot believe he would accept of a pardon, but I am sure he will never do a dishonourable thing. I hope I shall not see you here, hoping that affairs will require Patrick's presence in another place.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 10.–My last to m.13 (Mar) was the 20th (*sic*). I have had nothing to say since, which was the reason I did not write last post, and still have but little to add to what I wrote then and the post before. In them I wrote some account of what was passing amongst our friends here and particularly what they said of your 9 $\frac{\text{leaving the King}}{\text{x,p,t,w,z,g,n a,m,p y,z,g,n}}$ at that time, that it was expressly contrary to Knight's (James') and Onslow's (Ormonde's) advice, that the first was not yet pleased with it, and that the other was extremely dissatisfied with

Martel (Mar) on that account. I doubt if they believe this themselves, and am of opinion that the fact is false even as to Onslow, as I am sure it is as to Knight, but, whether true or false, they seem to think it will serve their turn, if they can make people believe it, and so the great work now is to impose on everybody here the belief of a thorough misunderstanding between 0.5 (Ormonde) and m.13, which they found on this and other stories every bit as trifling, and yet it is reported about with so much confidence by young Lidcoat (Leslie) and others who are observed to be frequently with Onslow and in discowrce with him, that some of our neighbours here, who, I believe, mean no h,p,t,g g,f h wrt to Martel, seemed at a loss what to make of it, and spoke of it to Parryfield (Paterson) with some concern. "I endeavour the best way I can to undeceive people, but I do it easily and with a seeming indifference, as if I did not at all mind these reports, nor believe any thing of them, which indeed for the most part is true, and this way I believed my friend m.13 would approve of, rather than that Parryfield should appear over bwsie or medling . . . but I may at the same time own to you that the King is not altogether a stranger to these proceedings, though I give you my word I have never mentioned anything of this kind to him, but when he first spoke of it to me, so that you need not be under any apprehension of my being over forward or troublesome to him, I had his orders to be free with him, he told me it was fit he showld know something of what people were a doing, and that he expected it of me, so that I have rather been backward than otherwise.

"I was afraid that Martel might think that in my two former letters I made much ado about nothing, but, if he pleases now to peruse them for his diversion, I believe he will find that I guessed pretty nigh what improvement was designed to be made of this poor story, I mean that of lessening his credit

with his co-partners, in order to get some of his bills protested, and so, if possible, to obtain letters of bankruptcy against him, though I am pretty well assured this will give him but little trouble, for I think I know his books and the state of his affairs well enough to venture to say that he has at least effects enough to answer any demands that can be made upon him. However, I doubt not they will write to their correspondents at any of the ports where they trade, in order to procure a run upon him, but this is only my own conjecture, though indeed they appear so extreme busy of late that one cannot doubt of their going all the lengths that malice can suggest to them.

"You would laugh, I am sure ont, was you to observe how much they affect an air of business, and how gladly they would have everybody believe that Martel is now H,t,c,a,p,x z,b g,f,v wndone. v,g,q,f,g,p. If they believe this themselves I know not, but either they are out in their reckoning or I am extremely mistaken, and I think that I do not speak without book. Poor p.34 (Paterson) is destined to the pot, I thought indeed he had been beneath their resentment, c,p,b,p,g,a,h,p,g,a, but I was told otherwise the other day by Br[igadier] S,c. Campbell, R,t,h,e,s,p,x,x, to whom Mohun (Earl Marischal) opened his breast, and did Parryfield the honour to make mention of him with some indignation. P.34 though went to his bed, and I was told next morning that he had rested very well all night. I need not tell you what passed between Mohun and Campbell, R,t,h,e,s,p,x,x, it was just the old story over again of the message h,p,b,b,t,n,p by Ld. John Drwmmond, X,q. Z,f,m,g Q,c,v,h,h,f,g,q, &c. The Br[igadier] S,c. expressed to m.9 (Earl Marischal) his dislike of these proceedings, and afterwards came and told it to Parryfield. I wish indeed he had not been quite so plain with Mohun, for now I presume he will get no more of his mind, and I am pretty much at a loss on this account, though, I believe it is no great matter. I take Campbel R,t,h,c,s,p,x to be a very honest sincere man and a fair trader.

"Knight Y,g,z,n,m,a has a very just notion of these practices, e,c,t,r,a,z,r,p,b, and is, I believe, to take some notice of them to Onslow, F,g,b,x,f,v, as upon his own account only, and without seeming to have any regard to Martel's part h,t,c,a,p,x,'s e,t,c,a in it. I thought this was the more proper time for his doing so, because now that

Martel is not on the place, nobody can suspect that it proceeds from any insinwation of Martel's. I must do our cousin k.1 (James) the justice to tell you that, whilst he is angry with these proceedings he talks to me of our friend, m.13, with all the tenderness and regard imaginable. He gave me his letter of the 20th past, after he had perused it, he likewise delivered Onslow's who told me that he was to write by this post to my friend. As for his going to Bowrbon Knight told me he would be far from being against it. I am sorry, though, with all my heart that there should be any occasion for it, but of this he told me that he would write to Martel himself, so that I need say no more of it. Talking then of other things Knight asked me if I knew how Ellington (W. Erskine) was to dispose of himself, which indeed I could not satisfy him in. He told me his reason for asking that was that Martel being disapointed of meeting with his friend he did not know what people's malice might suggest, should Martel leave any friend of his own behind him, as if Martel had some other negotiation a foot, and therefore, if I understood Knight rightly, he seemed to be of opinion that Ellington had best come hither with Martel; this I am sure will divert you, but, lest you should think me either gone mad or drunk, I will tell you another story.

"Some of our neighbours here made a jaunt into the country some little while ago; they happened to be at cousin Griffin's (Genoa) house when they first heard that Martel was not with his friend Knight, and that night too they had an account that Gwilemberg was seiz'd. Will you believe that one of them had the weakness to say that it looked pretty odd that they should have these two accounts at the same time? and need I make any inference or tell you what an honest meaning this had? Sure after this you will not be surprised at anything I can write you, though never so ridiculous; I am told the gentleman who made this wise

observation was our friend Fogarty (Charles Fleming), and that m.9 and some others of the same stamp were in company.

"Tarver (Tullibardine) speaks kindly of his old acquaintance m.13; he talked a good deal the other day to Parryfield of some of these folks, but particularly of Cameron, R,t,h,p,c,f,g, whom he mentioned with great contempt. I have some reason to believe that this incorrigible blockhead is not yet quiet, notwithstanding all that has been said to him first and last; I told you in my former that young Lidcoat (Leslie) was laying close siege to t.14 (Tullibardine), but he has now wearied his patience and Tarver is as angry with him as anybody.

"I were much in the wrong if I did not mention honest Sowthesk. B,f,v,a,m,p,b,y. He never fails in all their hearing to enquire at me affectionately for his old friend, for which I think myself the more obliged to him, because some of my old acquaintances neglect me, and others are afraid of being seen with me, lest by this they should lessen their court, r,f,v,c,a, Martel sure will take all this for farce, but others will tell you so as well as I.

"As soon as Parryfield came here, his friend Knight told him that he had order'd lodging f,c,q,p,c,'q x,f,q,n,z,g,n for him in his own howse, m,f,v,b,p, which Parryfield, I assure you, had no thought about, but there he is at present. Besides, Knight Y,g,z,n,m,t often calls for him, and discowrces q,z,b,r,f,v,c,r,p,b with him, but what I take more notice of is that he often does so in their seeing, b,p,p,z,g,n, as if he meant they should see it, b,p,p z, a and one would think that this way of treating a man's servant b,p,c,w,t,g,a shows no great dissatisfaction q,z,b,b,t,a,z,b,o,t,r,a,z,f,g with themaster, a,m,p h,t,b,a,p,c, and I really believe k.1 has some such meaning in it; I leave it to your friend m.13 whether he will be so kind when he writes as to return thanks a,m,t,g,y,p to Knight for his cowntenance r,f,v,g,a,p,g,t,g,r,p to my friend Parryfield.

"This is from myself h,k,b,p,x,o only, for I am pretty much upon the reserve c,p,b,p,c,w,p with everybody, and say nothing g,f,a,m,z,g,n to any t,g,k of them, f,o a,m,p,h, which I think I can justify at meeting h,p,p,a,z,g,n and

there can be no hurt in my hearing (m,p.t,c,z,g,n) what they say to (b,t,k a,f) me, (h,p,) which I thought best to tell you, that so our friend Martel may lay no more weight upon it than the writer of it deserves, which I know as well as he to be very little." I shall be glad to know how to address to Martel after he parts from Paris and before he comes here. Mercury (W. Drummond) came here t'other day with Nash (Lord Nithsdale). 6 *pages.*

Brigadier Colin Campbell to John Denison (the Duke of Mar).

1717, April 10. Pesaro.—I wrote to you by the post before last and gave you my humble sentiment in relation to a certain affair. I continue in the same opinion, viz., that your friend S (? Ormonde) should go there, if you come here, and yet I am as much persuaded of Mr. D[eniso]n's worth and credit as any man can be. I saw S. the other day without so much as one fly's being about him. I begged him among other things that, if no such thing was yet done, Mr. Hamilton or some such person there should be wrote to. He seems to decline it, till a return come from that place, or the mask be taken off. I wish it were, thinking we could then have more freedom of acting. Your friends here are all well.

T. Oglethorpe to John Paterson.

1717, April 10. Turin.—I received yours of the 27th. You need not make any apology for sending letters to me to be forwarded. I sent yours directed to Mr. Gordon to Madam Mezières to deliver to Lord Mar, because it will go safer that way than directed to Mr. Gordon, for all letters to English and Scotch in France are in danger of being intercepted. I shall always serve your cousin Paterson in everything in my power. Lord George [Murray] is still here.

Major Simon Fraser to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 10. Verdun, near Toulouse.—Having lately received a letter from Mr. Lockhart of Carnwath, who is under the greatest concern on an information of his being misrepresented to your Grace, I thought I could not well answer the duty I owe you nor my friendship for him if I did not acquaint you with it, and judged it best to send you a short abstract of his letter as follows :—Since your last from Hamburg, I have been informed that some have been endeavouring to do me disservice with my old worthy correspondent John Gallway (Mar). I cannot imagine how any can say I ever had any difference with him. Perchance in the course of business he and I might differ in our opinions, but never with any personal resentment on my part, and I dare say the like for him, since I know him not subject to have any without very just grounds. You know how pleased I was

when he accepted Mr. Vanderselt's (James') service, affirming him to be a man of great sufficiency, and that, as he was capable, I did believe he would discharge his trust with great exactness and fidelity, so as in all appearance to retrieve the affairs of that worthy family which had suffered so much by the ignorance or knavery of others. This touches me very sensibly, and, since I had not the opportunity of doing what might be proper for my vindication, I beseech you to supply it as far as you can, assuring Mr. Gallway in my name that I have never changed my mind with respect to him, nor in the least detracted from the profound respect you have ever heard me profess for him. I should be easier under these misfortunes, if he and others concerned knew how little conscious I am of having omitted or committed anything that was or was not to be expected from me, a good deal of which you are no stranger to, but, had I a proper opportunity, I could inform you of some things that would sufficiently enable you to satisfy Mr. Gallway till I should see him. I am much pleased with the concurring testimony you give of Mr. Vanderselt's great merit. I have been often well assured thereof, and am persuaded that all, who trust it and deal with him, will in the event be gainers. Though the trade be brought to a very low ebb here, yet Mr. Vanderselt's integrity and activity, assisted by Mr. Gallway's extraordinary skill and application, will still encourage many, and me in particular, to deal with him as my father did to his great honour and advantage. I have had very satisfying accounts of my cousin since he came home, and, as his conduct and present management gives me infinite pleasure, I shall not be wanting as far as in my power to encourage him in well doing.—

You see what this gentleman prayed me to communicate, by which, I hope, you'll see how desirous he is to be restored to your good opinion, if he has had the misfortune to lose it, and shall not take upon me to add anything of my own. As I have a way of writing to, and hearing from him, if you give me any instructions anent him, it will be a great honour to him and me.

Colin Campbell of Glendarule to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 10. Toulouse.—In my last I gave your Grace a particular account of my journey, and the success of it, which was answerable to all I could wish. My wanting French obliged me to carry a servant from Bordeaux, which near doubled the charge of the journey, but this I could not help. I transmit two or three paragraphs of a letter I had last post from Scotland, by which it appears the Duke of Argyle and his brother, the Earl of Ilay, have lost much of the character and esteem had of them in that country, so that the Duke is like to dwindle to nothing and Lord Ilay was the most despised thing in the world when he was last in that country. I cannot but long to have a line from you, for I am under the greatest

anxiety to know how the King kept his health on the journey, and it will be no small pleasure to hear you have kept yours. *Enclosed,*

I stood satisfied that Providence might have vouchsafed you this mercy till by our last prints I understood some violent storms had broke out, which, I'm afraid, may have tended to your disadvantage. However, I shall flatter myself with hopes of the best till I' m forced to believe otherwise, and, though your cargo with poor Mr. Flint (? James) seem much in jeopardy by the said stress of weather, I shall always take care of despondency, till you give me the melancholy tidings yourself. Meanwhile this melancholy dispensation of poor Mr. Flint's will be a mean to hound out all our drovers on him, to the great pleasure of Mr. Horn (? King George), who is so implacably his enemy, that he'll omit no opportunity to render him bankrupt, which no one doubts he may succeed in, if unlucky Flint be not otherwise supported. Whatever be in that, 'tis certain that never a society of traders were less united than those men for some time past, but, as to the alterations this may make in their harmony, time must give light.

I have not yet sent your commands to Mr. Laumont (Sir Don[ald]) for want of some sure occasion, but will take the first opportunity, and, as what I said of him in my former was a thing I was ear and eye witness to, so I hope he shall act consequential thereto, when your business requires. Meanwhile I am half resolved to visit that country myself, in hopes of my presence being of use in the furtherance of your affairs.

Brother William (Gl[engarr]y) remembers you kindly and will always acquit himself your unalterable friend, as will likewise Mr. Campbell (Ac[hnabrea]k), of whose stedfastness in your business I can have no doubt, providing you made any reasonable offer to your creditors. He has not yet returned nor got his business done.

Mr. Reid (Duke of Argyle) continues much unregarded, nay provoked, and yet has not the soul to use resentment, which, though thought by some at first to proceed from some other cause, yet is now concluded by all to be the effect of meanness and a dastardliness of mind peculiar to himself, though very inconsistent with the common notion men have of him. But still a more wretched object of ridicule than he is your old acquaintance Mr. Black (Lord Ilay), who, in order to secure himself against the insults of the generality of people here, having gone to England, is there become the butt of the raillery of both sexes as well as the disgrace and scandal of his native soil.

I have sent you here as short but true an account as I could gather of the Swedish plot which was discovered much to the satisfaction of all good patriots and wellwishers to the best of Kings.

LE BRUN (CAPT. OGILVIE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, April 13. Dunkirk.—I received yours, and, as you very well observe, I fancy I am infected in good earnest, for I might have remembered I once had a very severe reprimand from Mr. Primrose (Lord Oxford) for the same fault. I have consulted Mr. Gough about sending the letters, who assures me there is no danger in sending them by post, since they are under cover to a banker, for so many must always come to them every post that they are never minded, on which I here enclose Mr. Primrose's to yourself, my cousin's instructions she received by word of mouth and also Mr. Primrose's letter to Mr. Manlye (Queen Mary), and have sent at this same time another packet under cover to Mr. Loftus to be delivered to Mr. Gordon, so they will all be with you at the same time. It will not be amiss for Gordon to acquaint Loftus there's a packet to come for him under his cover, and that he would send them immediately they come. I shall send the cipher to Mr. Gordon by itself, but it's a confused sort of cipher. Therefore I am resolved to send with my cousin a copy of that lost in the last storm. You may let her name be for the future Ganymede or Mrs. Swift, sometimes one or sometimes the other. She shall part as soon as the packet-boat can sail, for she was so maltreated in the last storm that it will take some days to repair her sails and what else was damaged, but not a minute shall be lost. I have copied everything out of Mr. Darbie's (Mar's) letters to Le Brun that is proper for Mr. Primrose to know, and am certain my cousin will deliver them out of her own hand and will bring whatever answer is proper with the packet, if Mrs. Darbye (Lady Mar) be come away, but, if she be not, I have ordered her to wait and attend her, and to send me a letter before they come away that I may be at Calais before them. I have also consulted Mr. Gough about the boats proper for our trade, who thinks one or two may be found at Calais as if to run wool from Romney Marsh and run brandy and silks. We may find one here also, but so many spies being here at present and Sir James Abercromby on the spot makes it a very nice case, but you need not doubt I will effectuate it to your satisfaction. You need not be alarmed at the name of Calais, it being a public place, for whoever embarks shall not embark there nor near it, but I have a very faithful friend there, Capt. Jeelle who gave many singular proofs of his fidelity to Mr. Hardie's (James') father. Mr. Jobson Inese has heard of him. When I have dispatched my cousin, I shall go to Calais. For Ostend I'm afraid there's no venturing, for there s a damned cunning fellow of a consul Cadogan put there. I am sensible of the consequence if secrecy be not kept. In my next I shall be more able to give a more particular account. As for Mr. Darbie's going to Brut (England), if Flush (King of Sweden) be there, that is a nice point, but with the help of God I am resolved to run his foot(?). The gentleman that

came to you lately, that came with my cousin, was recommended by Mr. Cæsar to Mr. Primrose and by Macqueen (Menzies) to them all, he being a bottle comrade of his, but Mr. Primrose never saw him, only takes his character by report from them. I am not acquainted with him, only, when I met him and my cousin, she took me aside and told me she admired what they sent him over for, to be a burden to Mr. Hardie, for in my opinion, said she, he is an empty airy nobody. I conversed a little with him and confess I was much of my cousin's mind. He called himself the famous Capt. Gordon, and believed a frigate had been waiting for him with all things necessary, but, when I told him I had no orders about him, he looked very simple, but after all, as our friends sent him, I thought proper to give you an item of him, which perhaps will oblige you to observe him more narrowly than perhaps you would have done, and you may make use of him accordingly. If you have anything else to send for Brut, if you write immediately when this comes to you, it may come in time ere the boat be ready. One thing I would have you give me a little light into, which is, if the boat wanted be but for a short trip to Brut, we can always find one, for there are fisher boats here that have decks and they are the best sea boats in the world, but they must never be advertised till we first have use for them, for those fellows at their pots can never keep any secret, but, if it be for a longer voyage, it must be a bark long that sails well, and has force to abide a storm. Another thing that startles me is that a French bottom may be taken notice of on the coast of Brut, when one of their own build will not be so much minded, but in case of necessity I can cause Morley (Menzies) to send me over a hoy, the master of which I know to be a cunning fellow full of stratagem and faithful, but then he cannot stay long here unsuspected. 4 *pages*.

Elizabeth Swieft (Ogilvie) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 13.—Had it not been for the unhappy circumstance the person lies under from whom I received the enclosed instructions, they had been given under his own hand, and consequently more to the purpose, but, as near as I can remember, I really think I have neither added nor diminished. He desired me to assure you, if I saw you, that no man on earth could possibly have a greater affection for another than he has for you. I should have been proud to deliver this message myself, for, except Mr. Hardie (James), you are the man in the world I am most ambitious to see.

I flattered myself with believing I should have the honour of paying my duty to Mr. Manly (Queen Mary), to whom I lie under infinite obligations for his goodness to my poor deceased mother, and my sister, who is among the Blue Nuns at Paris. I only want power and not goodwill to testify my gratitude. All I can do is to venture my life both for his and his friend's interest.

Le Brun (Ogilvie) tells me I may chance to have the honour to attend Mrs. Darbie (Lady Mar) to this place, if she is not yet gone from her house.

Capt. Rigby to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 13. Toulon.—We have here very bad news that the Parliament has given George everything he desires. We have news to-day that the King of Swedland has declared war with England. Everybody here says the King has a great many friends and that they increase every day. Nothing is so great a trouble to me as to think I am so miserable that I have not wherewithal to pay my duty to his Majesty in Italy, for we are here in the greatest misery in the world, for we have not been paid for nine months, and there are no hopes of our being paid. I beg you to assure his Majesty of my most humble duty, and all that I desire is that it may be in my power to serve him, which I am always ready with the last drop of my blood. I hope you will always afford me your protection. We have heard that the King of Swedland arms 26 men-of-war and embarks 12,000 men for Scotland, which I wish with all my heart may be true. The letter of Mr. Gyllenborg makes a great noise in this country, for all our letters are filled with nothing else. I wish that all may be true that the King of Swedland is in our King's interest.

James III. to Cardinal Tanara.

1717, April 13.—Thanking him for his letter on the occasion of his arrival. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 199.

Testimony of the Presbytery of Forres.

1717, April 2 [-13]. Forres.—Declaring that they never had had any reason to suspect Lord Lovat of Popery or Jacobitism, and that they know his coming into the north contributed considerably to King George's interest, and that whilst amongst them he always appeared strenuously for a Protestant interest and attended the public ordinances administered by ministers of this Church.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Thursday, April 15.—I received Evans' (England's) Durfy (Declaration) from Mr. Er[skine], but I must also have that for Story (Scotland), which must go on at the same time, so Martel (Mar) will please order a copy of Story's Durfy to be made that I may have it this evening, for that work I hope to-night to have begun, for it cannot be gone about but in the night time.

My letters happened to be sent yesterday to St. Germains, which I now receive back. Martel will here see all that Abram (Menzies) says, and what Sir Nicholas Geraldin writes of the Duke of Leeds. The other two letters were sent me by Mr. Dicconson.

The ship mentioned by Sir Mark Forester is that in which Patrick (James) and Martel came over. Were it not fit on this offer that orders were sent to have her in readiness? Mr. Er[skine] promised this morning that Mr. Morgan or Mr. Hamilton should call for this packet, but 'tis growing late and nobody is come, so I despair of having a copy of Story's Durfy sent me to-night.

Cl[an]ranald to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 15. Toulouse.—Having good grounds to believe your Grace's good offices were not wanting to me in the last marks of his Majesty's royal bounty to me, without derogating from his gracious goodness towards me, I render your Grace my most humble and hearty thanks for it, of which I was eager to acquit myself ere I had the honour of kissing your hand last, if the hurry of business you were in then could have afforded a convenient opportunity.

Most of our company arrived here before me, the Elector and I being the last that came on 4 March. Glen[darule], who was impatient to discharge himself of his commission, parted with me at Marseilles, and, without staying anywhere, went straight where his friend was, but, as he has doubtless given you an account of that matter, I shall only let you know I saw the young gentleman here, and was frequently in his company the short time he stayed here. He is a very hopeful youth and of surprising parts for one of his years, and, though he has the good luck to be in the hands of a most worthy good man, yet he's a boy so much a man himself that he wants but little teaching to know his duty, and less, I hope, to exert himself in what duty requires of him.

On my arrival I found all our people here but Glen[darule], who had not yet returned, but, the inconveniency of keeping together being easily foreseen, we dispersed in a few days to different parts in and about the town. The furthest off are but four leagues distant, and some nearer than a league. I am of those still in town, being persuaded I may be as little or rather less noticed than in the country. I am confirmed in this opinion by a comical adventure that was like to happen some of our people, of which I am tempted to give the history merely for your diversion.

"The Muscoviter, who assumed the character of a doctor of physic by the name of Anderson (Gen. Gordon), has taken up his quarters at a little grange within a short league of this place, with two or three others he chose for his mates. Their near neighbourhood induces his friends in town to make frequent visits to the doctor, for he never comes abroad himself. One evening, as he and some of those friends that went to visit him were walking very late, they chanced to pass near a country house that belongs to the Jesuits, where there was only a *paysan* that looked after the house; at their approach the *paysan's* dogs came out to bark at them, and, unluckily seeing

a dog that followed them, flew furiously at her, and the master as well as the rest were obliged to bang the Jesuitical tykes heartily, to save his little favourite from being assassinated. The noise made the peasant come out in great wrath, and his untoward language made some of the company ask what he had to do with so many dogs, and how many he was in family, for there was too many dogs for one man.

"It fell out unhappily that about this time there was a church robbed in the suburbs of this town, and an attempt made upon another very rich within the walls. The robber was taken next night, digging up the sacred spoils from under a dunghill where he had buried them, and, though his crime deserved immediately the exemplary punishment that was inflicted on him afterwards, it was deferred for some days in hopes he would discover his accomplices, if he had any.

"The adventure with the peasant and his dogs happened in the meantime, and, the noise of the robbery being spread about everywhere, he begins to reflect on his late discourse with his neighbours and the strangers. He saw they were people that industriously shunned all company but those that came sometimes to see them, who seemed to be of their party, that they seldom came abroad but very late, that those who visited them retired also late, that their asking questions about the number of the domestics of the house seemed very bad, and could not be without some bad design, so that, heaping together all the bad circumstances his crazy fancy could suggest, he concluded upon the whole that they must be robbers, and consequently accomplices in the sacrilege. Fully convinced of this he comes to town early next morning and acquaints a magistrate of it, this magistrate acquainted the rest of his fraternity, and immediately a council was called, where the fellow being examined he made his story so plausible, that it was resolved to send an officer with an escort of the town guards to carry the doctor and his mates prisoners into town. But, it being found that the landlady of their house was living in town, the execution of this resolution was deferred t'l she was examined about them. When she appeared, all s' could say of them was that they paid her honestly for h . house rent as they did everybody else they took things from and that a Dominican friar, a countryman of their own, was the man that recommended them to her and had taken her house for them. The Dominican was called in his turn, and upon the good character he gave of them the matter was dropped, after a mighty bustle which was like to bring us all to trouble. Yet after all I don't see much risk we run of being noticed in town or country, for the natives of all degrees seem to be well inclined towards our Master and all that adhere to his interest, and this little affair is rather an effect of the magistrates' zeal to suppress such disorders than anything directly levelled at us, though at the same time it was like to expose us more than was convenient."

I did not expect to have stayed here so long. My design was to penetrate further in the country near where Berry (? Mar) lives, on account of the hint you gave me at parting, but I delayed it, finding the Doctor, who behaves as if he expected to be consulted in people's motions, more for my remaining hereabouts, and most of us look on him as the person whose directions they are to follow. I am passive, having had no particular injunctions from my Master or you.

I hear sometimes from t'other side, and find there have been lately some changes in our part of the country. The Argathetion party is entirely disgraced, and all whose interest depended on that Duke are treated with the same rigour as himself, which, they say, they begin to stomach very much. What effect it will produce time must discover. Amongst those that had their places taken from them Simon Fraser is one, and I know so much of his temper that he is not a man to brook such treatment, and that he is sooner lost than won, and I doubt not but the precarious condition he sees himself in at present, having nothing to depend on, that I can see, but Fraserdale's life-rent of the estate of Lovat, has lost him sufficiently to their side, if he had but any assurance of bettering himself another way. This thought leads me to believe, if proper means were used in the present juncture, he might be prevailed with to chose the better side, and, if it could be effected, it would be of great use.

The late treatment of the Swedish Minister in London is the subject of all people's discourse here, and, as it is a matter of surprise to all, so people are generally divided in their opinions about it. Some think the imputations against him real, but most think it an artifice of the Court party to keep up the army. We are surprised by the article of Paris in the Amsterdam Gazette, which for two or three posts bygone affirms that the Queen, on a memorial given the Regent by Stair's secretary, is to retire out of France into Italy. This makes us conclude our lease of this place will not be long.

John O'Brien to M. St. Leger (probably Mar), at the house of M. Fouquet at St. Mandé, near Vincennes.

1717, April 16.—Hoping this berline will please him better than the coach he had before. For 11 *livres* a day the coachman is to maintain himself and his horses.

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 16.—From Mr. Lally's (Brussels).—I have been here ten days and have heard only once from Mr. Denison (Mar) the day after my arrival, which makes me conclude he has either left Mr. Rawly's (Paris) family to some distance, as he insinuated, or else that Aitkins' (Sir H. Paterson's) letters have not come to hand, for he has written four times since

that of the 29th which Mr. Denison acknowledges. Two were since he came here and one from Dort on the way, in which he informed him of Davies' (the Czar's) resolution of being soon with Mr. Rawly, which Aitkins hopes Denison would get in time to hinder his coming to Mr. Hope's (Flanders), for, since he had no other design of seeing that person than on the account Aitkins desired it for, he would now be much vexed if he is put to that trouble, since he will have a much better opportunity of seeing Murphy (Dr. Erskine) at Mr. Rawly's, with whom he will now be very soon. Aitkins and Murphy were together last night, and he acquainted him with what Brumfield (Mar) wrote in his last. He is very desirous of seeing Denison, and I have reason to believe that Blunt (the Czar) will be likewise pleased these two meet. That cannot, I suppose, now happen till he is with Mr. Rawly, and, since Aitkins must continue here till he hear from Brumfield and know his resolutions, which he may not now perhaps have while Murphy is here, Aitkins has concerted with Murphy in what manner he judges it will be most proper to meet with Brumfield at Mr. Rawly's, and he proposes they may be brought together by means of a namesake of Murphy's, who is likewise a relation to Denison* and who, Aitkins is informed, is now in Mr. Rawly's family, and it is desired that Brumfield send him to Murphy, as soon as he has notice of his being come there, which he cannot miss to know. This person is one, I suppose, they will both confide in, and who has prudence enough, but even his being seen with Murphy or seen about him must be taken care of, for he is observed everywhere he goes. However, Aitkins submits this entirely to Brumfield, who may take what measure about it he judges most proper. Murphy thinks his stay with Mr. Rawly will not be long, and perhaps but some days, so I hope Brumfield will have timeous enough notice so as to take his measures accordingly.

Blunt is still more and more dissatisfied with Hally's (King George's) measures, and it does not now seem possible these two marchands can trade any longer in one bottom, and what Mr. Nagle (the English Ministry) has lately done in his ill-usage of one of Mr. Davies' chief factors has so highly incensed him that he will never forgive it. This ought to be improven with that person, who is a considerable retailer of Davies' effects. I believe he knows Blunt's inclinations and likewise some part of Murphy's trade, and, if Murphy approve, I think it not amiss Lambert (Dillon) or some other waited on him and made him a compliment from Trueman (James). However, this must be done in concert with Murphy, and Brumfield is best judge how to improve this affair.

There is yet no news of the broker nor any other. It would be most lucky, could one come from thence in the wished for way while Davies is with Mr. Rawly, for I am

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* William Erskine.

very much persuaded that in that case Mr. Robertson (James) might be brought in a party with these two marchands, and even in either of the events I think with submission Brumfield should take this opportunity of proposing something of this kind to Davies, and I am confident nothing would hinder his going all reasonable lengths in what can be desired of him for Robertson's behoof, had he but any prospect of clearing accounts in a reasonable way with Saxby (King of Sweden), which he is extremely desirous of and now more than ever, and, as a proof of it, he has lately given a clearance to G e n e r a l R a n k 35,37,25,37,29,41,23 29,41,25,22 to go to Trapman (Sweden), who has carried with him the stated account betwixt them. That person, I am told, is gone there some time since and was fully instructed as to Blunt's claim. He is one of Mr. Ferris' (Landgrave of Hesse's) people, and was lately on his account with Mr. Holmes (England) and returned to Schichy (Holland) after Mr. Morrish's (Gyllenborg's) affair. Brumfield will know if this person was with any of Robertson's factors while he was with Holmes, and perhaps Mr. Mison (Sparre) may give some account of him. I know he left Holmes on Morrish's affair and when he came to Schichy, he desired of Gould (the States General) to see Longford (Görtz), which he would not allow him, on which he said publicly that that treatment would be resented, so I think we are now sure that both this way and by the broker Saxby must be full instructed of everything, and the other day one has got the opportunity there from Burgate (the Hague) in company with the person Crafton (the Regent) has sent thither, so I think it will be Saxby's fault, if one comes not back some way or other. Besides all this, it was to have been wished indeed that one of Robertson's own people could have got there, and all means were tried for attempting it, which have unluckily misgiven, but, if that's still thought necessary, it shall be attempted again. By what accounts Blunt has of Saxby, it is still believed he is following his former resolutions, and Davies' people are of opinion by what they learn from thence that he is in a condition to commence a suit with Holmes' Lutterel (the English fleet). It's said he goes with his Lutterel himself, and he has sent Mr. Simple (the army) to his proper station. This is not what can be entirely depended on, but it's the account Davies has and others believe it. I am afraid Mr. Magner (provisions) is much wanted by Trapman. Were it not possible to get that sent him from Nolan's (France), and, could his clearance be got, I hope some might from Hope's (Flanders), if Gould does not agree to Hally's demand, of which there is yet no certainty. A little time must reasonably let us know Saxby's views, and, when anything certain is learnt about him, Brumfield will no doubt be advertised, for Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) continues in the way for that end. I heard from him yesterday, and desired

him not to fail to send one on purpose to Denison, if he learns anything certain from Trapman that's material ; for, if that affair go on in the way Brumfield apprehends it still does, it will no doubt be of much consequence he know it as soon as can be.

Aitkins will continue here till he hear from Brumfield, and will be directed by him either in coming to Mr. Rawly's or returning. It would be a great satisfaction to him to meet Denison, but, if that is not judged convenient, he must be content till it please God to send it another way. He can be of little use at present in returning, since Hooker is there, but he will most readily go wherever it's judged he can be of any service.

I got the two enclosed papers by an accident, which I send for your diversion. One is a letter to Pr. Kurakin 27,29, 22,13,29,41,22,21,25 from Burgate, the other a copy of a memorial given in by Mr. Leathes at the Hague, which we do not hear the States have yet complied with. (The cipher words are keyed by Mar into the cipher used between him and James.) 6 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to [Queen Mary].

1717, April 17.—William (Inese) being to write an account of what Dutton (Dillon), he and Martel (Mar) talked of to-day, I need not trouble you much on that account, and besides in this uncertainty things are in we had not much to say. The chief thing was about ships being posted at proper places to be ready on occasion for carrying Patrick (James), Samuel (Ormonde) or Francis (Mar), and the best is done as to that they could think of. As they were together, they had the packet from Andrew (Queen Mary). By it Samuel, it seems, will not stir till the last express arrive. I am sorry to find by it that Patrick still thought of going into remedies, but I hope that will soon be over, though it will be impossible to do as was proposed to him so soon as was wished. It is a very great mortification to Martel to be absent from him at this time, and when he seems so desirous of him, but both William and Dutton think his going to him till further be seen in this affair were madness, and it is no small comfort to him that Andrew thinks so too. When Patrick knows the situation of things, I am persuaded he will be of that opinion himself which gives Martel some ease, which otherwise he would be far from having. Your Majesty's approving the thought Francis had about himself in case of Kemp's (King of Sweden's) being with Evans (England) is a very great pleasure to him, and he wishes heartily that time may come.

William tells me your Majesty approved of having the affair of Durfy (the declaration) fully finished without waiting a return from Paul (James), and his being busy about it is the occasion of his being some days longer of waiting on you.

I doubt not of Paul's approving of what is done in this, and necessity indeed required it. Le Brun's (Ogilvie's) cousin, who brought over the packet, being to return, Francis has sent her a copy of Durfy's paper in writing to carry over and give to Abram (Menzies) to get it printed there, if possible, and to be given out, if there be occasion for it, for he thought it good to be sure of having it there and not to trust on its being sent in print from this side.

I enclose all I had by Mrs. Ogilvie's packet, save a letter from Mrs. Oldcorn (Anne Oglethorpe), which is only a compliment. There is one from her to your Majesty and another from Honyton (Oxford) and one from her to the King, which you will send him by the next post with Honyton's letter to Martel and his instructions to Mrs. Swift (Ogilvie) and her letter to Martel, and I shall write that your Majesty is to send them.

You are very good in what you say in relation to Martila (Lady Mar). In my last from her she says she had got all her affairs finished to her mind and was to set out so soon that she would be gone before an answer could come, so that I should not write. I sent my cousin and namesake (W. Erskine) two days ago to meet her at Calais and conduct her here, so I expect to hear of her being come to this side every day. I once thought of meeting her on the way, but there is no stirring at this time, and she can come more privately than I could have met her anywhere, she going by another name. It will be comical, if Martel be to go for Evans as soon as she comes, but there was no stopping her on that account, nor indeed almost on any after she had told her father of the visit she intended, as I believe she did for fear of that giving ground of suspicion, and, if it should be so, it is only her losing her pains of coming.

By Andrew's to Dutton it seems he had heard that Francis' being with Polton (Paris) * is no more a secret. I hear indeed it is talked of, but nobody but who you know is certain about it nor knows where he is, so 'tis all conjecture only by their hearing he is not with Peter (James) and I do not apprehend there's much danger in it.

Brigadier General F. Wauchope to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 17. Barcelona.—Explaining that he had not been able to provide for Mr. Wauchope whom his Grace had recommended to him by his letter of 15 Feb. last from Montmelian, because the Court of Madrid had resolved to give no companies or lieutenancies except to reformed captains or lieutenants, being desirous of disburdening themselves of the charge of all reformed officers, and recommending him to his Grace's favour in obtaining for him the pension he formerly had.

The King of Sweden's undertaking makes a great noise here and the news here of the King's leaving Italy. His Majesty and also your Grace assured me I should not be forgotten when occasion required it.

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* See *ante*, *p.* 125 *note*.

JOHN PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, April 17.—Acknowledging the receipt on the 12th of one from him of the 23rd with a letter from him to James, both of which he read to him and to Ormonde, wishing this may find him in better health, and adding that James, having nothing to say to him, would not write by that post, but was writing to Dillon, which he took to be the same thing.

BERNARD (MR. O'BERNE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, April 18. Lally (Brussels).—In obedience to Mr. Robertson's (James') commands received from you, I have remained with Mr. Shihy (Holland) ever since, and believed it needless to trouble you with letters, not having finished my affairs with Mr. Blunt (the Czar), the rather because I was assured you had an exact account of all the commerce from other friends. I have to-day finished all my business with Mr. Blunt as I expected, and set out to-morrow for Shihy in my way to the northern parts. I have your address and the manner of writing to you from Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson). As soon as I arrive at my journey's end, I shall give you an account of everything I believe for Robertson's service and the manner to address to me and you will then give me fully Mr. Robertson's commands.

The DUKE OF MAR to JAMES III.

1717, April 19.—Since Horley (Hay) went, very little has occurred and we, as well as others, are still gaping with expectation. No accounts yet from George (King of Sweden), but by all the scraps gathered from second hand, everybody still believes he is going on with his former resolutions. (Recapitulation of Sir H. Paterson's letter of the 16th *ante*, *p.* 193). "It's pretty odd that Mr. Farmer (the English fleet) is not yet set out, which would make one almost think that f.12 (the fleet's) governors must have some good intentions. Ogston (Lord Orford) is now much suspected this way as well as Brewer (Byng), and the first had lately almost a quarrel about it with L[d] C o n i [n] g s b y, Y,[r] S,g,h,m, o,c,t, l, which makes some noise. Maurice (the Czar) is more provoked with Betty (King George) than ever, and e. 15 (Dr. Erskine) is very desirous to meet with m.13 (Mar), which he has concerted shall now be at p.19 (Paris), where he is to be very soon, and I hope it may turn to good account. Coalman (the Czar) is still more desirous of making up matters with Kemp (the King of Sweden) and has lately sent a second messenger to him, one of Hornby's (Landgrave of Hesse's) people who was lately with e.1 (England), so it is hoped he or the broker must soon return, and I wish heartily it may be when Coalman is with p.19, then I should not despair of Knight's (James) being a party contractor with them.

"I had not yours nor that to Andrew (Queen Mary), Dutton (Dillon) and Martel (Mar), which I take to be of the 27th, though both want a date, till two days ago. I am heartily concerned to find by that to me that Peter (James) is not so well in his health as I hoped and wished. By what you say there I doubt not of his having gone into remedies before Horsley arrived, so that it would be impossible for him to do what was proposed. I would fain hope though that the medicines they would give him would not be so strong as will confine him near so long as you mention. I will long impatiently to hear of him and how all the matter goes, for I confess I am in frights about it. His desire of seeing Francis (Mar) and having him with him during his illness puts him into great doubts. I told you in my last what he was intending as to himself, and he was confirmed in that resolution by Andrew, Dutton and Jamieson's (Inese) approbation as well as Sangfield's (Sparre), but what you write me from Peter has staggered him in his opinion, though these three still think that he cannot stir, till something certain of k.5 (King of Sweden) be known. It is two days since he saw Dutton and Jamieson, and he has been taken up with nothing but thoughts about it ever since, and at last thinks that he should not stir southwards till Onslow (Ormonde) come to the place proposed to him, so that, if k.5 be soon with Evans (England), he may go there as he designed, but, were Onslow once come there before the other get to Evans, then that he should go wait on Peter and in the meantime he will have an opportunity of doing all that he can with c.29 (the Czar). He is to see those two gentlemen again to-morrow or next day and will consult further about it, but, by what they said to him last, he believes they will be for his going to e.1 whether o.5 (Ormonde) come in time or no, but upon what Peter has said I believe it will be nothing but necessity that will make him do that, and not rather wait on Peter, whatever reflection it may be on himself, and a little I am afraid it will, for he will never put anything in the balance with what Peter thinks for his service, satisfaction or assistance of any kind, not even any reputation he could gain to himself. He hopes that Peter will, for the reasons above, approve of his not setting out to wait on him immediately. B,n,s x,m,h,r (T,h,e w,i,n,d) is not like to be so favourable, but o.5 will come in time to wait on k.5 at Mr. Evans's, and then there will be no necessity for Francis's going there, but otherwise he thinks it would not only be a loss to Peter but a kind of affront to him and himself too, if he did not. It will be the utmost grief to him, if Peter be not of his sentiments in this. I am sure he means it well, and to do what he thinks will be the most agreeable to him, which will ever be his study. Martel, Dutton and William (Inese) have done what they can to have Mr. Stanley (ships) in the proper places in case there be occasion for k.1, o.5 or m.13 o,g,m,h,o b,g (g,o,i,n,g t,o) e.1, which is most of what they could do at this time and in this uncertainty. Literal Barry is

likewise wrote to about Stanley's cousin with him for Traver (Tullibardine) and Crofton (the clans), and there are some thoughts of s.23 (ships) for Jones (Ireland) to make a show at least and a noise, though nothing more, which may be of use upon certain occasion.

"Martel has sent a yowng lady to England (v l,g,x,h,o n,v,r,l b,g Q,h,o,n,v,l,r) with a commission to two people upon some things he heard of them, which he is very hopeful may turn to good account, but he can say no more of it in writing, but I am sure you will approve of it."

Andrew is to send you all I had of that packet from h.18 (Lord Oxford) save a letter of compliment I had from Mr. Oldcorn (Anne Oglethorpe). Le Brun (Ogilvie) is to continue with Dormont (Dunkirk), and his cousin to return to Honyton (Lord Oxford), who by letters I have seen of hers is a fell piece. She carries all that can be said to them at present, and also a copy of Durfey's (the declaration) paper in writing, which was thought to be sent while it was printing with p.19, which is now doing as was thought absolutely necessary and not to wait the return of that which was sent. Should there be no occasion for it, till the other return, no hurt is done and but small loss, but, if there should be, the want of that paper would be a loss that cannot be expressed.

I conclude Onslow would set out immediately on Horsley's arrival, or at least a day or two after, so he'll be long gone before this come. We reckon Horsley will be with you on Wednesday next, and I am still better pleased he went, because you wanted him so much.

By the last he had from Martila (Lady Mar) he expects her every day. She had got all her affairs finished, and desires he may write no more, for she will be set out before an answer can come. Her near friend has been very good natured, and told her he would do all he could to assist her to get the visit she intended made. He was as good as his word, for he got her the permission of the Government to go, which much surprised her as it does Martel, but 'tis only to yourself he'll say anything of this till he see her and know what is the meaning of it, or if it has any further, as one would think it looks as if it had, and whatever it be you shall know it, though perhaps it is only the good nature of her friend who has interest and so procured it. Those folks cannot though but believe that Martel is with Fraser (France), which shows he is not likely to be made uneasy there from thence. She delivered her friend a letter Martel sent her for him. In it he said one good turn deserved another, and who knew how things might always be? It is not impossible this may have had some weight at this time of day, but ere long I shall know the truth of it. (About Mar's having thought of meeting her and the possibility of his immediately going to England as in his letter to Queen Mary *ante*, *p.* 197.) Martel desires you to assure Pastorella (James) that Martila's coming shall not hinder

him from attending her, as soon as he could have done, had she not come.

I am sorry the letter to the black man as Honyton calls Mr. Neal (Nottingham) was lost, and the sooner it could be supplied the better, but I believe a copy of the old one will not now do, or there may be a copy of that, or much to the same purpose, and another proper to the occasion, should k.5's affair go on. *Original and copy. 5 pages.*

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 20. St. Germains.—" I have sent to the King by this day's post all the papers you sent me from Honiton (Lord Oxford), who I am very glad to find so hearty in all that relates to Peter's (James) concerns ; pray what is becom of Le Brun (Ogilvie) ? I hope he is not gone to Evans (England), since I find Honiton had no mind to it. I writt yesterday to my friend Petronilla (James) to shew her the necessity of Francis (Mar) staying with Panton (Paris) yett for som time, and I am sure she is to reasonable not to agree to it when she knows the strong reasons ther are for it, which are all for the intrest of Petronilla herself, and as for Andrew (Queen Mary) Francis' neighborwood at this time is, I am sure, a great ease and help to the poor old man, who is extremly pleased with Martel's offer to joyn Kemp (King of Sweden) in case he gos to Mr. Evans, for he sees the consequence of it for Peter's service, and admires the generous manner in whicch Martel (Mar) offers to serve him. I wonder wee have no news from Kemp. I hope you will soon meet with Coleman (the Czar), whicch is another strong reason for staying where you are, and therefor I am very glad to find you have sent for Martella (Lady Mar) to come to you, and heartily wish you joye of that meeting ; I must charge you with a thousand kynd compliments from me to her, for, tho' I am not acquainted with her, the caracter I have heard of her, and her belonging so near as she dos to you gives her a just right to my esteem and kyndnesse, of whicch I desire you will assure her from me. As to what relates to Mr. Durfy's (the declaration) affair, I think you have don in that matter all that prudence could suggest, and I think William (Inese) has acquitted himself perfectly well of what you putt him upon concerning that difficult man. I hope he will com off as well in what he is doing now, whicch no doubt was necessary, and keep the secret close, for, if it were discovered, not only the man that he employs would suffer, for whicch I should be sorry, but I fear Ottway (the Regent) would be angry with us all, whicch I am sure we ought to avoyd as mucch as possible.

" I have no letters from the King since those I sent to Dutton (Dillon) of the 27 last, tho' I have seen a letter from Pesaro of the 3rd instant. I know not wher my letters stop, but they are longer a coming then other people's, whicch is very grievous to me, especially at this time that he has begun his

remedys, and that I am very impatient to hear from him, or at least of him, for I beleeve he will not be able to writt himself in haste. I own to you I am very uneasy when I think of those remedys, for I cannot think them proper for him. . .

"As to Martel's beeing with Panton I have never owned it, nor was I ever asked the question, but only was told that one who came from Panton sayd that it was talked off at that house, and for Martella you be assured I have and shall keep her secret." *Holograph.*

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 20.—On receiving yours of the 18th I wrote immediately to Mr. Ord to give notice to those gentlemen at Calais that, if they expect any subsistence from this Court, they must obey the orders of it, and withdraw immediately from that and all other ports, except Mr. Avery, who has permission to remain.

It is true several of them have pressed to have three months' advance, some to buy clothes, others to return home, which was not thought proper to be denied, for we could not keep people here against their wills, and indeed I am confident most of them, chiefly the English, had little or no need of coming over at all. If, therefore, any of those at Calais go back, because they think the danger that threatened them blown over, I cannot see how they can be hindered; but those who design to stay must be advertised they must expect no more subsistence unless they go thence, for that is all the hold we have over them. The 12 weeks' advance made them amounts to only 42 *livres* a piece, which was little enough either for buying them any necessaries or bearing their charges over.

The reason the Queen did not think fit to give Mr. Archibold a subsistence was his having been here last summer, nor did there then appear even by his own account any great necessity of his coming, so the Queen gave him and a cousin of his that came with him 150 *livres* with which they returned. When therefore he came again, not having any new pretence, she did not think fit to give him a pension, but ordered me to give him 50 *livres* to go back again or into foreign service, which he says was his design when he came here again. I trouble you with this only to show the reasons why everyone that comes has not a pension given him. The King's rule, as Sir W. Ellis wrote to me, was to give pensions only to such as could not live in Britain without hazard of their lives, but not to those whose condition was the same as before the troubles. But, since your Grace says he may be useful, if he returns, the Queen will order him to be subsisted as others are.

Colin Campbell of Glendarule to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 20. Toulouse.—I transmit the last letter from my correspondent by which you will see the measures those

in the administration take with the north of Scotland. Lord Lovat is already broke and Grant seems to be on the way of losing his employments. Those are strange politics. You know well what service Lovat might do the King, if his affairs should take a good turn, and I told you at Avignon that I discoursed the Marquess of Tullibardine on the service Lovat might do in the north, if any opportunity offered, but at the same time said to his Lordship, no doubt the King would never think of pardoning Lovat unless he went into it. The Marquess answered very generously that, if Lovat would do the King remarkable service, he would always submit his private concern and prejudice to his Majesty's service, and you having much approved of what his lordship said, when I told you the story, and knowing the service that might be done by Lovat has made me venture without waiting authority for it, judging time was not to be lost in such an affair, to write to my correspondent, who is Lovat's near cousin as well as mine, that he take tne first opportunity to see if Lovat will fix himself in the King's interest, and in that case to give him good hopes of his Majesty's favour as well as pardon, if he will heartily and seasonably serve him when occasion offers. My correspondent knows him exactly and will deal cautiously with him. My anxiety for the King's service made me go so far, nor could any other consideration prevail with me to have anything to do with him, considering how I was used by him; yet, unless I mistake him much, the bias of his inclination leads him to his duty and he is a hot man of much passion and resentment, much addicted to his private interest. Now that those he served so effectually to promote his private affairs treat him so ill, it's not unlikely he may fall into the road of his duty, and that this is not an unseasonable time to attack him. I most humbly beg pardon if I have gone out of my sphere in this, and shall be glad of your Grace's commands in case I have an answer from my correspondent, that I may know what encouragement to give Lovat, and if he may be assured of the King's pardon and favour.

I beg you to send me a cipher or borrowed names by which I may write with safety. I hear Brigadier Campbell is come to Paris. I shall only remind you of what I spoke to you concerning him. Such a man is much wanted amongst some folk you know. Major Fraser and I live together. (Concerning Mr. Lockhart's letter to Fraser, calendared *ante*, *p.* 185.) You know sufficiently the Major's character and capacity. He has the Highland language very well and will be extremely useful in a Highland regiment. He is my relation, and my earnest desire is to have him concerned in any command I may be honoured with.

JOHN CAR (COL. JOHN HAY) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, April 20.—I got here Tuesday morning, and find Mr. Keith (James) in a very good way. He has been already two

weeks in a physic course, which is not near so severe as I was afraid it might be. He can leave it off when he pleases, and be able to undergo any exercise in a week after. He is determined to go on with it, till he hears further from you. He appears every day and looks well, so that nobody suspects anything to ail him. You can't imagine with what regard and esteem he speaks of you, and how much he longs to have you with him. For my own part I always attributed the kindnesses formerly showed me by Mr. Killigrew (James) to be the consequence of your good deeds towards me, and must beg you, when you write to him, to thank him for his favour to me since I came here. I shall endeavour all I can to do nothing to hinder its continuing. As for anything concerning the resolutions taken on my coming here, you certainly have them all from a better hand. I am sorry I can't be with you half an hour to give you an account of all the politics of this place. You may easily guess the strain they run on, and need not at all dread the consequences. There appeared pretty comical scenes on the club's first knowing of your separation from your travelling companions. Your character was not at all spared, but, as it is so prodigiously ridiculous, it is needless for me to tell you any of the particulars, but, as far as I can learn, Mr. Onslow (Ormonde) has all along acted a very good part towards you, and, as you were of opinion yourself, a a little absence has done no harm there. He made everybody believe he knew nothing of the occasion of your absence, which immediately gave some folks about him room to work. You know the methods these people use to take to bring their ends about. They had all no effect at this time, or, if they had a little at the beginning, it soon wore off. An entire friendship betwixt you two is so necessary that I can't think with patience of its being in the least otherwise. I have nothing worth troubling Mr. Dillon with, only I think the King a great deal better than when he was at Avignon, and more uppish in his spirits, though his remedies hinder him from applying himself to business, neither is it fit he should. I am afraid my letters to Meg will scarce come safe. I beg, if you have an opportunity, you'll let my brother-in-law know where I am, and that I would wish his sister to stay either in London or Yorkshire till she hears from me.

James III. to Cardinal Davia.

1717, April 20.—Congratulating him on his appointment to the legation of the Romagna, but regretting his own loss by his removal. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 199.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Wednesday, April 21.—I just now receive the two enclosed for Martel (Mar). Andrew (Queen Mary) refers me to what he here writes to Martel, and seems uneasy at having

heard nothing from Patrick (James) since 27 March, and is apprehensive for his health, though I believe he has heard nothing of that but in general terms that he was going to take some remedies. If Martel has anything to say to Andrew or William (Inese), he will write it back by the bearer, for to-morrow I shall see Andrew. The man is just come from the post without any letters, the English ones not being come.

Testimony of the Presbytery of Strathbogie.

1717, April 10[–21]. Keith.—That Lord Lovat and Mr. Forbes of Culloden passing through the bounds of this Presbytery about the beginning of Nov., 1715, on the design of reducing Inverness, were obliged to travel by night for shunning the parties of the rebels who laid wait for them, and that the reduction of Inverness by the vigilance and activity of himself and his followers and others, the King's friends in the north, was a good service to his Majesty and a great relief to his loyal subjects.

James III. to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 22.—The doctor has so positively forbidden me the least application, and I am so unfit for it besides, that, referring you to the paper Dutton (Dillon) will send you, I shall only add that I entirely approve everything in your private note concerning Mr. Durfy (the declaration), who has not gone out of my sight, nor shall not, till Mr. Onslow (Ormonde) is just parting. He does not take young Leslie with him, which I am very glad of. The offer of service Francis (Mar) makes is kindly taken and accepted of both by Samuel (Ormonde) and Peter (James). The last thinks Francis' presence with Kemp (King of Sweden) absolutely necessary, should he go to Evans (England) or his neighbour, and is not a little pleased to see that he is not mistaken in his good opinion of Francis, who has acted all along towards him and especially now as a true friend and zealous servant. I cannot express how pleased I am with him, and can answer for myself he shall always have reason to be it with me. This new jumble puts his return out of doors till it be decided one way or another, and I hope he took all the pressing letters I wrote him on that subject as kindly as I meant them, but I hope now, whichever way this is decided, we shall not be long asunder, for this uncertain state cannot subsist long. I am in pain for poor Sir John [? Erskine]. You ought not to be in pain for me, for my remedies do very well, but, till they are over, I shall be but an useless load to myself. *Copy.*

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 22.—Since my last I have yours of 30 March and 9 April. I am afraid Denison (Mar) has misunderstood me as to 39,41,29,25,37,35,16 (C,a,r,n,e,g,y). 'Tis true he

told me he had heard these idle stories from so good hands that he seemed at first to believe them, but he mentioned them to me in confidence and with regret and indeed continues to act a very discreet part as to Denison. On the whole these politics, as far as I can judge, begin to grow cold, and, as they seem now to meet with less credit, I believe the authors of them must think of turning up another card, or give the game over, so I shall trouble you no further about them, but only that I imagine and have been told that the arrival of the gentleman, who brought me your last, not a little confounded them, for, tho' people could not say certainly what he brought, yet 'tis easy to believe they would form their own conjectures about it. They did not much like anything of this kind coming by this canal, but this way of doing is so ridiculous, to say no worse, that I hope and wish I may have no more occasion to say anything further about it.

Robertson (James) has written by this post, which I have seen, and it leaves me nothing to say. Besides, I have not been altogether idle since our friend's arrival, as you'll have occasion to see, so I write in some hurry, and only now tell you that Lumley (Ormonde) seems in pretty good humour at present, and I think I have a friend with Rawly (Paris) that knows how to make a right use of it. If Denison has occasion to to write to Lumley, he may do it either by Robertson's or 22,21,25,25,41,21,29,38,11 (K,i,n,n,a,i,r,d,'s) ciphers, for I have given him copies of each.

What shall I do with 40, 37, 14, 41, 25, 11 (Bevans)? He's with me at present. It were hard to cast him loose in this part of the world. Besides it would not be very proper on other accounts.

Your humble servant will readily obey whatever orders he receives without being either inquisitive about them, or pretending to have any choice. Were he to indulge his own inclination, it would readily determine him to be with his old friend Denison, but that at present does not seem so practicable.

I find by yours all mine have come safe except those of 27 March and 10 and 17 April. The long paper is returned by this post without date, because it was Robertson's pleasure to have it so; you'll concert a right date for it. *Original and copy.*

John Paterson to the Duke of Ormonde.

1717, April 23.—As he was deprived of the honour of kissing his Grace's hands the day he left, taking this opportunity of offering his Grace his very humble duty, and his hearty prayer to Heaven that his Grace may ever be as happy and successful in all his undertakings as he is certain all good men wish him to be. *Draft. Noted*, as sent by Ezekiel Hamilton.

The Marquess of Seaforth to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 24. St. Omer.—I received your letter of the 10th and discoursed at large with the bearer on its subject. I am certain I never made any advances towards a breach with your Grace, who knows I met with sufficient causes of chagrin, and I am not philosopher enough to be proof against passion. To remove all mistakes I'll deal with you with all candour. Having not only barely discharged my duty, but even endeavoured to supererogate it by all the means I could, I thought it hard to be denied a mark of his Majesty's favour, and, being altogether secure he was fully satisfied with my endeavours, I could impute the denial to none but your Grace, while I imparted my request to no other, in which I was confirmed by some concurring circumstances, to which you should be no stranger, were I with you.

I am glad to hear there are hopes of a plausible attempt, in which as I would have a share, I should be glad of as early notice as possible. Experience having taught us how necessary it will be to have plenty of arms, ammunition and officers, I hope we shall not split again on the former rock. I little thought of your having been for some time so near.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 24.—Recommending the enclosed to his care, being a letter from the writer to their friend Martel (Mar) and to himself only, being about his own little affairs.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 24.—My last was the 22nd, which I sent by S,t,u,x,p,z (B,a,g,n,e,l) who, I believe, will be with you seven or eight days before this. Alexander (Ormonde) set out for Robertson's (Liége) that night. I am confirmed of what I said of him in my last by what Armor (James) told me to-day. I mean that of his good disposition to our friend Anderson (Mar). It was then my own particular observation only and no more than conjecture, but now I understand that the night he left Armor talked to him very particularly and freely of Anderson, and pressed him to talk with the same freedom and openness, which he did, and owned frankly he had taken some umbrage on account of some letters written a pretty while ago to Anderson, which Anderson had showed him, but Armor satisfied him how little ground there was for any such thing between these two gentlemen, and then talked particularly as to our friend's character, to which he did great justice. He mentioned the friendly offices Anderson had done first and last to Knight (James), and then said he was sure nobody respected and esteemed Alexander more than Anderson did, and that he thought both of them ought to put themselves above minding what every little fellow said, both with regard to themselves and Knight, for otherwise

there never would be an end of these things. Armor added that he knew so well Anderson's friendship for Alexander that, if, which he hoped would never happen, these two could not longer live together, he, Armor, knew the first would choose to leave the neighbourhood rather than give the last any disturbance, and that he did not say this without good ground for it. This way of reasoning was indeed, in my poor opinion, very familiar and easy, yet so close to the purpose that it was in every respect like Armor himself, and it had very good effects, for Armor told me that Alexander had gone in very good humour, even as to Anderson, who, I believe, will find something of it by his first letter from Alexander, and I know nothing will be wanting on your part to promote a right understanding betwixt these two gentlemen, for no pains have been spared by some of our neighbours to interrupt it.

I hinted formerly this was to happen, and am glad it has taken this turn. 'Tis, however, a new sphere I move in at present which I know I am very unfit for, so it is more than likely I shall fall into a thousand mistakes, but I am almost sure I shall be able to show a good meaning, both as to Knight (James) and Anderson, and in that event I shall hope they'll pardon my other weaknesses.

Young Grub (Lord Tullibardine) and R,t,y,e,s,p,z (C,a,m,p,b,e,l) left us yesterday morning early. I was with them till pretty late into the night before. We drank to all our friends, particularly to Anderson, for whom they expressed a great deal of friendship and desired me to assure him that they would be ready to do anything that might be agreeable to him, in which they seemed to be sincere. Grub has taken a mighty liking to R,t,y,e,s,p,z. I had some discourse apart with the last, who, I believe, will not be wanting to give his best advice to Grub from time to time, and, if necessary, I think Anderson may write to him with confidence.

I must make you laugh at a story Grub told me when he was going. R,t,y,p,c,f,x (Cameron) was jealous, as most others, that there was something in hand. You know he is as cunning as a witch. He had a mind, if he could, to be at the bottom of it, so he told Grub, that, whatever should happen, it was absolutely necessary Grub and he should be together, on which Grub fell into a violent fit of laughter, and told him he did not understand him, which was all he got for answer, and so he continues here with his friends in the country. I often heard of people coming to the ground between stools, which I take to be pretty much his case at present. Will not this, think you, be a particular mortification to his old friend and mine $\frac{\text{G l e n d e r u l e .}}{\text{U,z,p,x,g,p,c,g,z,p .}}$

I had Knight's orders t'other day for preparing a $\frac{\text{c o m m i s s i o n}}{\text{r,f,y,y,v,b,b,v,f,x}}$ of $\frac{\text{c o l o n e l}}{\text{r,f,z,f,x,p,z}}$ of $\frac{\text{h o r s e}}{\text{w,f,c,b,p}}$ for $\frac{\text{M}^{\text{r}}\text{. J a m e s}}{\text{Y,}^{\text{c}}\text{ V,t,y,p,b}}$

Keith. I had a mind nothing should be wanting on my &,p,v,a,w.
part, so I went immediately to his brother and desired him to give me his directions how he would have it done, which I received from him, and, after it was sign'd b,v,u,x,',q, by Armor and contre-sign'd r,f,x,a,c,p - b,v,u,x,',q by myself, I went to his lodgings and presented it to him in the civillest manner I could. He was very courteous; I had three or four bows and, I believe, half-a-dozen compliments.

There are with us your old acquaintance Mr. Farquharson (Duke of Perth), Southesk, B,f,g,a,w,p,b,& Panmure, E,t,x,y,g,c,p Nash (Nithsdale), Kilsyth &,v,z,b,m,a,w and Lithgow, Z,v,a,w,u,f,h, etc. They were a little alarmed and somewhat out of humour too, particularly Farquharson and E,t,x,y,g,c,p, when they first found some of their acquaintances missing, but Knight has spoke to them all severally since, so I believe they are somewhat easier. E,t,x,y,g,c,p has appeared extreme peevish ever since he came here, but that, you know, is no uncommon thing with him. However, if you write to me here again, I wish you would enclose two or three lines of a compliment to him, and, if you please, to Farquharson too, or any others you think fit, but, if you cannot spare the time, pray write a postscript to mine such as I may show them, that they may see that even amidst your rambles you are not unmindful of old friends.

P,q,u,t,c (E,d,g,a,r) is with me. If anything should happen, pray how shall I dispose of him? I have an opinion of his honesty and fidelity. It were cruel to loose him here, and 'tis likely it will be left to me how to dispose of him.

Mr. Turnbull (Ezekiel Hamilton) parted last night for Robertson's to be with his friend Alexander. He charged me to remember him to you. I take it he will be the chief adviser where he is going, and in this I apprehend he has got the better of young Lidcoat (Leslie), but this is only my conjecture. If you should happen when writing to Alexander to mention Turnbull, and are at a loss what to say to him, you may remind him to be as good as his word, for at parting he gave me his honour that, if he had the good fortune to be hang'd w,t,x,u,',q before me, he would send me his dying speech, q,m,v,x,u b,e,p,p,r,w, and by-the-by many a true word has been spoke in jest.

I mentioned that I thought Armor might more freely talk to Alexander of some people's practices of late, because Anderson was from home, so there could be no suspicion of its coming from him, and I fancy for the same reason Anderson had best seem to know nothing still of what passed between Alexander and Knight, but you are best able to judge of this

I believe there can be no hurt in your taking some notice of it to Armour; 'tis true I forgot to ask his leave to write you this account, but, if I had, I am satisfied he would have agreed to my writing it. If I did not think so, I would not have done it. *The cipher used is Kinnaird's. Original and copy.*

JAMES III. to his grand-aunt, the PRINCESS ELEONORA D'ESTE.

1717, April 24. Pesaro.—"Le Comte de St. Angelo m'a rendu la lettre que vous m'avez envoyée par votre Père Prieur avec le scapulaire, la bourse aux reliques, et l'Imprimé qui y etoit, et je vous suis tres obligé de toutes ces devotes marques de votre bon souvenir," and further thanking her for his participation in the prayers of her Order, and begging her to thank on his behalf all her good nuns. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 199.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sunday night, April 25.—Though we had two posts from England since Tuesday last, I had not a line by either of them, which makes me suspect Abram (Menzies) is not at London.

Andrew (Queen Mary) received only last Friday his letters of the 3rd from Patrick (James), who, though in general terms, gives such an account of his present indisposition as frightens Andrew greatly. Dutton (Dillon), who is now here, has also a letter from Patrick, which I think he told me he was to send to Martel (Mar), so I shall say nothing of it, only I cannot help saying the letter it mentions from Belson's (Berwick's) son to Martel about the match is very odd, and a very blind account of a point of that consequence. Patrick says he writes not to Martel because he counts on his being on his journey towards him, and seems sensibly concerned he is not there already, for he feels the want of him every day more and more. But I question not but, when Col. Hay arrives, Patrick will approve of Martel's stay, at least till Kemp's (King of Sweden's) project breaks out, as one way or other it now will very soon, since 'tis certain Byng's squadron set out with a fair wind, as I think, our 12th or 13th instant. Andrew thinks of removing in a week to Chaillot, and there he and Martel may more easily meet.

The DUKE OF MAR to MR. LAW.

1717, April 25.—I have not been in Paris since two days after you saw me last, and now believe I shall not be much longer in France, but before leaving I hope you will allow me to consult you about myself, and I know I may do it safely, because it will go no further.

Though I be shortly going to my Master, yet, as affairs stand at present, I do not see what use I can be to him in that country, which I do not believe will agree with me, so 'tis not likely I shall stay long there.

Were it in my power, even on terms I could comply with, I would not live in Britain so long as things are in their present situation, so my thoughts are turned to consider where I can pass my time most agreeably to my taste till better times.

A lady is coming over to me. It is so out of the way in this country as well as some others for a man to like to be with his wife or take any satisfaction in it, that I scarce should be believed should I say it, or be thought a very dull fellow for such a gusto, but to a friend one may own what others may think imperfections. In a word, I want to retire somewhere with a friend I like, who is contented to partake of that dulness with me. Could I therefore get a little neat house and gardens somewhere in the environs of Paris to buy, I would willingly be the purchaser, and of that you may be informed sooner than anybody I know.

You may think such a proposal odd from one who has lost all, but my friend by the assistance of a good natured father has got more favour from those who are not very guilty of such things than I expected. She has got her marriage settlements confirmed to her during my life as if I were dead, which is 1,000*l.* *per annum* rent-charge at London, and her girl's portion of 10,000*l.* I believe that 1,000*l.* may be about 800*l.* in France, on which, I hope, we may live in the moderate way we propose. She has likewise got a right to my house in London, which cost me above 3,000*l.* besides the furniture, but in selling it I compute she can have 2,000*l.* at least.

This 2,000*l.* we propose to lay out on a little house and gardens somewhere about Paris, and I have heard such are to be got sometimes for such a sum, that have cost a great deal more.

I am infected with the disease of building and gardening, but one in my circumstances must shape their coat to their cloth. I would though have it as well as the cloth would allow.

I propose to have but a very little family, so I do not want a large house. If it be neat, one little good apartment and a spare room or two for a friend who may stay a night on occasion, and other conveniencies for servants is all I would wish. If the house be new, so much the better, but I would have it regular, and should be glad of one tolerable large room in it where one can breathe freely indoors. The gardens I am more concerned about. I do not want them very large, though not little. Some high wood in them for shade I would wish mightily and also water, but above all things is the situation, which I would like on a dry rising ground with a prospect rather than a flat, and near some river and a village. If in the neighbourhood of some large park, where one could have the liberty of taking the air, it would be a great advantage, and the neighbourhood of fine places would be an amusement to one of my taste. It must not want great repairs, for I should undo myself in that.

I propose to keep but two horses for a coach and chair, and two for the saddle, few servants, a very small table, good wine, though moderately taken, save when a friend comes. It is but seldom I would see Paris, but I would have the distance such that my two horses could carry a chaise thither and back at night with ease.

Thus I have told you my whole design, so you can tell me if what there is to do it out of will answer what I propose, and, in case you know or hear of any such place to be had as you may think might answer my design, I should be glad to see it before leaving these parts.

Perhaps it may be spring before I return from Italy, should the King continue there, but I hope something may happen in his affairs to carry us both further north before then; but, as such things are uncertain, could you find me such a house in the meantime, I would venture to close the bargain, though I should sell it afterwards without using it. By the late treaty 'tis true those in my circumstances are to be removed out of France, if required, but I fancy that condition will not be demanded as to any not actually in our King's service, when he is not in the country himself, and there's no other way of doing it, for I'll ask nothing of the Government at home.

I have not spoken yet to anybody of this, nor does my Master himself yet know of it, so it is not fit any should, and, as I like to be cautioned myself when I am spoken to of such things, I hope you will forgive my doing so with you.

I cannot say either that I am sure of his leave, and without it I'll do nothing, but, when he finds a thing reasonable, as I hope he'll do this, if he continues there, he has more good nature than to refuse what a faithful servant has a mind to, but, whatever may be in that, I would be glad to have your opinion before I leave this country, and there's no hurt in knowing of such a place, if it be to be had. If you know of none now, I beg you to inquire for such, and let me know of it, wherever I be, as soon as you have found it.

Though you be one of much business, yet a little relaxation and the country air sometimes, where you could be easy and quiet, would do you no hurt, and you could go to no friend's where you would be more welcome nor gladder of your company, were I in such a place.

I have lived almost ever since I saw you in a little country place very retiredly, seeing very few and as few knowing where I am, and I find it so little disagreeable that it has made the thought I have wrote you come into my head. Had you a mind any day to take the air, I should be glad you did it that way, and, if you'll take the hazard of a plain country dinner, you know where you may find one. If you do me that favour, pray come with but one footman for fear of discovering me, and, because I am much abroad, and may not be at home, or may have some of the few with me I see,

I beg you to let me know the day you'll come, that I may be in the way and alone. A note sent to W. Gordon overnight or early in the morning will come to me that day. The place where I am is St. Mandé, near Vincent (Vincennes), at the little house which was formerly Abbé Fouquet's, and I pass there for a sick Englishman. It has a door to the park.

Postscript.—Perhaps a hired house might be easier got than what I have mentioned and seem fitter for me, but there's danger in my living in one of these, for I can scarce refrain doing something about them, and I was once bit that way already. *Holograph. Over* 6 *pages. Endorsed*, as not sent.

BRIGADIER C[OLIN] C[AMPBELL] to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, Sunday, April 25. Borgo St. Sepolchro, 52 miles from Pesaro.—We could get no further than this last night, having been stopped the first day we left you by the waters, but we hope to arrive at Florence to-night. My Lord desires that, if possible, his Highland clothes, arms, books, &c., in Mr. Francis Strickland's possession be sent where he is going. If anything occur I'll write to you, and I beg you do the same to me, under the name of Du Mont to the address of John Gordon, Bordeaux.—Requesting him to pay some things at Pesaro, which he forgot to do, and about some linen ordered him from Venice, and desiring to be remembered to various friends.

THOMAS BLACKWELL to ————————.

1717, April 14[–25]. London.—I am not a little surprised you are not able to give me one comfortable hint when I am to expect my cargo, or indeed whether there is any designed for me at all. If you know no more than you write, I commend your honesty, but I hope you rather intend to surprise me than quite neglect me. 'Tis in everyone's mouth that there is the greatest demand for that commodity, and we cannot conceive what advice you have had that has occasioned this unaccountable delay. In all human probability, had the goods arrived in time, they might by this have come to a good market; even yet the season is not over, I can almost insure you profit. Push your principals on, " or our credit will be quite broke. If you should miss in this undertaking, I fear it is too true that not a man of our trade will ever trust you again or believe anything you offer for the future, and indeed I wish you would not feed yourselves up with unaccountable fancies, for, unless the dispositions of the tradesmen here is to take off your goods, your sending them over will avail nothing, they are in that humour now, but may not be so six months hence. I would add a thousand reasons to press an immediate shipping of the goods, but I am yet hoping that I shall have some account of them before this can come to hand; yet I will offer one reason among the many others why I think trade in general will flourish in these parts, that is, because King George

seems now more secure than ever, we have the satisfaction of observing that all those measures which have hitherto been taken to ruin him have on the contrary served only to strengthen his hands. I heartily congratulate you on his good fortune, and doubt not but all Europe will feel the effects of it. What a wonderful man must he be! What great men his Cabinet! when almost unmoved and unconcerned they stem the greatest dangers, overcome the most opposing difficulties, in short, govern this potent Empire of Britain, and give laws to all Europe, while at the same time, I am sorry I can speak it, but I know to whom I speak, at home there are not only open and declared enemies called Tories, the vast majority of his subjects, I am ashamed to set down the disparity of the numbers, because I would preserve the credit of my countrymen, but also Whigs divided against Whigs. Though I charitably hope all of this little flock are in the interest of the House of Hanover, yet too many are cooled in their worthy zeal, and I am afraid at the day of trial, should such a day ever come, would be apt to be neuters. This has evidently appeared within these few days, where on a debate in the House of Commons about giving the King the supply of 250,000*l.* for defeating the designs of Sweden for ever, even at this memorable debate there was a party of Whigs, some that were then ministers, that joined with the Tories in opposing it. It is true they have since met with their reward, Mr. Walpole is removed from the Treasury, as are also all the other Commissioners except the Lord Torrington, in their places are Mr. Stanhope, first Commissioner and Chancellor, Lord Torrington, Mr. Bailie, Micklethwaite and ————, also Mr. Methuen is removed from being Secretary, and Lord Sunderland and Mr. Addison are the principal secretaries, also Lord Townshend from Lieutenant of Ireland, in his place the Duke of Bolton, and the Duke of Newcastle Lord Chamberlain, also Pulteney from being Secretary of War, and Craggs, junior, in his place. These are all men of mettle and will not do their business by halves, and, though some of the Whigs are disobliged, they seem to be out of all danger. Credit rises on their promotions, and Tories, Jacks and Outs, sneak into corners. King George has the 250,000*l*, and Sweden must now be invaded. Schonen must be put into another Prince's hands, and we will not trust him with any port on this side the Sound and Baltic. This is not my reasoning, but what is every day published in excellent pamphlets that come out in favour of the new changes and designs. The Universities will be put into the King's hands in order to be reclaimed; the Test, Occasional Bill, and Schism Act will be repealed; by this means the King's hands will be strengthened by the Protestant Dissenters, and even by all of their persuasion in other countries. Let all this be once well fixed, and, my word for it, King George is secure against all his enemies.

These are the great things already designed, what more they have for us God knows. And now I have been reviewing King George in all his strength and all his power, in all his wisdom, and all his good fortune, I will a little look on the folly and ill fate of our enemies the Jacobites. When the Swedish plot was first discovered, I then saw the danger a coming that I always feared, and wonder that we heard nothing from that corner sooner. 5,000 men at the time of the rebellion would have done them as much service as 15,000 can now, but, as the case is, or indeed rather was, had they landed the body proposed, God knows who would have joined them and what would have been their success. The Tories, though almost always led on by base leaders, have that obstinacy, that inveteracy to the present Government [that] they even were fond of and longed for this foreign force, though at the expense of their religion, estates and liberties. It is as impossible to express the ardour they showed as now the disappointment they suffer. The Whigs, no doubt, would have behaved themselves well, but I fear too many were disobliged to appear in action. The soldiers are so much distempered that there is not the greatest dependence on them, and I believe the King will find it for his interest to have some German officers, *this is talked of*; in short, never yet in any nation appeared a greater disaffection and readiness for a change, while at the same time the power in possession seemed to fear nothing. We Whigs saw all this and those of us that thought feared the worst, but now how are your enemies stupified and besotted, for we know not the secret causes, we speak from what appears. There was a time when the Swedes could have come from Gottenburg even without a convoy, and found us in this unhappy condition; but they have now, as before, missed their opportunity, and I doubt not but our fleet will punish them for their folly. This has been a lucky escape to us, and, Dame Fortune give us but two months more, and afterwards we will take care of ourselves by disabling our enemies. If Sweden is ruined in this design, they shall fall as above, and I pray what power on earth is there that can assist the Jacobites then? the Dutch are as ourselves, the French we are sure of, and the Dane shall possess that which threatens from the Swedes, and then all the powers in Europe besides cannot dethrone King George." I hope you'll perceive how acceptable your goods will be, what security we have yet of enjoying and having confirmed the happy settlement in the House of Hanover, how necessary 'twill be to send the goods immediately if at all, or else farewell, dear trade, for ever, we shall be all ruined and you may expect to have my company rather than I enjoy yours.

ANNE, LADY CARRINGTON, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, April 26.—After staying but a few days with my sister I found it necessary to go to England, for which I expect to

take shipping to-day, if the wind proves fair. I am resolved to make my stay no longer than my affairs will oblige me, and then for Paris. Your commands directed to Mrs. Reeves under my sister Lucy's cover will find me wherever I shall be.

KENNETH MACKENZIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, April 26. Ostend.—I would not write till I could tell you what state the ladies were in at my leaving this side of the water. The young lady I left safe with her aunt at Bruges, and the other I attended hither in order to embark for England to-day about noon.

They posted successfully enough, till between Peronne and Douay their first postilion with the four first horses fell from a high bank into a hollow way, and had infallibly carried the berlin and other horses with them, if the traces had not been expeditiously cut; so they escaped as narrowly as I was told at Paris the Duke of Mar did in the King of Sicily's coach.

I found your friend well at St. Omer and left him in very good humour, and, I hope, proof against impressions from all sowers of sedition between him and such as he ought to live in thorough union with. I'm much mistaken if you shall not find him worthy of your friendship and very useful in case of occasion.

Our Dunkirk Sophys had landed the King of Sweden in Scotland with 24,000 men, where the Duke of Mar was ready to receive him, but Capt. Douglas of the packet from Dover just arrived here tells me our fleet is in the Baltic, where 'twill trounce him soundly, and all is quiet and easy in Britain.

NICHOLAS DU MONT (BRIGADIER COLIN CAMPBELL) to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, Monday, April 26. Levano.—I wrote yesterday and would not have troubled you again so soon, had we not found this gentleman in the post here. He knew my Lord at Genoa, and, being obliged to your friend S. (? Ormonde), and having, I suppose, no business there but to see him, I could wish he spoke with you before any other. He is certainly very zealous for our cause, at least for the person who is the only hope and support of it. We could not get to Florence last night for want of horses.

The DUKE OF ORMONDE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, April 27. Lanslebourg.—I got hither a little after five this evening, and should have been here sooner but for the ill weather, which made the ways very bad and the mountain much worse than when you passed it. Mr. Onslow (Ormonde) told me he had no news, and, if Mr. Martel (Mar) sent any particular account, he did not meet with it. Rethel is the place Mr. Onslow designs going to, and there will expect to hear from Martel and Dutton (Dillon). He will go easy journeys, that he may not be above a day or two at the place

mentioned before he may see his friend that goes to Martel, who will make all possible haste back, and, when returned, he will take his party according to the news he brings.

GEORGE BLACKWELL (ORD) to GENERAL ECHLIN.

1717, April 27. St. Omer.—Desiring to know where he might be retired to.—I think George and the King of Sweden must have blows in some part of the world. We have various rumours of the progress of our fleet.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF PERTH.

1717, April 27. Pesaro.—Commission appointing him lieut.-general of the forces in Scotland, as well of horse as of foot. *Ante-dated,* "Commercy, 22 Oct., 1715." *Entry Book* 1, *p.* 200.

The DUKE OF ORMONDE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, April 28. Epi[er]re.—I had yours by the person you sent to Patrick (James), and according to yours and your friends' desires am come so far on my journey, and am impatient to hear some good news, that I may not have taken it to no purpose. Patrick writes to you by the bearer. I therefore refer to his letter, and will not trouble you with repetitions, the bearer being fully informed of what I intend to do, till I hear from you by him, which I hope will be as soon as possible.

What you mention concerning your design, if Kemp (King of Sweden) goes on with business, is certainly much for Patrick's service, and you will give me leave to answer for Mr. Wright (Earl of Winton, probably a mistake for Knight = James) as well as for myself, that we receive what you say about us with all the acknowledgements imaginable. I am sure either of us would be extreme glad of your company and advice in anything, especially where Patrick's interest is concerned.

I am surprised at what you mention concerning a friend's coming over with a design of staying some years on this side the water, but I hope at the bearer's return to be informed of what you hear from Evans (England) of what relates to the great affair.

I fear you are disappointed, and that it is now almost impossible for that person to see you ; and am sorry you should be deprived of what you so much desired.

HOOKER (GEORGE JERNINGHAM) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, April 28. Utrecht.—"I have not been able to learn anything of moment concerning Trapman (Sweden) since my last, but, being last week with two persons of that place at Mr. Barkman (Amsterdam), they had received that about 14 Mr. Biggs (men) of Mr. Higgins (war) were 11,41,21,23,38 (s,a,i,l,',d) towards Mr. Shiel (Denmark), and had in their way met conveniently with Mr. Magner (provisions), which

they sent home, and that they only proposed to divert themselves after that manner till Mr. Haly (King George['s]) Mr. Lutterell (ships) came up and then they would retire. By these accounts there appears no present design on Mr. Holmes (England). 'Tis not a little surprising that Hooker hears nothing all this time of Mr. Ploiden (Poniatowski). I am persuaded to think that Mr. Saxby (King of Sweden), finding Mr. Blunt (the Czar) resolved to keep the best of what he has got, without which Trapman is a beggar and undone, is determined not buy Mr. Gibbins (peace) at that price, and therefore thinks it not worth while to send one back. I hope, if Mr. Denison (Mar) meets with Murphy (Dr. Erskine), he'll find some medium to soften this affair, and draw Mr. Blunt to more reasonable terms, and it appears reasonable to conclude that, if once Mr. Landskin (a treaty) were fixed there, Mr. Glasgo (King of Prussia) would come into the same measures, and this has been the canal which Mr. Sexton (the Imperial Ministry) all along has thought the only one by which any real business could be done and which they could safely aid and concur to. Mr. Glasgo pursues a view very different from what was wished or imagined by others, and is in a condition to execute what he proposes, and my weak opinion is that he stands well inclined to receive an overture from the part of Mr. Robertson (James); Mr. Glasco has a man that lately left Burgate (the Hague) to pursue Mr. Blunt even unto Rawly (Paris), there to debate of affairs of moment to be put, according to all appearance, in immediate execution, which may offer an occasion to present what I have mentioned. As to public news the great changes at Court which come this post make a mighty talk, and, although I shall make but a needless repetition, they are as follow. Townshend and Walpole being stripped of all, the Lord Orford, Methuen and the Commissioners of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and several others have judged fit to give up their charges. 'Tis said the Duke of Devonshire will do the like. Sunderland is made Secretary of the affairs of the North in the place of Stanhope, Stanhope steps into Walpole's, Addison to that of Methuen, Bolton to that of Townshend, Berkeley to that of Orford. The Prince is extremely dissatisfied at these removals, which proceeded from that opposition made in the House to the subsidy of two million and a half given to support the King's private necessities, carried by a small majority; and those disgraced, by bribes fomented that division, which Cadogan and Stanhope discovered. The States of Holland are under no small apprehension upon the account of the King of Prussia, whose minister writ my Lord Albemarle a letter containing the fresh claim which his Master now makes, and that, if the States would not do him justice, that is, upon the former pretensions, he would come and demand it in a military way, and in order thereunto had already ordered his troops to encamp themselves on the Heath of Mooke

not far from Nimeguen, there to attend their answer, adding this simile, that a man gained sometimes his mistress's consent by force when fair means would not do, and continued good friends after it.

"Baron Görtz is still retained at Arnheim, and, although the magistrates of that town have demanded to be discharged of that trouble, the States have not thought fit to answer Mr. Prys' memorial on that head as yet.

"It is said that King George, before he left Hanover, agreed with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the two provinces of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, and this seems to be the occasion of that private subsidy so liberally given by his partisans. Some private letters say that Sir George Byng is recalled and that Sir John Norris is to be sent in his place, and that about sixty persons will be removed upon this *brouillerie.*

"Mr. John Hamilton not being able to advance, as I mentioned in my last, is returned to Leyden, and is much concerned for want of success. He has undergone a terrible fatigue travelling by day and night in open wagons. He was overturned several times and much bruised; yet with all this he is hearty and full of zeal for the cause and willing to undertake any danger for the same. I wish Mr. Denison would write a line to him by way of thanks, it would be most gratefully received if it comes enclosed in mine. I will take due care to deliver the same.

"'Tis said that in June George will come back to Hanover." 4 *pages.*

James III. to Pope Clement XI.

1717, April 30. Pesaro.—"Je ne scaurois laisser partir pour Rome Don Carlo Albani, sans reiterer par luy a Votre Sainteté les assurances de mon profond respect, et celles de mes tres humbles remerciemens pour toutes les bontés dont elle ne cesse de me combler depuis mon arrivée dans ses etats, ou son neveu a secondé ses intentions en tout, en allant audevant de tout ce que j'aurois pû souhaitter ou desirer.

"La destination que V. S. a bien voulu faire a mon egard de M. de Salviati me montre jusqu' ou s'entend son attention pour moy, mais, connoissant particulierement ce digne Prelat, je me flatte, qu'elle n'aura pas lieu de se repentir des faveurs qu'elle luy accorde, et dont son merite seul le rendre certainement tres digne. J'ay prié Don Carlo de m'aider a expliquer a V. S. les sentimens de reconnoissance et de veneration dont je suis penetré pour elle avec l'impatience ou je suis de me mettre moi meme a ses pieds, et les raisons qui me priveront de ce bonheur pour quelques mois . . . ." *Copy. Also entered in Entry Book* 1, *p.* 201.

The Duke of Mar to Col. John Hay.

1717, April 30.—I am now told the post goes your way twice a week, so I write now, though I have not much to

say since I wrote the 26th. In this uncertain world we have been in for some time you must not expect the news or rather surmises we have are for two days the same. Now we are told that the King of Sweden with his fleet is past the Sound, and that the English fleet have suffered in a late storm and are come back to the English coast. I have not seen any newspapers for several days, so have this only from second-hand, but everybody here believes the King of Sweden is going on with his project, though there be no accounts directly from him. All the removes in England I sent you word of in my last are true, and they say a great many more, so they are in a strange combustion there.

I long mightily to hear of our Master, whom I am in great pains about, hearing he had begun his course of physic. Martila (Lady Mar) is just come in to me, so forgive my saying no more at this time. She saw your brother[-in-law], Jamie, just as she came away, and your friend is well, whom he left with your brother George. She left London the 23rd N.S. and heard nothing of the fleet's being come back to the coast.

Col. J. E[va]ns to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 30. Calais.—I sent yesterday by post a small packet, which I hoped to have delivered myself, but the Czar being here, no horse or any sort of *voiture* is suffered to be hired to any person by the orders of the Government, so I must wait a few days before being able to deliver you a message from some very good friends of yours. I suppose some of the letters lately received may have mentioned me.

James III. to the Abbé of Buonsolazzo.

1717, April 30. Pesaro.—Thanking him for his letter delivered by Don Alexis, by which he learns with pleasure the share he has in the prayers of their house, and desiring the continuance thereof, and offering his good offices, if necessary, with the Pope. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 200.

Paper sent by J. Menzies.

1717, April.—Though we have not lost one friend by what has happened of late, they have been sadly frighted and dispirited, and all have drawn back from meddling, nor indeed is there much to be done at present here but wait with patience. All letters whatever by the post are opened, and so no wise man here either writes or receives, if he can help it, for it is writing to the Government, who take copies of all letters, and they have certainly found means to come at some ciphers. Of this there is demonstration which our friends shall know fully, so let no friend write hither by the post, that is, write by no former directions, and, if by new, write nothing but what one may reckon for certain the Government reads first.

The universal discontent grows daily. The divisions amongst the family, the divisions in the ministry, the divisions now in Parliament are come to a great height and still increasing, but, though they should grow greater, nothing will be attempted here whilst the army is united and obedient, and, unless a strong regular assistance come, it is not to be expected or imagined; but all the good dispositions on one side and the divisions and mismanagements on the other are very favourable points to invite an assistance and to render it effectual and successful.

To keep up the harmony and spirits of friends, frequent expresses ought to be sent hither to those that negotiate with them, by which all possible lights ought to come, but these expresses or bearers ought never to be persons that have been or are obnoxious, for in that there are a thousand inconveniencies and dangers, and it may be very easy to find free persons who are no way obnoxious.

The first thing of all to be done is, all ciphers and directions to be entirely changed.

It will be extremely useful for the King's service, if he take the opportunity by his travelling about to drop all such persons as foment and promote divisions or factions amongst his family and friends, and do an incredible mischief by their letters hither.

We are gaping here with the utmost impatience to see the result of our fleet, for that is the hinge of the whole question at present. They are ill-manned, ill-victualled, ill-commanded, except the Admiral, and the other fleet may have a great advantage by having soldiers on board. *Endorsed*, as brought by Col. E[va]ns and given to Lord Mar at St. Mandé, 13 May. *Cut up in four pieces and afterwards fastened together.*

———— to ————.

[1717, April ?] Tuesday morning.—If there is any thing comfortable since I was with you yesterday pray write two lines by John. If you have thought of any addition to the memorandum I gave you yesterday you may send it also, for fear we should forget, particularly the chieftains' names.

I stayed in the House while it was up, and am glad I did, for I kept several others who were going off. No doubt you heard we got the question only by 5. The 250,000*l.* was one of the articles in the Appropriation Clause.

I came to Kensington in coach yesternight with a Walpolian Whig of my acquaintance. He told me he had drunk tea that morning with one of the Ministry who knew him to be a well wisher to the present establishment but not as a well-wisher of Walpole's, and that this person swore their divisions had undoubtedly ruined their party and the King's interest also, for it is impossible, said he, for them ever to support themselves after this breach, nor is it to be ever thought they can unite again. The King will be forced to

take a Tory ministry in five or six months, and then you'll see they will send the whole family in a very short time to Hanover, and all this is owing to Walpole. They are so malicious, continued my Whig friend, as not to drink Walpole's health, and they exclaim against him as much as they ever did against Oxford. Says he, Walpole knows all this, and I hope he will effectually secure himself against their malice and clear the nation of foreigners. Of all ? say you. Aye, of all I say, for German princes think to use us, as they did their slaves at home. We see our error and it is high time to prevent further mischief. Then in jest and laughing, you Tories could never do the business without the assistance of the honest Whigs. Now, if we unite heartily, we may send all to Hanover, meaning Marlborough and the whole of the present ministry. It will be Thursday ere I come to town.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 31 (May 1).—The last I had from Denison (Mar) was the 9th, since which I wrote the 22nd and 24th, and my hearing nothing gives me some uneasiness. I wrote so fully in these two letters that I was doubting whether I should write this post, till Robertson (James) begged me to let you know he found himself pretty well in his health, but did not write because he had nothing to say.

In my last I told you that Dudly (Duke of Perth) &c. was somewhat uneasy, when he found some of his friends had left him in town, and he has since pressed the matter so much that there was a necessity, right or wrong, to let him go into the country, so he left two or three days ago. I know not how he designs to spend his time there for he has no company with him but 34, 41, 26 (Hay), the chirurgeon, nor can I find out the reason for his been so pressing unless it be to have his name in the 35, 41, 17, 37, 13 (Gazet). I have often heard say that, if one sheep breaks over a fail dyke, the rest will follow, so that our old friend 23, 21, 12, 34, 35, 26, 13, (L,i,t,h,g,o,w) must needs go rambling too, and went out of town this morning with 36,23,37,37,24,21,25,35 (F,l,e,e,m,i,n,g) and 24,37,21,25,17,21,37,11 (M,e,i,n,z,i,e,s). They are to continue at 24,21,23,41,25 (M,i,l,a,n) till further orders, and both they and Dudly are expressly forbid to go into any part of Nolan (France) till they have allowance for it, for fear of giving Haly (King George) a handle to move Crafton (the Regent) to order a search in his seaports for such commodities, and, as it is, I wish it may not do some hurt that way, particularly with regard to a friend of mine, but, since they must needs go, this was thought the next best, though, if I had been to advise it, they should have stayed here, till at least we heard again from Denison. Several of Anster's (the gentry) family are gone and more are going, so we are soon like to have very little company in town.

T'other day 27,41,12,37,29,11,26,25 (P,a,t,e,r,s,o,n) had occasion to be in discourse with Robertson, from whom you know he had an allowance formerly for keeping his books. I told you Robertson had taken him into his family, for which he took this opportunity of thanking Robertson, and withal told him that, now he had his bed and board for nothing, he no longer expected the same wages he had formerly, and that he reminded him of this that he might order it as he thought fit. Robertson said he took this in good part, though it was but a trifle, that he knew Pa. had taken a great deal of pains, that there might possibly be more encouragement for trade some time or other, and that then P. might expect more encouragement, and that in the meantime he should suffer nothing by his modesty. *Original and copy. The cipher is Sir H. Paterson's.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sunday afternoon, May 1.—I dont find the English post brought any material news. Col. Pitt, Stanhope's brother-in-law, who arrived here two days ago, assured a friend there will be soon an Act of Indemnity with some exceptions such as Martel (Mar) and Onslow (Ormonde). This I have from other good hands, our great folks at the helm here believe it. I should think so unexpected a favour in this conjuncture is an evident proof of the apprehension of the Government.

I hope your friend is in perfect health after so great fatigue. William (Inese) and Dutton will wait on Martel to-morrow towards 4 p.m. The Czar is expected here next Saturday.

Col. J. Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 1. Pesaro.—I wrote to you by an express two days after I came, and expect this won't be unwelcome, since Mr. Keith (James) will scarce write to you himself this post. I am sorry you have not had occasion to let us hear from you these ten days, and hope you will send us good news at last, which Patrick (James) will be ready to receive, though he would be glad to be entirely at his ease three weeks longer, but, if necessary he can be able to travel in six days after he takes his resolution and without any danger, for the way he takes his remedies is very easy to him. Our people are daily leaving this. Those of any note are confined to this country, till they have further directions. Some of the lesser sort are coming towards you. The Duke of Perth is gone to Genoa. Lord Li[nli]thgow and Mr. Fleming parted this morning for Milan. Mr. Killegrew (James) has told me I shall go along with him, so I have not one bit of the spleen and nothing can make me sith, except the fear of the hot weather, which, unless you send us some relief, will destroy us all. Don't think of coming here; the better party by far is our coming to you, and I believe Mr. Killegrew won't at all grudge leaving this, if you can provide another quarter for him.

["I am so donny that I am not able to write or do anything, though, if need were, I could go post well enough. I write to the Queen all I have to say. Pray be easy as to me, for I am in a very good way. I dare not name your return, but you know what I think and feel on that subject."]

I suppose you know from whom these last few lines come. Asking him to forward an enclosed letter. *The part in brackets is in James' own hand.*

MONSIGNOR ALAMANNO SALVIATI to [? DAVID NAIRNE].

[1717,] May 1. Florence.—At last I am at Florence. I arrived here Thursday evening and shall leave during the week without fail. I hurried as much as I could, but the sea was not favourable. I took fifteen days from Antibes to Lerici and was obliged to stop eight at Sestri Levante, and without some resolution I would have been more. That resolution has determined me never to go by sea when I can go by land, for the passage from Sestri to Lerici was not without danger. But, thank God, I got well out of it, and shall soon come to make up with you for the troubles I had on that journey, and, though my health demands that I take some care of it, I shall not think of it except at Pesaro, being of opinion that my best remedy will be seeing the King. I cannot express my impatience to present myself to his Majesty. I should have been there within the week but for my journey to Rome, which I wished to avoid, but all my endeavours to do so have been useless. I have no news of my equipages, which I left at Avignon, that I might start sooner. God knows when they will join me, and it will be a nice thing to see the President without anything at all. I beg you to lay me at the feet of his Majesty and to say to him everything you would say for yourself, were you in a similar situation. *French. Year torn off.*

The DUKE OF MAR to COL. JOHN HAY.

1717, May 2.—My last to you was the 30th, and now I have yours and Mr. Knight's (James') of the 20th and 22nd, which Dutton (Dillon) brought me and those he had got, but I have not yet seen the bearer. He left Samuel (Ormonde) at 10 C h a m b e r i e , S,n,v, i ,t,q,d,m,q, and is to go to him near R e i n s , D,q,m,h,c , where he thinks he is by this time, and wait there his joining him. They have indeed made very good haste, and it is a great ease to friends they are now so near. Busbie (Bagnal) is to be with me to-morrow, and is to carry letters from Martel (Mar) and Dutton to Saunders (Ormonde) the day after, though there's little to be said at present, for things are still in the same uncertain condition they were, and no further account of Mr. Kemp (King of Sweden) yet, though all the world here believe still of him as I wrote in my last, so that Saunders must continue the best he can about the place where

we believe him now to be or somewhere in Mr. Fleeming's (Flanders) bounds, as he shall find most convenient, till he can have further and certain information.

I am very glad Peter's (James') remedies are not to be so severe as was believed, and that he is in so good a way as you say. I do not write to him, because application is not good for him at present, and you will read this to him on a proper occasion, which will supply it. Words cannot express my sense what he wrote to me in that of the 22nd. I had that of the 6th but yesterday, and the jocose manner it was written in gave me a very sensible pleasure. Patronella (James) is certainly right in not stirring, as things stand with her, from where she is now, till she has quite finished the business she is about, and, I believe, that may be in time enough for following her other affairs, and, as things have happened and been delayed so much longer than was reasonable to believe they would when you left us, it is better she stirred not so soon as was then advised.

D.17 (Dillon) and m.13. (Mar) are to write to t.14 (Tullibardine) to-morrow, though they can yet say little to him.

Till I see Busbie, I know not where 'tis designed m.19 (men, mistake for m.9=Earl Marischal), and *Harper* are to go. I see not what use the first can be of with Evans (England), where, I suppose, o.5. (Ormonde) intends they should be, and it does not make Francis (Mar) fonder of being with that party, but that nor nothing else will keep him from doing what shall be thought most for k.1's (James') service. Now that o.5. is in the way there, there is not the same necessity of Francis going so soon thither as there was, had k.5. (King of Sweden) come sooner, and, as I wrote in answer to one from Peter, perhaps he may be fully of as much use with Pastorella (James), now that Onslow (Ormonde) can be with Evans, and I hope the others will not be long behind him. He is not though determined, nor will he be of himself, but will consult with Androw (Queen Mary), Dutton and William (Inese), and do whatever they shall judge most for Pastorella's service.

Francis had a very kind letter from Onslow, but it seems he had not a mind to encourage him much in what he proposed by the company he provided for him.

I told you I had seen a friend very lately come from e.1. (England), who tells me they are in great distractions there, but that they look on k.5. coming to them at this time to be over. I told k.1. that that person had got allowance for what they did at this time, which was more than they expected, and it looked as if there had been something in it, but it was only their father's good nature to them which procured it, and they bring nothing but general compliments to m.13. They tell me your friends know where you are and thought I had been with you, which made them endeavour to dissuade them from coming.

We have not yet all the particulars of the changes in England, only Sunderland and Addison are the Secretaries, Stanhope First of the Treasury and all of that Board new but one, Lord Torrington, formerly Mr. Newport. George Baily is one of them. There has been great struggling in the House of Commons, but, by the outed Whigs and the Tories not joining, the Court carried it by nine. It is said that, after the recess for the holidays there, which is longer than usual, being three weeks, these angry Whigs and the Tories will join in opposing the Court. The Czar is not to be at Paris till Saturday.

Newman (Nairne) often mistakes the ciphers in the letters he writes for Knight, so that there is nothing to be made out of them, which he would take care to help in time coming.

The Pap (Sir J. Erskine) was not taken up as we heard. Your favourite Liset is come to make me a visit. Her young ones were two and are dead. *At bottom*, 12 Q,s,k P,x,l,o,m,d,i,k (*i.e.*, Gen. Hamilton).

The Earl of Linlithgow to John Paterson.

1717, May 3. Bologna.—I got not here till this morning and design for Modena to-night, and to-morrow at least to Parma. I hope you'll let me hear from you. I have thought of what Sir William proposed that, in case of our stay where I go, I should draw on him for the money we should want. That will be impossible for me, having no credit or acquaintance in that country, so I hope he'll send me a credit there.

John Paterson to Walkingshaw of Barrowfield.

1717, May 3. Pesaro.—I showed yours of the 17th to the King and enclose by his order a bill for 300 *livres*, payable at Venice. You may be sure money is not very plentiful, when we send you so small a sum, but it was thought you would only want as much as to bear your expenses from Venice hither.

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1717, Tuesday, May 4.—I received yesterday with great pleasure yours of 28 April from Dutton (Dillon), which came by Busbie (Bagnal) and he has been with me to-day himself. "It is a great ease to all your friends that o.5 (Ormonde) is now in the way of business. Nobody could have thought, when I wrote to you last, that we should have been thus long of being certain of some things; but sure the scene must now open soon one way or other, and, until it do, the way that Belinsham (Booth) has proposed for Samuel (Ormonde) seems to be as good as can be thought of, but having spoke fully to the bearer of all that affair I need not trouble you with it in writing Busbie is this night to concert with Dutton the way of addressing to Samuel, so long as he shall continue at

the first place Belinsham proposes for him, and, when he removes from thence, he can let us know how to do it. When we learn any thing material, he shall know it by express, and till then by the post what occurs. Payton (Sir H. Paterson) has come here since I wrote to you, and, for some things he informs me of, I think what Belinsham proposes better than what was proposed to you in the dispatches Horsley (Hay) carried.

"All the world here believe more and more that k.5 (King of Sweden) is still going on with his former design, which now a very little time must make us sure of, and, until that be seen, it is impossible to advise anything, but to have all in readiness as far as we can in the private way we are obliged to follow.

"You may be sure Francis (Mar) would be glad to have waited on Saunders (Ormonde) at this time, but he is afraid that might be attended with some inconveniencies as to discovering both, and beside it is thought fit for him to continue where he is until Coalman (the Czar) arrive, that he may have an opportunity of conversing with Elderly (Dr. Erskine), and perhaps seeing of c.29 (the Czar), which is not now likely to be till next week.

"Martel (Mar) is very sensible of the obliging way Onslow (Ormonde) receives the proposal he made about himself, and he tells me that being with Onslow in that affair would be the greatest pleasure that could happen to him, but he's afraid that it would not be thought prudent for them to go together to Evans (England). Since I wrote to Patrick (James) and o.5 by Horsley, the first wrote very pressingly to Martel to come to him, and he wrote back that, in case George (King of Sweden) should be with Evans before Samuel came to these parts, he thought he should immediately go to him; but, if Samuel should get hither before George got there, then the case altered, and that Samuel being the principal person wanting there, there would be little occasion for Martel, who only proposed to go for want of a better, and in that case, Patrick having nobody almost with him who knew anything of Evans from whence there may be questions, &c., like to be asked of him until he could get there himself, it was thought Martel could be of more service with him than if he should go to Kemp (King of Sweden), but that he would consult this with Andrew (Queen Mary) and Dutton and do as it is thought shall be best for Pastorella's (James') service. I find Martel is still of this opinion; but, if you be of another, he begs to know it, which I am sure will have very great weight with him, and you shall soon know what he resolves on. Since Busbie is the bearer of this, to whom I have spoke fully, I will not give you the trouble of writing more in detail." I am very glad Peter's (James') illness is not so bad as we apprehended. The lady you gave me compliments to returns them with many acknowledgements. *Two copies.*

The Duke of Mar to Col. John Hay.

1717, Friday night, May 7.—The 3rd, the day after I wrote to you last, "Busbie (Bagnal) came to me, with whom I had a good deal of discourse, more indeed than I ever had before of business. He had drank a bottle before he came to me which, with what we drank at dinner, made him more open than I believe he would otherwise have been. He pressed mightily Samuel (Ormonde) and Francis (Mar) being well together. I told him that I hoped it was so, as it had always been. He insinuated that it had been otherwise of late. I begged to know what made him think so, for that I was sure it was not so on the side of the last and that I was sorry if it was on that of the first and that I was sure it would be none of Francis' fault if Samuel did not always in time coming find him the same towards him he had ever been. He gave no distinct answer to this and, I believe, repented he had said so much, so I did not push it, thinking to have seen him again next day, but talked of several other things, which it is needless to trouble you with. He promised to call next day for a letter to Onslow (Ormonde), but was so long a coming that I despaired of it and, my friend being desirous that day to make a little jaunt into the country, I could wait no longer without losing our promenade, so I left a letter for him with all I had to say and the letter for Onslow with a note of the address of all my correspondents to whom I thought he might have occasion to write. In case he should have forgot the particulars we had talked of the day before or give them another turn than was meant, I gave a hint of them again in my letter and particularly begged to know what should have made him think so of Samuel and Francis &c. He came after I was gone and got my letter, which he showed to Dutton (Dillon) and said he would write to me, but Dutton tells me he was a little refreshed, so he did not write. Perhaps he might upon second thoughts think that it was better let alone, till he should meet with Onslow. Knight (James) says that Samuel had unburdened himself to him upon that chapter, but it is a great loss to me that I do not know what he said upon it and I really cannot conceive what could be the reason he would give for his alteration a late towards Francis, but enough of this and I send you enclosed a copy of what Busbie has carried from Martel to Onslow, which I thought was fit Peter (James) should see and you will show it him with this. Dutton writes also by him much to the same purpose and he is always to write to Dutton once in the two days that he may know exactly where he is and so may be informed of things as they fall out or come to knowledge, which is all that could be done or said at that time. I am afraid that o.5 (Ormonde) may come to repent of his expedition, for by the latest accounts we have it is not now probable that k.5 (King of Sweden) will give him a rendezvous at Evans (England) at this time, that though cannot be helped, should it

prove so, and when people does what is reasonable at the time it is still a comfort.

"Now as to news, the changes in England go on, Duke of Devonshire and Lord Orford have resigned their employments and it is said the Chancellor is to do the like, though the last is not said as certain. Lord Marlborough goes again to Court and they say is very well, which makes people believe that all has been affectation with him and that he only kept out of the way till the changes were made to his mind as they now are. Duke of Newcastle, who has lately married Duke of Marlborough's grandchild, Lord Godolphin's daughter, is Lord Chamberlain, Earl Berkeley is First of the Admiralty, of which Sir George Byng is still continued after several resolutions to the contrary, but it is not said yet who is to succeed Devonshire as President of the Council. It is said George goes for Hanover in June, but I think that can scarce be, for the Parliament, when it meets again, has most of the funds to provide, which will take a considerable time. They are out of apprehensions there of the Swedes coming at this time, for there is accounts that the English fleet is at Copenhagen and no account of the Swedes' fleet being come out of the Baltic. They write confidently from England that there is an Act of Indemnity to pass as soon as the Parliament meets again with exceptions of only three or four viz., Lord Mar, Mr. Forester (Forster), and McIntosh. Dutton told me yesterday that he had this from two very good hands. Pray give my humble service to Tom F[orster] and tell him I wish him joy of being so remarkably distinguished. Some people think this of the indemnity will be far from doing hurt to the Chevalier's interest, though most accept of it and that it may rather be of advantage to it, but of those things you and I need say nothing.

"The Czar's to be at Paris this night and some say the King of Prussia is there incognito, but I much doubt of this last. They say the King of Sweden has proposed to accept of the mediation of the Emperor and the Regent for the peace of the North, but this I cannot warrant to be true though confidently reported. So much for news.

"There is no particular account come as yet from our friend George (King of Sweden), which is wonderful and Martin (the Czar) grows excessively uneasy about it as is no wonder; I wish this may not have very bad effects. Elderly (Dr. Erskine) has done all he could to keep Martin easy and has ventured his credit a late not a little about it. I shall see him one of these days and do the best we can, but I own I am frightened for George's being wilful and untractable."

I hope Peter is now in a good way as to his health. I fancy he will not be very hasty in letting these folks leave him on Kemp's account, till he see further.

Androw (Queen Mary) is now come nearer us. My friend is to wait on him one of these days but privately, that it may not discover m.13's (Mar's) being in Panton's (Paris) neighbourhood. *Holograph.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Saturday morning, May 8.—Yesterday I saw Andrew (Queen Mary) who is well and desires to be kindly remembered to Martel (Mar) and to Martella (Lady Mar) most particularly. Andrew longs to see the last, which may be any day she pleases, only that she come not any of the three last days of next week, for then Andrew will be retired, and is not to see any company.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 8.—I have had nothing from Martel (Mar) since what he sent by Horsley (Hay) of the 9th, so I am not a little impatient to hear from him again. On second thoughts I determined to write you an account of a passage that happened in our neighbourhood three or four days ago, which indeed is but a trifle in itself. Our friend Lidcoat (C. Leslie) has desired leave for himself and his son to go for Mr. Panton's (Paris), and presses it so much, that, though some small inconveniencies may attend his going that way at this time, I don't see how Patrick (James) can avoid agreeing to it. Lidcoat insists on it as the only thing that can preserve his health, which he is positive would be very much impaired, should he continue any longer here, and yet, if care is not taken to prevent it, it is not impossible this may be improved by some to very bad uses, if you'll consider our present situation.

We are now with Jassin (Italy) and consequently under Pritchard's (the Pope's) protection, and who knows whether the world may not be so far imposed on as to impute Lidcoat's leaving us at this time, after continuing so long with us elsewhere, to some other cause than the real one, which is no other than what I have told you, if Lidcoat be sincere ? It is possible though young Lidcoat (R. Leslie) may have another meaning in it, and I take it this motion proceeds more directly from him than from the old gentleman. It is certain he has been very angry for some time, whether he has reason for it or not, and that he fancies too that Patrick is disobliged with him, which he has been weak enough to own to some of late. Perhaps, after he comes to Panton's, he may give it out there, that from the time Onslow (Ormonde) went he found himself and his father so much neglected, which I am sure is false, that they had no reason any longer to hope for protection here, and so were obliged to retire, and, if he should go this way to work to gratify his private resentment, you need not doubt that, right or wrong, he will charge the whole on Martel, and possibly will be more readily believed, because most people know he has given Martel just ground enough to be provoked with him, but, though he may mean by this to strike only at Martel, it will be attended with worse consequences as to others, for, should this meet with any credit, it would certainly go further and land in a reflection too upon Patrick and ought therefore to be avoided as much as possible.

If I am mistaken, but one thing more occurs to me, which is that he is resolved to find out his friend Samuel (Ormonde) and to be with him wherever he is, and you can best judge whether this may possibly be as inconvenient at this time as anything else, but, whether I guess right or not, it is very fit the saddle be put on the right horse, and that Patrick's friends should know at least as much of the story that he may in no ways suffer by the humour or caprice of people it is impossible to please. I don't see how it is possible to give the thing a better turn than by telling the plain matter of fact, as I have told it you. Patrick has been so very cautious of this point that, before he would resolve anything, he spoke to some of the gentlemen, who use to be of Lidcoat's Sunday club, particularly to your friend Price (Lord Panmure), who seems to think Lidcoat should not go hence at this time, but, if the one will needs go, how can t'other help it ?

You may not perhaps be much in company with those who ought to know the state of this affair. G[ordo]n, you know, has occasion to be with this sort of people every day, so Parryfield (Paterson) has written him the enclosed and left it open for your perusal, that you may order it to be delivered to him or not as you judge convenient. G[ordo]n cannot imagine Parryfield has any design in this, because you'll see he writes of the affair, as if it was by the by only and as if you knew nothing of it. Perhaps it is not amiss that some know of Lidcoat's having asked leave to go, before he has actually left, which, I believe, he will do in three or four days.

I had a letter 14 or 15 days ago from 2 X,i Z,m,i,y,p,m,c (D^r. B,a,r,c,l,a,y) with one enclosed for m.13 (Mar). As he makes insinuations of his desire to come this way, which I judged would be very improper, I have answered him by this post, and advised him to live as quietly and frugally as he can where he is, till he hear from m.13.

Since reading the above to Knight (James) I am desired to tell you as to his health that he finds himself in a very good way. *Original and copy.*

John Paterson to W. Gordon.

1717, May 8.—You have oftener than once written to me about the affair between you and Robert Leslie and desired my assistance towards procuring you some justice at his hands. Though I had reasons for not being so forward in this, as I would be in any other occasion to serve you, I have done as least as much as was proper for me, and you need not wonder I was tender of doing or advising anything against Mr. Leslie that would appear severe, on both his father's account and his own. I am not insensible how inconvenient it may be for you to be kept out of so considerable a sum, and therefore thought it necessary to let you know that I heard t'other day by accident that old Mr. Leslie, finding the heats of this

country will necessarily endanger his health, has very pressingly asked the King's leave to go for Paris. I know not whether the King will allow him to go from this where you know he is of use to us, yet I don't see how he can avoid agreeing to it, if necessary for his health, and in that event it is not unlikely his son will go with him to take care of him, so you may see them both very soon, which I advise you of, that you may take your measures accordingly, and would hope that, when you and they meet, you'll concert some method amongst yourselves for making an end of the affair. I'll endeavour to send you next post an account of what money of yours I have paid out since I sent the former account.

I heard a friend of mine, W^m. E[rski]ne, was lodged at your house. Pray desire him to make my excuse to my friend Mr. Russel (Mar) for not writing by this post to him. *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to DR. P. BARCLAY.

1717, May 8.—Acknowledging his letter of 19 March which he had deferred doing in the Duke of Mar's absence, the letter to whom he had also perused, advising him to live for a while at Dijon or Chalons or somewhere thereabouts, as he finds it cheapest and most convenient, and asking him to explain what he meant in the letter to the Duke by, "I shall not say he told a lie, because perhaps he was a gentleman, but I think I may say he spoke without book, be he who he would." *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE BUSI.

1717, May 8.—By the King's order acknowledging his three letters, and thanking him for his zeal for his service and for his good offices to Mr. Walkingshaw, who has not yet arrived here. When he does, he will take his Majesty's orders about the correspondence he and Mr. Walkingshaw have concerted. *French. Copy.*

The DUKE OF ORMONDE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, May 9. Rethel.—Acknowledging his letter brought by Mr. Busbie (Bagnal) and congratulating him on enjoying the companion he had so long wished for, to whom he desires his respects.

I left Patrick (James) as well as could be expected, and he was then able and ready to undertake any journey his friends thought for their interest.

I am astonished you have no news from Kemp (King of Sweden), and shall wait with impatience till I hear of his going to see Evans (England). As to what you mention concerning me, I have all the acknowledgement imaginable, but I know you would be wanted in both places, should k.5. (King of Sweden) proceed on his journey, I should be very desirous of your company, and I am sure Patrick would be in great want of you. He would be a stranger to everybody and to the place that he purchases.

I hope you will have an opportunity to see Coleman (the Czar) as well as e.15 (Dr. Erskine) which must be of good consequence. I am very glad there are so great dissensions amongst Herne's (Elector of Hanover's) family. I hope they will continue and increase. I suppose Le Brun (Ogilvie) will soon be with you, and I think the black gentleman (Lord Nottingham) should have a letter sent him, since the other miscarried.

Mohun (Earl Marischal) and George H[amilton] are to go to Evans, the latter to stay there, but the first to go to Story (Scotland), if occasion offers.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Monday night, May 10.—I could not answer Martel (Mar) till I had seen Andrew (Queen Mary) from whom I come this minute. I showed him Martel's letter, to whom he returns his hearty compliments and also to Martella (Lady Mar). Andrew desires Martella to come to him to-morrow at 4 with Madam de Mezières as her friend or relation. When they arrive, they may go straight in to Madame la Princesse's parlour, which Madame de Mezières knows, and then the last may send up word by the *fouriere*, the nun who waits at the grate, to acquaint Andrew that Madame de Mezières waits for him at the said parlour as by appointment. This may be done, as it is contrived, without seeing or speaking to any of Andrew's own people. The Duchess of Melfort was to have come to-morrow at the same hour, but on Martella's account Andrew has now sent word to her not to come till Wednesday.

Andrew was mightily satisfied with the short account Martel gives of his conversation with Eldersly (Dr. Erskine), and of his hopes of seeing Coalman (the Czar). Andrew is very desirous of seeing Martel, and wishes that may be as soon as he has seen Coalman. As to the manner of their meeting, though Andrew scarce ever sees any company in the morning, yet he thinks his meeting with Martel cannot be private unless in the morning, and 11 is the best hour, and the day may be Friday or Monday next. But I hope to wait on Martel next Wednesday, and then we shall agree on all particulars relating to that meeting.

Martel will here receive two letters for Martella, which came under a blank cover from Abram (Menzies), which, as far as I can judge, had not been opened, no more than this other from him with the prints, which I also receive this minute but by different addresses.

I expect Mr. Hamilton will call for this to-night or to-morrow early.

The Duke of Mar to [Col. John Hay].

1717, Monday night, May 10.—I hope what I wrote to you last Friday would go safe to you. Very little has happened

since. I send two packets of English news which the two last posts brought.

Elderly (Dr. Erskine) was with me yesterday and is to be so again to-morrow. Coalman (the Czar) is desirous to see m.13. (Mar), and would have done it publicly, but e.15 (Dr. Erskine) told him that would not be convenient for m.13., so he is to concert with c.29 (the Czar) how it is to be. This last is as well inclined as can be wished, but is mighty uneasy at not hearing from k.5. (King of Sweden), which is indeed wonderful, but, I suppose, it will not now be so long, after he sees Farmer (the English fleet) has joined that of Knox (the King of Denmark), and so prevented what he intended. I believe it will be necessary that one be sent to George (King of Sweden) in Peter's (James') name, after Francis (Mar) has been with Martain (the Czar), but of this more afterwards. Martain is not well pleased with Thomas (the Regent), which I am by no means sorry for ; it is on account of some things not being performed to him as he expected. He has refused the allowance appointed for him during his stay with John (France).

I have not heard from Busbie (Bagnal) nor Samuel (Ormonde) since I saw the first, but suppose I shall in a day or two.

Martila (Lady Mar) is to wait on Andrew (Queen Mary) to-morrow, but not to be known to any other there, that it may not discover m. 13.

I hope Pasturella (James) will soon be in a condition to read letters, and apply herself a little to business, so that I may write to herself. In the meantime I write to you what occurs, that you may entertain her with it when she has a mind for such things.

There are letters which say different from what I wrote last concerning Betty (King George), viz., that she has declared that she will not go home this year, and others say as I formerly told you, which I am apt to believe will more likely happen. All letters say as I told you in my last of Mr. Jolly (the Indemnity), and I think we have no reason to be sorry for it, for I do not believe it will at all hurt Patronella (James) but quite otherwise, though all close with him that can, except Samuel, who, I am persuaded, will have no thoughts of it, and Frank (Mar) is far from regretting that he cannot. It would have been the same with him if he could.

Commission.

1717, May 10. Pesaro.—To James Keith, brother to the Earl Marischal, to be a Colonel of Horse. Minute. *Noted*, as renewed as a colonel of dragoons of the same date and sent him from Bologna 3 Dec., 1726. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 57.

The Duke of Mar to the Marquess of Seaforth.

1717, May 11.—An open and frank way betwixt friends has always been most agreeable to me. Your letter of 24

April being in that way added to the pleasure it gave me. When one knows where his friend thinks the fault lies, 'tis easier to be removed. I shall not deny but in the way people use to judge at a distance of affairs about a Court, it was natural for you to think I had not befriended you as much as you might expect in what you had asked, but the concurring circumstances you mention I shall be glad to know at a proper time. Had you been present, you had seen it was quite otherwise, and that I acted towards you, as if you had been a brother. I wrote you the truth as plainly as I could, and I shall never tell you but what is truth and always deal with you sincerely, but I'll say no more till I meet you, and then I have no doubt but we shall clear all that to both our satisfactions.

I would not have been so long acknowledging yours, had I not hoped every day to have got something to write to you worth your while concerning what we are so much concerned about, but it seems the time is not yet come, nor so near as we had reason to hope when I wrote last. Our great friend, it seems, was not in such readiness to assist us as we then hoped, and now, after what has happened, it will be impossible for him to do it this year, at least till towards the end of it. I hope though he will take such measures as will make it surer than by the first design, and I am sure he may if he pleases. We expect to hear from him every day, and, if things happen so that there's anything to be done, you shall hear of it from me, if I continue in these parts, or from Mr. D[illo]n, if I do not.

Our Master is well, and was on the wing, had there been occasion for it, but now, I believe, he must have patience. He had sent our friend T[ulli]b[ardi]n to where most of our H[ighlan]d friends are, to be in readiness to go where it was fit for them, had there been occasion, and you in that case would have had a letter to the same purpose. He is there, I believe, by this time, but, as things are turned, I imagine there will be no occasion for your going thither at present. I write so freely that you may be sure 'tis only meant for yourself, and, if I have occasion to write again of such things, I'll send you a cipher before it.

I heard by last post your A[un]t C[arringto]n is safely arrived, and I fancy their stay will not be long.

A friend of mine is now with me, as yours is with you, and, though not acquainted, I have compliments to you and yours from them. Their father got them leave to come over, which was more than any of us expected, and there I am thought to be in Flanders.

There are accounts at Paris from pretty good hands that, as soon as the Parliament meets again, there's to be an Act of Indemnity with very few exceptions, only Lord Mar, Mr. Forster, and Brigadier Mackintosh, but what truth's in this I know not.

The Duke of Mar to Lord Tullibardine.

1717, May 11.—I wrote to you the 3rd, which, I hope, came in time to meet you on your arrival. The letter I mentioned in that with the cipher was gone before, so it could not be sent you as I designed, but it's likely it might come to Glen[darule] when you were with him. When I wrote, I hoped to have something worth writing to you before this, but we have heard nothing yet but by the public letters, and I fear now you and some others have made a journey in vain, but such accidents there's no help for sometimes. Since you are there, it is but reasonable you should continue thereabouts in the privatest manner you can, till you hear and see a little further, which, as soon as we do, you shall, our friend, from whom we expected assistance, having it still in his power to make things surer, though not so soon as by his first design, but the quieter this be kept, the better. We expect to hear from him daily, and 'tis odd we have not ere now.

Things standing as they do, D[illo]n thought it needless to send you some things he otherwise would, but he'll write to you soon, as I shall do as long as I am in these parts. The less our friends with you speak of my being in any certain place, the better.

You'll hear of great changes in England, almost a whole new Ministry. They are out of fear of the Swedes now there, for their fleet has joined that of Denmark, and is in the Sound, and that of Sweden still at Carlscrona, so it cannot now get out of the Baltic.

The Czar is at Paris and they say is to see most of the French ports. There is no account yet of the Swedes having made up matters with him, though it has been much talked of, and 'tis thought they have now no other game left them to play.

The Parliament adjourned longer than usual for the holidays, three weeks, and some say they'll adjourn yet longer. There are like to be great heats and strugglings when they meet again.

(About Lady Mar and the Act of Indemnity as in the last letter.)

[H. Straiton] to the Duke of Mar.

1717, April 30[–May 11].—I wrote to Mr. Montague (Mar) 15 and 25 Jan. but since that and for some time before I have not heard from him or Mr. Jackson (Inese). However I have heard of late from other hands that your cousin Kirkton (James) was in perfect health.

I know nothing of the contents of the two letters enclosed, nor who is author of one, and I should not have been overforward to transmit them, had I not known of a convenient occasion by sea to Mr. Pitt's son-in-law, and that he can safely send them you.

The Company's chief concerns being now with Eden (England), and its success depending much on a good foreign

market and on the import of a proper quantity of factor Alexander's (the army) valuable effects, it is not doubted you have and will use your best endeavours to promote both.

It is confirmed by almost all hands that Hally's (King George) and his new agent's doings are very disagreeable to the far greatest part of Edgar's (the English) relations, even to those of the best sort and first rank, and the disaffection seems daily to increase and to be so general that they only want a fair opportunity to do what's right. Many strange stories are talked of since the late alteration in Grisel's (the Government) family, but, being doubtful of the truth of most of them, and supposing you have full accounts from Mr. Morpeth (Murray) or other friends at Leicester (London) I shall forbear to particularize much, only it seems plain there are divisions and sub-divisions and great animosity in the family, and some are positive that the difference betwixt the father and the son is like to arise to a great height, and that something extraordinary is soon expected from Patrick (the Parliament). What Melvill (Marlborough) is doing or designs God knows, but, if what's said is true, that he has resigned in favour of C[a]d[oga]n, and he obtained his office, it will certainly displease many, and contribute much to jumble and disaffect mercenary Alexander, which can be no inconveniency to your trade.

In one of my last I gave you an account how Mr. Willson went off without making the least excuse, and, as he did not return till the 8th or 9th of this month, I soon found or at least suspected he had no inclination to meet me, so I applied to an honest friend of Gilbert's (Grant's) surname, who took Willson roundly to task and in a manner by force brought him to me, but, when both were with me, my friend did not say anything harsh to Willson, but only joined me in endeavouring to persuade him how much it was his interest as well as his duty to do right. All that Willson would part with was only 200 *guineas*, he still pretending that the surplus in his hands would scarce satisfy Baillie, and that he would be forced by law to pay him, so I thought it better to take little than to lose all, and recovering so much does not obstruct endeavours to procure the rest, for I will still do all I can to disappoint Baillie and induce Willson to do what's right. I suspect some trick or collusion betwixt the two, for I have found Willson frequently prevaricate. However, when the said friend, who is Mr. Gray's (Duke of Gordon's) favourite and chief trustee, comes to town again, I am confident he will use further endeavours to make Willson do right, and, if these fail, I hope he will use his interest with Gray to interpose.

Though Willson always appeared unwilling to part with money, even when he delivered the 200 *guineas*, and then seemed very positive he would give Baillie the surplus, yet he desired that B[rigadier] M[ackintos]h might write a particular letter

to Baillie, and request him not only to desist from any lawsuit against Willson but likewise to give up the papers to him.

James III. to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 12. Pesaro.—"Though I have been more frighted than hurt, and though my remedies have had as easy and as visibly a good effect as I could have wished for, yet, they being not quite over and I a little fatigued with them, I am able yet to apply myself but little, and shall therefore answer in few words yours of the 19th. I entirely approve all the measures you therein tell me you have taken and am very well pleased with the accounts you have had relating to Mr. Coleman (the Czar), though I own I am still an unbeliever as to Mr. Ering's (the expedition) coming soon to us. However you do well to prepare all for his reception, and Peter (James) tells me that in six days now he will be ready to go anywhere. I think I need say nothing on the packet Andrew sent me from Mr. Hughs (Lord Oxford), I believe it would not be safe for me to write to him now, and you have, to be sure, made the necessary returns to him. I must needs say he seems to deserve encouragement, and what he says as to Mrs. Marsfield (James' marriage) shows him, I think, to be both a reasonable and a sincere friend.

"As for Francis (Mar), I take most kindly all he says to me on his own subject and entirely approve his conduct on that head, for there is no doubt that, till things are seen a little clearer into, it would be by no means proper he should come to these parts, but if this business is once blown over, whatever party Onslow (Ormonde) takes, it is certain Peter cannot nor ought not to be longer deprived of Martel's (Mar's) assistance, but of that you can only be the judge below. There is one case you put, which can, I think, never happen, which is that, if Onslow should go to Evans (England), then Martel's going there would not be necessary and he might join Mr. Jassin (Italy). Now in that case I say Peter will certainly remove, but, though it should chance to be otherwise, I should be very sorry Francis did anything that might reflect on himself merely to please Peter, whose friendship for him is as reasonable as it is great. The first thing to be considered is the good of the service and whatever is for that I am sure Martell will do, and Peter will be pleased with, and, if any thing is to be done at Evans's I think Onslow's being there does not at all make Martel's presence less necessary nor can that retard Martel's and Peter's meeting for in that case the last will make the best of his way to join them. But in fine in all these matters I can give at this distance no directions; it is your own zeal and prudence must direct you, and we have, I think, both of us such reason to be convinced of one another's friendship that we need neither of us be in pain of shocking each other.

"I share with you in the satisfaction you will have of Martella's company, and shall keep to myself what you say on that head. I shall be very impatient to hear what party Onslow takes. If Watson (war) should visit Kemp (King of Sweden), my first thought is that Onslow's presence there might be of great use."

I shall send you a letter for Mr. O'Neal (Lord Nottingham) as soon as I am able to write it. I have some thoughts of making soon a little journey, about which I write to Andrew (Queen Mary), and which will facilitate a greater, if it comes to it, though it be not the same that you proposed, but as things stand two or three days more or less can break no squares. This is the most natural one and may therefore serve to be the better blind. *Copy.*

MONSIGNOR ALAMANNO SALVIATI to [? DAVID NAIRNE].

[1717, May] 12. Rome.—I arrived here yesterday evening, and just as I was thinking of renewing to the King the assurances of my profound respect, I received yours of the 6th, informing me of his Majesty's good health, and giving me fresh proofs of his infinite bounties towards me. I beg you to deliver the enclosed to his hands. I shall go to-morrow to an audience of his Holiness, and hope to be dispatched. That will not be as soon as I wish, for I am duly impatient to present myself to his Majesty. However, if you have any commissions to give me here, there will perhaps be time enough to perform them. I will do with all my heart. You may do what you think proper about my letter to the Duke of Ormonde, but it would good if you have already opened the box I sent him at the same time. There was in it some fruit from Florence, which may be spoiled. I asked the Duke to make what use of it he judged proper, for I did not venture myself to present it to the King. I learn here the great and good news relating to our English affairs. I pray they may be ere long confirmed. Meanwhile it is a great consolation to me to see the interest taken in this country about them. All along my route I found the same sentiments. *French. Date torn off.*

JAMES III. to the ARCHBISHOP OF AVIGNON.

1717, May 13.—Thanking him for his letter to him on his arrival at Pesaro and congratulating him on the union the Pope has made in his person of the two principal posts at Avignon. Though the last is only a temporary appointment, it is a proof of the opinion his Holiness has of his capacity. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 201.

The DUKE OF MAR to JAMES III.

1717, May 14.—I hope reading a letter will be no trouble to you by the time you get this, but I long to know from yourself you are in a good way, and I hope I shall know so

to-morrow by the post. I wrote last post to Horsly (Hay), as I had for several before, what had occurred, thinking it would be easier to you than directly to yourself, but now I am to tell you a thing which is fit no other should know, though it be almost impossible to tell you the detail in writing, which I must defer till I wait on you. "Finding by some things that had passed between Mrs. Maltha (Madame de Mezières) and Mr. *Isac*, when she lately saw him, I thought there was not an impossibility of gaining him and Aylmer (Argyle), as things now stood, if they were rightly applied to. I knew the intimacy there was formerly as well as now betwixt Mr. Isac and the youngest Mrs. Oldcorn (Oglethorpe), so upon some discourse and concert with Mrs. Maltha, I sent this fair messenger, as I formerly told you, to him and gave her the heads she was to speak on in writing, of which I have a copy for you. She is now returned and has done her part mighty well and succeeded above my expectations, which I hope and I think with reason will in time turn to good account. I cannot say there's any engagements, but what in my opinion is equivalent and, before a month go about, I hope the effect of it will appear. Frank (Mar) knows now a sure way of writing to him, which he is to do soon, and I hope Peter (James) will allow of his saying all to him on his part that can be expected to complete the work. This I thought myself so sure of and knowing that it could not wait your return that I advised Frank to adventure on it and that I doubted not but Peter would make good what he should find reasonable to say upon that head and I hope you will think I was in the right. Whatever he writes to him, I shall get a copy of it for you, and then I hope I may have something from him too to show you. Knowing Isac's cautiousness I spoke to nobody before my sending the message but those I have told you and I find since that it is well I did so, for, had any other whatever been let in to it, it would have had no effect, and there's particular injunctions given that no creature is to know anything of it but Peter and Frank, else there's to be an end, and Stiel (St. Germains) as well as Susan (Ormonde) are particularly named. I believe it will be necessary that Peter write a certain paper concerning those two gentlemen as soon as can be and send it by the first sure hand to be put into Mr. Maltha's (M. de Mezières') hands where it must lie and they know it is there, but of this I shall write more in a post or two and also send a sketch of such a paper, which Peter may alter as he thinks fit. I shall write then what is further needful on this head so will give you no further trouble about it now.

"I hope you will have, before this reaches you, supplied what was lost for the black man, as Honyton (Lord Oxford) calls him, and that we may have it soon to forward.

"Frederick (Mar) had a return t'other day from Sam (Ormonde) and so had Dutton (Dillon). He seems not inclined to go to any of the places recommended to him, but

desired Dutton to find some private fit place for him in Panton's (Paris) neighbourhood and that he would send Busby (Bagnal) this day or to-morrow to know where it is, that he may conduct him to it. I should, I confess, [have] been mightily against this, were it not for a certain thing which had happened to Frederick t'other day. I desired Horsley (Hay) to tell you that Frederick had seen Elderly (Dr. Erskine). He saw him again before he heard from Sam and he proposed to him from c.29 (the Czar) that Sam should go to k.5. (King of Sweden) both on Knight's (James') account and Coalman's (the Czar's), that there was now more reason for it than ever. I must own I was very much of this opinion too and so was d.17 (Dillon) and i.9 (Inese), when I told them of it. I was afraid though that, if Frederick should be the proposer of it, even though it was from Elderly, Sam might not like it and think there was some fetch in it, therefore we agreed that a place should be found for Sam as he had desired, and that Dutton should go [to] meet him and propose the thing as coming from c.29, by which I am persuaded Sam will agree to it. This makes it necessary that he should come to Panton's neighbourhood, which I suppose he will now in a few days. I have wrote this day to Elderly of it to be shown to c.29, who, it is very likely, I shall see before I see Sam : but Elderly is to be with me to-morrow or next day to concert all that, and, if Sam goes, he must certainly see Coalman before he sets out. All this I hope you will approve of, and against next post it is likely I shall be able to tell you more of it. There are certainly inconveniencies in Sam's coming to Panton's both as to himself and Frederick, but in this case it was not to be avoided and I hope his stay there shall be very short. If Sam undertakes the journey, as I doubt not but he will, I think it is the best thing that can be done for Pegie's (James') service as things stand at present and, when he goes upon Coalman's account as well as upon Knight's, I see not how he can well fail of concluding the match, and then I hope Pegie shall soon remove her quarters, which I must own I wish mightily, for where she is now, we find it like being out of the world for business.

"As for news I can give you little. You have already heard of the changes of the ministers in England, they are there out of fear now of the Swedes by their fleet having joined the Danes in the Sound and the Swedes still in the Baltic, so the parties amongst themselves are higher than ever, all sides are making great preparations against the Parliament meet again after the holy days, which is Monday next, and they say there is to be strange work amongst them.

"The Czar is going about at Paris from 3 in the morning to see the curiosities, and next week he goes to Versailles. The King and he have visited one another and likewise the Regent, and they say he behaves himself very much to the approbation of everybody. It is said that he is to make a tour of France and some say of Italy, but of this last I believe he is not yet sure."

Martila (Lady Mar) returns her thanks for your trouble in several times inquiring after her. She was t'other day to wait on your friend Anne (Queen Mary) who was very gracious to her, but she goes nowhere else, nor, I believe, must not, as long as her friend lives in the way he is in. No word yet from Kemp (King of Sweden), which is wonderful above all things, but I fancy it cannot hold long so now. *Holograph. At bottom,* 12 O,m,x,z (*i.e.* I,l,a,y). *Probably enclosed,*

The Duke of Mar to Col. J. Hay.

1717, May 14.—I hope your Master can now read a letter without much trouble, so pray give him the enclosed (the last letter).

The Duke of Mar to Dr. Erskine.

1717, Friday morning, May 14.—Ever since I saw Murphy (Dr. Erskine) I have been thinking of what we discoursed of, and how to bring matters in such a way that Davys (the Czar) and Trueman (James) may be useful to one another, and, as we have long thought, Whitford's (King of Sweden) being brought to make up with the one and to go on in his good intentions for the other appears to me still to be the most solid way for what I propose, as well as the only way now left for Whitford to establish himself again in any tolerable way, and will answer the purposes of all three in being revenged on their mutual enemies. I told you I imagined the reason of our not hearing from Whitford, was that he was endeavouring to get his things ready before Haly (King George) and, till he saw if he could do that, he thought it of no use to send, but, now he sees Haly has prevented him, I doubt not of his sending, but that he will not send to him directly, but to Frankling (the Regent) and Foster (the Emperor), and by their mediation have things made up. This in my opinion will not be near so good for Davys or Trueman, as if things were made up amongst themselves without the intervention of either of the other two, and for that reason I am the more convinced of the necessity and good of sending Arnold (Ormonde) immediately to Whitford as you proposed. He has full powers from Trueman, and, if Davys encourage his going and send proposals by him, I am sure he will gladly undertake the journey. He is to be in a few days at a place where Brumfield (Mar) is to meet him, but before that it were very necessary Brumfield should not only discourse with Murphy, but wait on Davys, which may easily be contrived without anybody's knowing of it but yourself. Besides Brumfield's ambition to pay his duty to Davys, Arnold will expect him to have something certain from his own knowledge to tell him from Davys, when he proposes a thing to him which will of so much trouble, danger and uncertainty of success. The figure Arnold has made in the world will make any message he carries of the greater weight, but, if

he carries one at the same time from Davys that he goes so immediately from Trueman and full powers from him, it will add a great deal to it, make it of double force and can scarce fail of success. After Arnold has agreed to it, as I doubt not he will, it will necessary in my opinion he should wait on Davys himself, and receive from his own mouth what he is to carry from him.

If you and Murphy approve of this, I suppose you'll speak of it to Davys, in which I think no time should be lost, and the sooner I can see you after it, the better.

You were wrongly informed as to Berefield's (Sparre's) being returned. It was his wife, which might have occassioned the mistake, but I believe it will be fit to have him sent for, before Arnold make that journey. He is a sensible discreet man, of a great deal of honour and free of tricks and, if Davys knew him, I am persuaded he would like him. He is chagrined and out of humour with his own people by the credit which Gardiner (Görtz) has with them, who hates him, I believe for no other reason but his honesty and worth. He may be of use to us and we to him, but his being sent for or employed shall be as Davys pleases.

Frankling's people are very much broke and divided amongst themselves; it increases every day, and, since I saw you, Brumfield has been spoke to, to know what way one of the parties of them can be of use to Trueman, who for their own sake have a mind to espouse his interest in opposition to the other party. I may know something more of this against I see you, and it may turn to account.

One I had sent to Longhorn's (London) is returned since I saw you and brings me very comfortable news even from some of the most active and considerable of Crafton's (the Prince of Wales') people, at least who are believed to be so, and against the meeting of their great assembly you will hear of fine doings there.

I am afraid Nedson (Stair) may be here soon, and it were good to have all that's necessary betwixt Davys, Arnold and Brumfield over before he come.

I am told from a pretty good hand that in a few days Davys is to be asked from Frankling upon what intent he made the visit to his parts at this time and if he had anything to propose; if not, that he will make some proposals to him. Whatever be in this, I thought it not amiss to let you know. They used to say a man warned is half armed. *Copy.*

James III. to Cardinal Aquaviva.

1717, May 14.—Not having been able to thank you myself for your letter of 7 April which accompanied those of their Catholic Majesties, I asked Cardinal Gualterio to do so for me. However I can no longer delay repeating my thanks and assuring you how sensible I am of your good offices on my behalf with the King, your master, and asking the con-

tinuance thereof. I shall soon avail myself of your canal to write to Spain. However you may rely that the secrecy you recommend about that correspondence shall be observed, for I know the measures they are obliged to keep under present circumstances and that it is prudent and for our mutual interests for both of us to conform thereto. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 201.

Pope Clement XI. to James III.

1717, May 15. Santa Maria Maggiore.—Both from what Carlo Albani, our nephew, has told us, who has returned to Rome loaded with the infinite favours bestowed on him by your Majesty and from the exceedingly kind letter with which your Majesty has been pleased to accompany him, we have received very clear proofs both of your continued filial affection for us, and of your great generosity to him. Yet, while we render you the thanks we ought for both one and the other, we assure your Majesty that we know too well how imperfectly we do so. We shall exactly observe the rules your Majesty has been pleased to prescribe, to which we shall entirely conform ourselves in future, and shall specially observe them, if we shall have the good fortune so anxiously desired by us of embracing your Majesty in Rome, so as to meet your pleasure in every thing, as your Majesty will hear better from Cardinal Gualterio. Monsignor Salviati is arrived here. We shall not fail to make him hasten his departure at this time, in order that he may increase the merit which always will result to him in greater measure from continuing to serve your Majesty, for whom we cease not to implore from God a more prosperous future. *Italian. Holograph. Damaged in parts. Seal.*

Col. J. Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 15.—I received yours of 19 April with the enclosed, which I delivered, there being no place for using the precautions you gave me in delivering it. I told my master what you said from Glen[daru]le, and delivered Paterson your message.

Peter (James) designs to begin a journey about eight days hence, which you will approve of, because it will make him entirely master of his motions, till his journey be finished, which, if it meets with no interruption, will last six weeks. This is proof enough of the good state of his health. He looks as well as ever I saw him, perfectly fresh and fit for what perhaps you may be about before this comes to you.

I approve mightily of your apology for opening my two letters, for, if I was to write to you in the same strain, it would certainly increase my postage. I am glad you are to see your friend so soon, though I think she chooses a pretty odd time to come, for she may chance not to have you long with her. I am glad my part of the cargo won't have been

in time to come alongst, for my master designs to carry me with him this journey and a further one, if you'll give him occasion. As to what you write about letters being writ from hence with idle stories, I wish you could know from whom they come; then that can be easily stopped. Nothing can be done now but to give them a general warning, which they have had so often that it will signify very little.

Now you are quite alone, let me recommend to you a pill at night, the salts in the morning, some pains in your stomach for pastime the rest of the day. I allege upon my master that the amusement of taking two boluses a day is a great want to him.

J. O'Brian (Walkingshaw of Barrowfield) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 15. Pesaro.—Having received my master's orders I left V[ienn]a the 20th of last month after making the usual compliments to all who showed me civilities on his account. I think they are very well inclined, and am persuaded, if they have the success they expect, we may depend on friendships from them.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 15.—I should not have written by this post were it not to cover the enclosed from Horsley (Hay). He tells me he had letters from Martel (Mar) last post, who had received Parryfield's (Paterson's) of 27 March. Parryfield has since written, 10, 17, 22 and 24 April, 31 April, which ought to have been 1 May, and 8 May.

Patrick (James) told me he had a long letter last post from m.13 (Mar). I did not see it, but he told me in general he was extremely well pleased with it, and particularly with the part relating to m.13. He told me too that m.13 expected still to meet with his friend. Lidcoat (Leslie) went from this last Tuesday. I wrote so fully about him in my last, that I shall give you no more trouble on his account.

Waters (Walkingshaw) arrived here three or four days ago. I have had a deal of discourse with him, but he tells me only what he had written before and what you know, viz., that, if Elmore (the Emperor) was quit of his lawsuit, he doubts not he would give Patrick all the assistance in his power, that he is certainly angry with Herne (Elector of Hanover) and Hasty (Holland) too, and that some of those trusted by Elmore have their own jealousies that these two gentlemen are supporting Elmore's enemies underhand. *Original and copy.*

John Paterson to Lord Linlithgow.

1717, May 15. Pesaro.—I communicated your letter of the 3rd to the King as soon as it came. He orders me to tell you you need be under no apprehension of being forgot when

anything happens for his or your service. Sir W. Ellis has written to his correspondent at Bologna to transmit a credit for you and the rest of your company to Milan, so I believe the person on whom it is sent will have waited on you before this comes, but I shall send you an account how to enquire for him, as soon as Sir William gets a return from Bologna. If you write to the young ladies at home, will you make mention to them of your very humble servant. I don't yet despair of my being merry with them over a cup of tea. *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to ROBERT GORDON.

1717, May 15.—I hope that affair of yours, which was so long in suspense, is at last concluded to your satisfaction. I am sorry you had so much trouble about it. Pray take care of the enclosed for my friend M. du Mont (Brigadier Campbell). I suppose he has arrived in your parts by this time and has let you know him by this new name of his. *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to BRIGADIER CAMPBELL.

1717, May 15.—I had yours of 25 and 26 April, and would have written ere now, but was afraid my letters might be cast by and so lost, had they arrived at B[ordeau]x before you got there. The King orders me to make his compliments to your fellow traveller and you and to let you know he was in very good health. (About the small debts and the linen mentioned in his letters.) Pray offer my humble duty to your fellow traveller, and my kind service to your cousin and namesake, Glen[darule]. It was not thought convenient to send my Lord's Highland clothes, etc., for some little time. *Copy.*

VERNON (MARSHAL VILLEROY) to QUEEN MARY.

1717, May 16. Paris.—"J'ay rendu compte a S.A.R. de tout ce que Votre Majesté m'a fait l'honneur de me dire par raport au Roy d'Angleterre et aux deux milords qu'on pretend qui sont à Paris. M. le Regent adjoute une entière foy aux assurances que V[otre] M[ajesté] m'a donnée que les deux milords ne sont point actuellement à Paris, qu'elle leur fera scavoir de n'y point mettre le pied, et de sortir du royaume, et que très assurement le Roy, son fils, etoit à Pesaro, qu'elle en avoit receu une lettre du 24 Avril, et que jusqu' a present elle ne voyoit aucune apparence qu'il imaginoit d'en sortir, que si les bruits qui courent du Roy de Suede se trouvoient justifiez par une descente reelle en Ecosse, qu'elle ne doutoit pas que le Roy, son fils, ne prit touts les partis extremes pour s'y transporter, mais qu'elle avertiroit tousjours S.A.R. des choses les plus secretes, persuadée qu'elle peut compter sur l'amitié et la parolle de S.A.R. en qui elle met toute sa confiance. Voila, madame, le precis de la conversation que j'ay eue avec M. le Regent.

"Nous avons des nouvelles qu'il revient beaucoup d'Anglois d'Italie, et qu'ils se rendent tous à Paris. Les mêmes avis de Bale, dont j'ay eu l'honneur de rendre compte à V.M., se confirment. Permettez moy, madame, de vous representer que vous agiriez contre l'interest du Roy, votre fils, et les votres, si vous cachiez au Regent ce qui vient à votre connoissance. Il est sincerement bien intentioné pour le service de l'un et de l'autre, et vous luy donneriez un sujet legitime de se plaindre, si vous manquiez à la confiance que vous luy devez. Pardonez, madame, en faveur du zele que j'ay pour votre service, d'oser vous parler avec tant de liberté."……

Note at foot by Queen Mary.—"I have not time befor the post parts to send you a copy of my answer to this letter. You shall have it in my next."

J. Morton (St. Amand) to Mr. Hedon (? Queen Mary).

1717, May 5[-16].—Meeting Mr. Baker (Lord Oxford) yesterday on the Exchange, he told me that the last parcel of goods sent him by Mr. Morley (Mar) and company had been safe landed and lodged in his warehouse some days since. The bills of lading and letters that came with them are acceptable, but may require some small alteration and addition, Mr. Foley's (the fleet) family not being mentioned therein, but more of that from himself in a little time by the return of the same conveniency.

A letter was sometime since sent him written by your partner, Mr. Geoffreys (James), for Mr. Norris (Lord Nottingham) to invite him, who is a considerable though humoursome trader, and greedy of all advantages, to deal with your company, which was to have been delivered as occasion should offer, but by accident it happened in a hurry to be burnt with other papers or mislaid. Baker therefore prays that loss be supplied by such another letter of the same purport, if not from the same hand then from yours, which he thinks will prove of equal use and benefit.

This request had sooner reached you, had I not been fearful of troubling you too often, but, had I been permitted, as I hope I now am, to have used Mr. Stratton's (Dicconson's) interposition, I should have taken more frequent opportunities of laying Baker's faithful services before you. We hear nothing of Mr. Knowles (King of Sweden).

Mr. Blunt (Duke of Buckingham) takes frequent opportunities to express his services to you. Honest Goodier (Lawton) takes care to keep the balance on your side and is frequently with him and others on that account.

Mr. Aldenby (the English Court) tells me, he has an account from Mr. Povey's (Paris) that your uncle Goodall (James) is there, making merry with Mr. Medcalf (the Czar). The account of Mr. Manly's (James) quitting his quarters at Mr. Jodrell's (Italy) may possibly keep up Arnold's (the army's) credit, which was lessening considerably.

The Duke of Mar to [James III.].

1717, May 17.—I wrote to you the 14th, and a thing has happened since which has discomposed us much, but is now remedied as well as it can. "The principal reason that made me propose Samuel's (Ormonde) coming by g.13 (Germany) was that I thought his coming by f.6 (France) would certainly discover it, as has now happened, whereas the other way he might have been long enough without being known, and Francis (Mar) where he is without ever being heard of, so long as there was occasion for it. Busby's (Bagnal's) wisdom at l.19 (Lyons) has occasioned this, as it could not be supposed it would do otherwise. As he passed there, he was carried to the principal man's house as is usual, but, in place of sending up a name, which might have been any one, up he goes himself and upon the man's knowing him he asked for Sam (Ormonde). Busby, thinking that Sam would be served the same way when he came up, believed it the best thing he could do to make a confidence of Sam's being to arrive next day and told he was going to p.19 (Paris), but desired that it might be kept secret. This man, who it seems is a true son of Frost (the French), went to meet Sam next day at the post with all his attendants, made him many fine compliments and assured him it should not be spoke of. That same night he sent an express to acquaint Tom (the Regent) of it, as indeed his station required him, and it was wrote at the same time to several with Panton (Paris), and certainly amongst the rest to Silby's (Stair's) friend, they never wanting people to give them accounts from thence. Upon this Silby's friend immediately applies to Tom both as to Sam and Frank (Mar), and he sent immediately to Andrew (Queen Mary) about it as he writes to you, so I need not tell you that part of the story. Dutton (Dillon) and William (Inese) came next day to acquaint Martel (Mar) of it who, you may believe, was not a little vexed and the more that it was discovered so simply, but there was no help for it. Martel desired that Dutton might next morning go to Otway's (the Regent's) to give him an opportunity to speak to him if he had a mind, which was likely he would, but that, if he did not, Dutton should say nothing but go straight to Darnby (d'Uxelles) and discourse it first with him that he might be prepared against Otway spoke to him of it, and so it happened. M.13 (Mar) told him what to say as to Frank, that he had not been with Panton these five weeks, that he was come about settling some of his private affairs with Martila (Lady Mar), who had come by Betty's (King George's) allowance to meet him, and he gave Dutton the paper Martilla had brought from *Stoker* to confirm this, and to tell him that Frank was agoing to the waters of Bourbon for his health, which he could not think would give any offence to anybody here or elsewhere. Dutton did so, which pacified him, and has since been with Otway and again with Darnby who are both now easy, they desire only that neither Sam nor

Frank may appear with Panton, but keep themselves as private as they can elsewhere, and agreed to Frank's going to Bourbon for as long as he pleased. Dutton goes to Sam to-morrow and is to concert with him where he had best be for some time, until we see a little further, and I have just now sent him a letter to carry for him. There's another unlucky thing by this discovery. O.4 (the Regent) has spoke to c.29 (the Czar) and cautioned him upon his account to have no dealings with Sanders (Ormonde) or Frederick (Mar), so long as he continued with p.19, for the inconveniency it would be to Timothy (the Regent), who has measures to keep with Barbara (King George), and that o.4 would soon propose something to c.29 upon his own account. Martin (the Czar) sent word of this immediately to m.13, assuring him that he was still of his former sentiments, but that he would put off his seeing of him till after that o.4 had made his proposal to c.29, that he still approved of o.5's (Ormonde) going to k.5 (King of Sweden) but that he could not see him till he had left Panton's family. This is vexing enough, but Martin's own way must be followed in it, and I do not apprehend any change in him, he has no opinion of Tom and it is impossible that he can get him to make up both with k.5 and h.12 (Elector of Hanover), the first he will certainly push and so much the better, but both are incompatible. A little patience will bring all this right again. Frank designed to make a present to Martin of a pretty picture he had formerly got from Pastorella (James) set in gold, which you know he used to carry in his pocket, when he should have seen him, knowing Martin to be a lover of that lady, but, finding his visit would not be so soon as he expected, he thought good to send it by e.15 (Dr. Erskine). Martin received it with pleasure and returned thanks. Frank hopes the lady will forgive his parting with her present and that she will supply him with another since he disposed of this for her service, and he hopes she will not think it is ill placed.

"M.13 hopes to contrive it so that he can see Sam as soon he knows where he settles, as he has wrote to him, which it is likely may be against next post that I write to you, till which time I can say little more either of Sam or Frank, only I am glad of what they say as to Bourbon, for, as I told you before, his health requires it, though it be better than it was.

"I send you enclosed one from Abram (Menzies) with prints and a letter from a hand you know.

"I told the lady that she was very close that had not told me of the terms and offers she had brought her friend, which made her laugh. Whether it be that they think he's not worth minding or that they knew any thing that way would be labour lost, I know not, but sure I am there are no kind of offers to him by anybody or from any and it is all alike whether there were any or no. As I told you, I doubted not but such

things would be said, but any who know him will give little credit to such things and the fiction in this will soon appear, and even by the indemnity which they say is to be very soon, but I know no more of it than I wrote you formerly. I touched this subject to-day in my letter to Sam, which I thought was not amiss, considering some things I believe he formerly had fancies about, and I am infinitely obliged to Peter (James) for his kind way of curing him of them. I cannot though help thinking that it was pretty odd of Sam, to harbour such thoughts of one he had known so long and had such proofs of, but nature will be nature still, and where it is so, it must be overlooked sometimes.

"B.2 (Bolingbroke) is gone to meet with his old friend Elfort (Earl of Erroll), which I mentioned formerly, but he is now set out and the other expected at r.8 (Rouen) against he arrive. Perhaps there may be nothing in this, but it looks a little odd. M.13 knows a very honest man who's both their acquaintance and has a great mind to go there to see what's adoing, which he can easily do without suspicion, so m.13 has a good mind to encourage him to it, he is to be with him to-morrow.

"Frances (Mar) has been employed to-day in writing to Isac (Lord Ilay), of which I wrote to you last post, but she has not yet finished it nor got the paper ready which I wrote to you I was to send you about him, so I'll give you no trouble about it at this time, having I am sure, already tired you with too long a letter. I long impatiently to hear of your health. No news yet from Kemp (King of Sweden)." *At bottom*, 11 D,e,w,i,o,h,g (*i.e.*, S,t,a,n,h,o,p).

J. Menzies to Thomas Bayard (L. Inese).

1717, May 6[–17].—I just have yours of the 12th, and now it is 11 at night, so I can say very little, and, if I had a great deal, the post is not the way to say it, for all letters inward and outward are opened here. But they let many pass after sealing them again with a seal that's just your own which they take nicely with a paste, and their letting them pass is for carrying on the correspondence further, and thereby something may be discovered and some persons too.

The *Courant* I send makes very familiar with the Czar calling his ministers Blockheads, and so what can he himself be? The paper is writ in the City of London. The other prints are the other most remarkable points. Baron Bothmar's letter is the chief subject of discourse here; whether truly his or not, no matter. All the world consider it as a picture in few lines of our present case, as Walpole's letter last year to Lord Sunderland at the Bath, which foretold everything. About 20,000 of them are already dispersed in England.

To-day, 6 May, his Majesty has been at the House and made a most gracious speech to sweeten the rancoured minds (Summary of the speech printed in Tindal's *History of*

England, Vol. IV., *p.* 525). Lechmere in the House of Commons had a fling at the men who resigned, Walpole answered with more temper than usual, but yet very home on the present ministry. We shall see in a few days how the parties go, and how the humours are to show themselves. *Enclosed,*

A true Translation of Baron Bothmar's letter to Monsieur Schutz.

The distracted condition of our affairs here, will, I fear, oblige his Majesty to pass the summer where he least likes to be, and indeed I see not, if matters take not a very different turn, how any one can venture to give him other advice.

The power of the faction is now what we might apprehend, did not a superior force hang over them, and, as this force is our only security, you may depend on the utmost of our endeavours to support it.

What effect the late changes may produce will be best seen at the next meeting of Parliament. If the rigid Tories, from whom we have little reason to expect a tolerable usage, be able to draw W[alpole] and his party over to them, we may easily divine where the storm will fall, on which we determine, if we should not be strong enough to prevent their uniting, to exert at once the power of the Crown and by a useful majority in the Upper House render their designs ineffectual.

Lord S[underlan]d has received the papers relating to the divorce, and I hope we shall soon come to a necessary resolution, being fully convinced there is no security for us, but in the destruction of that power that has at last thrown off the mask and clapped itself at the head of our most inveterate enemies. This is a dangerous remedy, but the disease will admit of no other.

The Army is as yet untainted, notwithstanding the underhand practices of the P[rince], who at this time in all things aiming at a popularity affects an interest with the one half and an earnestness to disband the other, but, whatever success such a motion may meet with in other places, his M[ajesty] shall never pass an Act of this nature.

If we are able to find out a sufficient fund for the 250,000*l. and to carry the bill, both you and your brother shall be taken care of. In the meanwhile Monsieur Bernsdorf and Lord S[underlan]d will allow you a quarterly assignment on Monsieur Moreton's office.*

I thank you for reminding me of a Garter for our new Lord Chamb[erlai]n; the Duchess is inclinable to come into the proposal, and on terms with which I am very confident his Grace will comply. The present servants of the Crown are of a nature much more tractable than we could hope to find those, who so insolently left our service, nor can his M[ajesty] or Madam the Duchess ever expect a cabinet less troublesome than they now have.

In answer to your many questions relating to the Universities and the Earl of Oxford, I can only say you must content yourself with our inclinations towards them till we have formed a strength sufficient to begin with them. 21 *April*[–2 *May*], 1717. *Printed.*

A[NNE], LADY C[ARRINGTON], to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, May 6[–17]. London.—I hope a little delay in the progress of the affair I am to solicit will be no prejudice in the end to my success. I go hence on Monday or Wednesday next at furthest, and propose to myself the pleasure of seeing you in a fortnight.

J. CUTLER (MARQUESS OF TULLIBARDINE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, May 18. Toulouse.—Mr. Galby (Campbell) and I came here only last night, having been much longer than we imagined by meeting very ill weather at sea as well as other accidents. We have met our friends that live about this place. Their moving lower is not yet determined till there be further accounts than Mr. Lessington's (Glendarule) from you dated 3 May, which he has communicated to Galby and I. It will be necessary some ready be sent to these folk before they can easily go further. Galby, Lessington, and I set out to-morrow for Langon within 4 or 5 leagues of Bordeaux where I am to stop, for Mr. Rowland (James) thought I should not go where Mr. Bing's (Marlborough's) nephew is, but the other two go on to Mr. Lyburn (R. Gordon) to know if he has received any accounts for us. They'll settle a correspondence with him and then return.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, May 19. Pesaro.—Though I have nothing particular to say, I cannot begin my journey without telling you in the first place that all is now over and well over with me, and to wish you joy of your friend's safe arrival. I saw your note to John [Hay], and by one from William (Inese) find your other brother-in-law was come to you. I suppose next post I shall know from you the subject of his errand. I find all the world agree in their reports as to Kemp (King of Sweden) though they are as uncertain as universal. But, whatever happens, Peter (James) is now ready for it, and his present journey will wonderfully facilitate the other, if it comes to it, he intending to make it absolutely privately. But, if all this business should blow over, he will not despair of seeing you before he returns to these parts, for he reckons to be absent about six weeks, and, wherever he should be, this place is equally your road, and there you will know where to find him.

I send you the letter you asked and hope you'll like it. The truth is, I liked so well my former letter and the Declaration, that I thought I could not do better than refer to both, and

the last is a mark of confidence which cannot but be agreeable to him. These seemed to me good reasons, but I fear laziness was the chief, for I find my head and my eyes still a little weak, so pray enclose with my two letters a copy of the Declaration.

Your poor uncle (Lord Panmure) is in a dismal way, and full of his old splenetic notions, which he has vented a little to me. I have done all I could to quiet him, but I fear it has not done, which I am sorry for, for he is really a worthy man. All our people are mad to go to Rome, and the minute it cost me no money I shall let them do as they please, but forbid them stirring till 8 days after me, that, in case a certain thing should happen, which will happen then or not at all, I may be entirely master of my own motions, so nobody goes with me but Booth and John, and Nairne, that will meet me at Rome by another road. Paterson will stay here to forward all packets or expresses. Continue to address both here, for by that means nothing can miss me, and the retardment will be very inconsiderable.

M. Castelblanco has been with me ever since I came here. He is really a mighty good sort of man, and, I am sure truly affectionate to me. His master has consented he should accept what I have given him, provided it be kept private. I had a letter t'other day from him from his lady and from his priest full of compliments and nothing else at all.

I do not find old Dominick [Sheldon] very fond of travelling, so, I believe, he will stay here. Nobody bears this nasty climate better than he does. I am just going to call for a fire. *Copy in Nairne's hand.*

Postscript in James' own hand.—May 21. "I'm mighty well and part to-morrow. Some people are politicianing on my journey, but here the very mob would not have me rude nor my people here a prisoner. For my part I can see no inconveniency in it, but a great deal of conveniency even for a greater one. Ac[h]ates (the Earl of Winton, see *post*, *p.* 287) is come as pale as death with an ague. He goes to stay at Urbino till I come there. My kind compliments to your lady. Sheldon at last goes to Rome in ten days. If Kemp and Herne (Elector of Hanover) continue in an open rupture, would it not be proper for Traver (Lord Tullibardine) and his company to join the first from whence they can more easily go home than from whence they now are? I don't know whether I told you that I am very well satisfied with Paterson."

Vernon (Marshal Villeroy) to Queen Mary.

1717, May 19. Paris.—"S. A. R. a leu avec attention la lettre que Votre Majesté m'a fait l'honneur de m'ecrire. Elle m'a temoigné en suitte qu'elle etoit bien persuadée de la sincerité de V. M. et de sa droiture sur tout ce qui avoit rapport aux interests du Roy, de l'etat, et aux assurances que V. M. luy donnoit de son affection, a laquelle il repondroit

avec un respect et un attachement bien sincere. J'ose assurer V. M. qu'elle doit etre tres satisfaite des sentimens de M. le Regent, et du veritable interest qu'il prend a la malheureuse situation du Roy d'Angleterre. Je supplie V. M. de prendre confiance dans ce que j'ay l'honneur de luy dire et de me faire le justice de croire que mon respect et mon attachement dureront autant que ma vie." *Copy in Inese's hand.*

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 19.—Dutton (Dillon) brought me yours and has informed me of our being discovered, which, as you say, is very unlucky, but there is no help for it, and we must make the best of it.

I shall be very glad to wait on you, as soon as it can be done conveniently. Dutton must manage that.

I am sorry your health requires the waters, but hope you will find all the benefit by them you can desire. I am of your mind as to the distance of the place you mention and the loss of time in negotiating at so great a distance. I am concerned for Peter (James), for he is quite alone, but at this time it would not be for his service that you should leave this. Concerning Coalman (the Czar) I am ready to do anything that is reasonable and for the service. I will not trouble you more, but refer to our meeting which, I hope, will be soon. What you mention concerning Martila's (Lady Mar's) coming ought not to give the least uneasiness, but I cannot imagine why the Knight leaves home.

Robert Broun (Colin Campbell of Glendarule) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 19. Toulouse.—I was most agreeably surprised yesterday with your letters of 30 April and 3 May. They came to me no sooner, for I have been this fortnight in the country with Clanr[anal]d and two more. The moment I received them, I came in here and found my friend Tulli[bardine] and my namesake, who had arrived the night before, and to-day Tulli, my namesake and I go by water to B[ordeau]x. I delivered the cipher to Tulli and kept a double of it. I have not mentioned your name to any here except Tulli, my namesake and Clanr[anal]d. Tulli proposes to stay at Langon, but that my namesake and I should go to B[ordeau]x and bring what accounts there are for him. I gave him and my namesake an account of yours to me and nobody else.

Col. John Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 20.—I received yours of 26 April and read to my master what you desired me. I am glad to hear by a letter from Paris four days later that Martila (Lady Mar)

is come over. We have a great many stories here every day of landings and defeats, etc, but have almost given over hopes of hearing any thing of that kind from you. Martila, to be sure, will give you a particular account of the divisions in Evans' (England) family. I wish they may be of use to Peter (James), though I despair of any good from any of the set. Peter writes to you himself, so I shant say anything to press your coming here as soon as is thought proper, since he desires it as much as I.

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Murray of Abercairny.

1717, May 20.—I had yours from your brother M[aurice] a little before we left the habitation we had last year. Our friend was very well pleased with it. I designed to have answered it very soon as he desired me, but, coming to France a little after, I found all letters to England were opened, so I delayed it till now that I hope it may go safe.

Our friend is very well satisfied with the way you took in preserving what of his effects were in your hands, which was much better than transporting them, so long as they were safe there, and he has no doubt of your continuing to do with them what is for the best, and, in everything that you have a hand in, what's most for his interest, which he entirely referred to yourself, having an entire confidence in your conduct. He was then in great concern for a friend of ours, R[obi]n, who, I hope is now out of danger of his late indisposition. We have lately heard of a thing, which, if rightly represented to us will give you and others who suffer by that distemper great ease, so I suppose you will not neglect it, for I am told it is such a medium that will not be uneasy to your stomach, and I wish heartily it may prove so both on your account and others. A little ease in such a distemper in the meantime is good, and time will certainly work the thorough cure. As to your friend M[aurice], it was not possible for our friend to take him into his shop at this time, so many of his acquaintances were pressing apprentices on him, and he so full already that he was forced to resolve against any more, but he has been as kind to him otherwise as was in his power, and was sorry he could not do something more distinguishing for one so nearly concerned in you. I hope the time will come when it will be in his power to do more, and that none, who have served him as you have done, shall have cause to repent it. I am to go to him soon, and I doubt not of our being one day merry again with you. *Draft.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Ilay.

1717, May 20.—" The account I lately had by so good a hand of your and your friend's health and that former differences betwixt us were forgot was, you may easily believe, very agreeable.

"I never had a difference with either of you but with regret, and being on my side occasioned only as I thought it indispensably necessary towards the interest I had so much at heart, the success of which I thought could only retrieve our country from its deplorable condition; this made me hope that one time or other you would both be convinced there was nothing personal in it, nor a breach of the ties which ought to be amongst friends and people in business together, and that either of you would have done so towards me or any you believed to be in a contrary interest to you, nor do I think I was the aggressor, and, if you will examine all impartially from our first acquaintance, I am sure you will find it as I say, and sincerely believe.

"As to my not speaking to you formerly of my being in the interest I really wished to succeed after what subsisted at that time, it was a thing so nice to be communicated to one who, I thought, was in one the very reverse that I cannot think you can blame me for my reservedness in that point; but sure you saw it too clearly not to believe that to be my aim, notwithstanding all the necessary glosses I was obliged to put on to disguise it; this may likewise account for my conduct in those things which I begun with you for dissolving of the Union and came to differ in the pushing of them; for, as soon as I saw these measures like to make against or postpone the main thing I had in view, which I thought was at that time a driving, it obliged me to alter my way, knowing the main design must necessarily bring about the other when it came to succeed, and that the Union could scarce ever be dissolved, or our country get justice without it.

"These things being long past, I only mention them, and it is a very great pleasure now to me to find that your friend nor you have no personal quarrel or ill will towards my master or myself; for the future I am persuaded that there will be no occasion from our being of different interests to act against one another; for the sad condition of our country, as well as our own interests, must infallibly oblige us to be in one and the same, and pursue what may advance it in our different ways with all the prudence and activity we are capable of. You shall ever find me act the sincere part towards your friend and you, with all the regard and discretion towards your present circumstances that you yourselves can wish, and, as soon as I get to my master, you shall see things done for your particular interests as far as you yourselves can desire in the present posture of affairs. I have already wrote to him on the subject so far as was safe at once to commit to paper, and, that no time may be lost, I will yet do it further so far as I dare upon your account safely venture; but I will be with him ere long, when I can answer for things being done to both your satisfactions. I know the regard he has personally for you both, which makes me say this with the greater assurance, and the distance of places, at which one

and the other now are, will, I hope, make you excuse the necessary delay in your hearing it's being actually done. But, to show my sincerity for your service, I will now tell you what I design to propose for you, though without your asking. A pardon for all done by your friend and you, and any of your predecessors against my master and any of his, and this to be lodged in the hands of Monsieur de M[ezières] in as ample and effectual a way and manner as the present circumstances make practicable with safety to you. The same degrees of dignity to you in both places that your friend now stands in possession of and separate from his, and to be one of the same order with him.

"I am sorry that it is scarce left to add any thing to your friend's honours which he now enjoys; but if he inclines to have his Earldom made a Dukedom, which is all [that] can be done, I will gladly propose it, and I have no doubt of its being granted; and for a suitable post in his own way of trade he needs make no question of it.

"You may easily believe after all this that it is not intended that either of you should be without a reasonable share of power in the direction and managing of things, and, as I doubt not of your rendering yourselves agreeable to my master, so that you will have no occasion to doubt of his favour and good graces towards you both.

"A correspondence betwixt us will be absolutely necessary which I hope may be safely by the way this goes, and I can assure you none shall be let into the knowledge of it but my master, your friend, through whose hands this goes, the brother in whose hands things are to be lodged, beside your humble servant and any other you yourself may at any time desire to be let into it.

"By this correspondence we must not only inform one another but concert what is necessary to be done on both sides for advancing of the interest from time to time.

"The situation of affairs at present is such that, so long as the army is continued, it is impossible to undertake any thing without assistance from abroad, and, though the late design from thence seems to be prevented for this time, yet notwithstanding of this things are far from being desperate, for, if the King of S[wede]n be so wise for himself as well as for us [as] to make up with the C[za]r, which the last is not only, I believe, desirous of, but by what we hear, would be willing to enter conjunctly with him into measures with us, it may soon come about again, and with greater probability of success, may even almost to a certainty. This we are doing all we can to compass, and it seems so reasonable a project for the first as well as for the interest of the last, that it can hardly be thought he will act so against his own interest as to refuse it. Should things so happen, it is not to be supposed with reason that F[ran]ce will join in opposing us, but rather assist, so far as is consistent with the cautious way that their low circummstances and other reasons make them now act in

"I have good reason to think that means will be found to make the K[ing] of P[russi]a join in the project, and it will be in his power to make H[ollan]d sit still, who are already too low to give much assistance to our opposites. The E[mperor]'s hands are too full at present to give much assistance either way, but I have reason to think his and his ministers' inclinations good towards us, and, were his hands once free, I have no doubt of countenance and assistance from him, and most of the Princes of the E[mpi]re will for their own sake, and out of emulation to our opposers look favourably towards us, and there are ways to make some of them very hearty.

"The K[ing] of Sp[ai]n wishes well, but I do not propose much assistance from him in his present situation, save in our being supplied from thence with some necessaries which will be wanting.

"The K[ing] of S[icil]y's mediate concern should make it be thought that he would exert himself in our behalf; but his cautious way and the situation he is in with regard to his new acquisition will, I believe, keep him from meddling until he see it a sure game, or some of his great neighbours joined openly in the affair before him. He though is at so great a distance, that he can't be of very great use to either side, unless he would act a more venturing game than ever he is likely to do in that quarrel, unless it come to be more immediately his own.

"Should most of all this fail by the K[ing] of S[wede]n's declining to make up with the C[za]r, and make up with our antagonist, which is not very probable, either from his temper or interest; so must the reasons for the standing army with you likewise fail, and England, bad as it is, surely is not yet come to that pass that the Parliament, however abandoned, will keep up a standing army to subdue themselves, which is the case where there is no open enemy, so then getting the army reduced to what it was at the end of the last reign, appears to be no very difficult thing. Was this once done, which in this case may be brought about next sessions of Parliament; how can a Government so distracted and divided, as it now is, support itself against the general bent of a people so provoked and dissatisfied as those of Britain are?

"Scotland is certainly and with more reason more dissatisfied than ever. If things continue as they are, it must sink more and more every day without a possibility of being retrieved to the end of time. The Presbyterian ministers and perhaps a few of the little Squadronie are now the only people almost there who would expose themselves in the defence of the Government, and even those by proper ways may be divided.

"Had your friend and you joined with us in the late attempt there, would it not have gone on to the overturning of the Government over all the island, and the putting my master on the throne, even with very little assistance from England?

"Was the army once disbanded and a new attempt to be made, will not the case be more favourable than formerly, when all parts of the island are so disobliged and exasperated, and the Government having reduced itself to so narrow a bottom that all former politics are a jest if it can support itself long on this foot, though not openly attacked?

"By your friend and your joining with us and concerting things before hand, would not all Scotland, in a manner, be of a piece with us at once, upon our making an attempt and your declaring openly.

"When we had no assistance the former time from abroad of anything, till it was out of time, our head kept from joining us much too long, and yet went the length we did, what must we then when all of a piece, our native King with us, supplied with arms, ammunition, officers and some trained men too from abroad, without the drawback of professing friends there to stop and disappoint all we might do, because of our country's having too much honour by it, and endeavouring to make it fail in our hands, and those of England, who sincerely wished well, and ready to act their parts, that it might succeed in those of others to whom they wished better and thought to make more by?

"It will be odd and hardly to be supposed that England would sit still a second time, when it is so provoked and [they] have so few troops to overawe it. A very small effort there in that case would do the business, which by proper measures could not well fail of being made, and it is scarce to be expected that all Europe can be again in the same inactive way, or so otherwise engaged as at the last attempt, that no State would find it their interest and be at liberty to give some assistance.

"The King's former declarations show how safe religion and property would be under his government. The religion he is of is what his misfortunes has been the occasion of, so he is not to be blamed for it; but he is far from being what's called a bigot that way, and no man likes less to be governed by Churchmen, or to have them act or employed out of their own sphere. If it be thought that his former declarations are defective in either of the points above, as to the public funds or of any other thing, it shall be supplied in the next as shall be advised.

"All the stories of the King's bad health and not likely to live are false; but, to secure a certain relief to his people some time or other, as far as in him lies, he is resolved to marry without delay and wait no longer for a match perfectly suitable to his own quality, if it do not very soon offer, and it was only for want of such a one, occasioned by his hard circumstances, and the regard he had to what might be agreeable to his people, that made him delay it so long.

"It would be of great use if your friend and you were at freedom to concert measures with some of the King's friends in Britain; but, in case that be inconvenient, as it is very

likely it may appear to you, could not a friend of yours be found, who the King's friends as well as you, would have confidence in, and he might concert measures with them by your advice, without committing either of you or them to one another, which might have the same effect, if not better.

"It is thought Lord O[rrer]y would be a proper person for this, which if you approve of, and he undertake it, he shall be recommended to some of them, to give them the further confidence in him. He is a man of honour and worth, and what he undertakes may be confided safely with him, which, as it is my opinion, so I believe it will be yours, and have reason to think it will be theirs too.

"My freedom in writing thus openly and plainly to you may show you how much I confide in your honour, and, as I am very hopeful the love of your country will make your friend and you join heartily with us in endeavouring to have the ancient constitution thoroughly restored, which if not done, or gone about now, must perish for ever, so am I persuaded if you be not at freedom to do so, that you will not make a wrong use of it to hurt my master's interest.

"In time coming I hope your friend and you will look upon me as your humble servant, and I will presume on the friendship of you both. If I be so lucky [as] to have a share in gaining my master two such to his interest I will think myself very happy, and I doubt not but both he and my country will find themselves so in the service they will reap from you."

Postscript. May 26.—Waiting a right opportunity of sending this makes what's before of an old date and we have since heard of some considerable things done amongst you which have a good aspect and put us in hopes of more of that kind than was expected some time ago, but I'll say no more till I hear from you, if I am to be so lucky, and I'll long to know what share you and your friend had in them, which I hope was a great one. *Two copies, one without the postscript.* 10½ *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to [James III.].

1717, May 21.—"I told you by last post of the 17th that Dutton (Dillon) was gone to meet Samuel (Ormonde). He returned last night, was here with me to-day and goes to see Onslow (Ormonde) to-morrow. O.5 (Ormonde) will not be settled yet for two or three days, but, when he is, d.17 (Dillon) is to carry m.13 (Mar) to see Sam. He had a very kind letter from him by Dutton and by it and what the last tells me he is very willing to do whatever shall be thought advisable and best for Pastorela's (James') service. We are doing what we can to get Martin (the Czar) to give Susan (Ormonde) such a message to Gertrud (King of Sweden) as will make it worth her while to go to her, but Martin still puts that off till once Tom (the Regent) has made his proposal to him and he be gone from him, which may take some

time and I am afraid Susan will not be allowed to stay so long with Jean (France), so that she must take her resolution soon. I am to send again to Mary (the Czar) about it to-morrow and will do the best I can, so I need not trouble you more about it at this time, only I am told that Tom has a mind to propose to Mary the same conditions were formerly given by Jean to Gertrud and secure to her what she has now belonging to George (King of Sweden) and that Betty (King George) should keep what she has of Gregory's (King of Sweden) which, if true, makes Thomas (the Regent) a very pretty fellow, but it is hard to believe it, and I doubt if even Mary will like it, not thinking himself secure that way. O.4 (the Regent) told d.17 that s.30 (Stair) told him before they parted of what m.13 had wrote to him some time before that and showed him the letter, that m.13 might not be troubled in his absence, should he come there, and upon that account that he, o.4, had taken no notice of him all this time. This was very friendly of s.30 and, had o.5's (Ormonde) affair been discreetly managed, there would nothing, I believe, [have] been said to any of them, but now the case is altered, which will be hard to get helped.

"I wrote to you twice before now of a messenger which Frank (Mar) had sent to Hary (England) and that she was returned with good success. I'll send to you next post the heads of the message he gave her to carry. She not only carried the original to Mr. Isac (Lord Ilay) but enlarged to good purpose on it and brought back such an account of the conversation as gave Frank great satisfaction. The paper Patrick (James) is to give Mr. Maltha (de Mezières) in conformity to what Frank promised as to a.8 (Argyle) and i.18 (Ilay), of which I wrote to you, is now ready and shall be also sent by next post, which must be all wrote in Patrick's own hand in English after he has approved of it or altered it to his own mind, and, if he pleases to send a translation of it in French to Mr. Maltha at the same time that he sends him the original in English and a compliment to himself, it will do well and indeed Maltha and his family deserve thanks for their zeal and pains they have taken in this affair in particular, as well as whatever concerns Patrick's interest that comes in their way. Nobody are without faults, but these must very often be overlooked as some of theirs must. Maltha himself is a worthy deserving man and may one day or other be of use, as I have found him of a great deal to me since I came here, and without them this affair could not have been managed. Isac as well as a.8 has great confidence in the three of the family who are here, but, when I have the honour to see you, I shall explain all this better than I can do this way. In the last paper here named a.8 and i.18's names are not filled up, for fear of accidents by the way, but, when Peter writes it out, he will supply that and it must be with the names they now go by, and the paper must be

sealed too just by his subscription. When he sends it to Maltha, it must be by some sure hand and the sooner that be the better ; but, to make up the necessary delay the going and coming of it will occasion, Frank has written to Isac which is to be sent as soon as it can be put in cipher and of that there shall also be sent you a copy with the other two papers, which I hope you will approve of. In my humble opinion there is nothing more worth Patrick's while than to gain those two gentlemen and there is no way of doing it but by tempting their ambition, especially that of i.18, and showing him more personally for himself this way than he can ever expect the other, and also by showing him that Partick's affairs are not desperate. You will know the reason of my mentioning this better when you see Frank's letter to Isac, in which he was obliged to open, promise and say so much as he does in it, knowing perfectly the people he wrote to and that less would not do and yet I think what he says can do no hurt even should Isac not play fair, which in this case is hardly to be supposed. The letter is long, which was in a great measure occasioned by what passed in the conversation betwixt the messenger and Isac, and a great part of that was personal things betwixt Frank and Isac which were necessary to be answered. I ask pardon for insisting so much on this affair, but it is that I may have nothing to say to you of it next post when I send the papers.

" As for news, I send you enclosed the English prints which this day's post brought. I saw some private letters which tell of a thing I believe will surprise you as it did me. George came to the House of Peers and sent for the Commons up on Monday last, he made a speech to them in which he tells of the fleet's being in the Sound so that, there being no more occasion to have apprehensions from those parts, he had given orders for disbanding 10,000 men. The Commons voted an address of thanks, but Walpole and some of the Tories spoke as to reserving to themselves addressing again this session of Parliament for having the army reduced to what used to be in the time of peace. Some letters say he also spoke of an indemnity, but I have as yet got no particular account of that."

I enclose a letter of Hooker's (Jerningham).

Oldcorn (Mistress Oglethorpe), who is with Hary (England), knows nothing of the message sent to Mr. Isac nor must not, the messenger did not see him and Isac hates him.

Before the Parliament was adjourned, Sir Thomas Hanmer proposed the disbanding of the army to what it was in time of peace and passing an Act of Grace, both being necessary for quieting the minds of the people. Stanhope agreed to the last, but not to the first. However it seems the Court was now glad to compose that, by disbanding the 10,000 as of themselves to save the rest. *Holograph.* 4 *pages.*

René Macdonell to the Duke of Mar.

[1717,] Friday night, [May 21]. Paris.—I understood yesterday by the Marquis de Mezières that you have been told some new stories of my standing up in justification of Bolingbroke, which I never offered to do, and it would be somewhat extraordinary I should begin now, so I dare hope you will let me know who is the author of this new tale. I give you my word of honour that there shall be from me neither heat nor anger, and so by consequence no noise nor quarrel, and I venture to assure you you will find me misrepresented, and so I hope by this you will better judge how easily stories and lies are invented in this holy country, that I wish all the devils in hell were in possession of, and may they also be so of me, if I discontinue being your most humble and obedient servant.

Postscript.—M. D'Argenson, who is the magistrate that oversees this town, sent yesterday to one Lalor, an Irish barber, to order him to tell where your Grace and the Duke of Ormonde were lodged. He answered: He did not know, and, if he did, he would not tell.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 21.—I write this only as a cover to the enclosed, because I have seen Patrick's (James') letter to which I have nothing to add. The post does not part till to-morrow night, but Newman (Nairne) being to go out of town to-morrow must needs make up the packet to-day. *Original and copy.*

Le Connû (George Jerningham) to Sir H. Paterson.

1717, Friday, May 21. Rotterdam.—I was in much expectation to-day of a letter from you to have known if you were not better pleased with the present situation of affairs in your parts than we are here, for, if you have not had some more certain accounts there, I am of opinion we shall live a long time in the dark, and 'tis very visible no way is now left to go or come, which can be depended on by the usual convenience. If Mr. Blunt (the Czar) is resolved to accommodate his affairs jointly with Mr. Robertson (James), he may give any one Mr. Denizon (Mar) judges fit to send such recommendations as will carry him safe to $\overset{\text{L i v o n i a}}{23,21,13,26,25,21,41}$, where he might find occasions of going further and might return by the same authority, and, since Saxby (King of Sweden) will not or cannot find means to fall into measures, my poor judgement tells me there are but little hopes of trafficking to advantage, till we get that duty off, and see truly how that matter stands.

Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) and Doyle (C. Erskine) are here, the first undetermined what to do, and disposed enough to come to Rawly (Paris), if Mr. Denizon judges he can be of

any service there, the other is resolved for Holmes (England), and takes the first opportunity that offers of doing the same.

The two regiments lately broke are driven to hard shifts, especially Col. Wood's, who have owing to them, partly for what they have disbursed of their own and what is due on pay, 634,840 *guilders*, above 60,000*l.* sterling. Some of the chief officers are gone for England, to see if they can get into service or into half-pay, which it does not appear likely to me they will be able to do, since there is some reason to believe they were driven to this hardship by Hally (King George) and Cobler (Cadogan).

If Mr. Newton (the English Jacobites) could s u p-11, 13, 27, p o r t t h e s e 27,26,29,12 12,34,37,11,37 to be r e a d y 29,37,41,38,16 upon o c c a s i o n 26,39,39,41,12,21,26,25, Mr. Newton might depend on the security thereof as to the engagement, and they have assured Hooker (Jerningham) of all those particulars which concern themselves to his great satisfaction.

We are informed Sir G. Byng has only orders to act defensively which has occasioned some hates (? heats) between him and the Danes, who would have him jointly act offensively, which he has refused and cannot do. They talk still here, as if the King of Prussia designed for Paris, although he has put off the journey for a few days. From this place great numbers of Palatines embark daily for England, and amongst them several Hanoverian soldiers pass and already 1,500 are arrived in England, but this is a secret you must say nothing of.

I send the King of Sweden's reply, which comes by Denmark, there being no other way of passing at present, yet yesterday I heard a German from the Prince of Hesse came thence six weeks ago here to pass forward to Paris, who says he saw with Mr. Trapman (Sweden) Mr. Ploiden (Poniatowski), and that Ploiden was and had been privately with Mr. Saxby, but added, that, if he had not come as he did, there would not have been any passing, such strict care is taken to prevent the same since our fleet is come up. Perchance you may hear of this person at Paris, for he must have some business with Mr. Milson (Sparre).

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Saturday, May 22.—I received last night the enclosed for Martel (Mar) from Pesaro and the other from Abram (Menzies) in which was the *Courant* that had a long letter reflecting on the Czar's ministers and Dr. Erskine, which I intended to send Martel, it being necessary he should have it to show to the Doctor, but Dutton (Dillon) assured me Martel had it already, and so carried mine with him to Onslow (Ormonde) with some other prints that had nothing in them worth noticing.

Dutton told me of the wonderful wise Council lately held at the old lady's. Whether his or her Grace presided is a question I cannot resolve, both having a claim equally just to the chair, but I imagine I hear the good lady heartily pitying poor Patrick's (James') case, who is now quite abandoned having only such insignificant, negligent, unthinking creatures to advise him as Onslow, Martel and Dutton, whereas, if the wise triumvirate there assembled were at the head of affairs, how vigorously would they drive on matters! but alas!—with a deep sigh, to which the company gave an assenting nod, and his Grace let an oath or two fly to confirm all, while the grave nephew, who translated the memorial, fell out in its praises. Now, if all this did not happen, Martel, I dare say, will own something more ridiculous and impertinent did. But, to speak seriously on a subject that certainly requires it, if these interlopers are let run on, they will certainly ruin all trade and expose Patrick and those concerned in his affairs to the laughter of strangers. This is but a trial of skill by a first memorial, and, if it meets with no check, you will soon hear of a second part to the same tune. Were it not therefore fit that Andrew (Queen Mary) should send a severe reprimand to these meddlers and positively discharge all of them from meddling any more in such matters. Pray let me have Martel's opinion of the matter.

Mr. Dicconson writes to me of Mr. Macmahon *alias* Bordman now at Sens, formerly first clerk in the War Office. He desires to be subsisted, and Mr. Dicconson asks what Martel thinks should be given him.

The Duke of Mar to Dr. Erskine.

1717, Saturday morning, May 22.—It is unlucky we cannot meet for I have a good deal to say to you, but, since there's inconveniences in that, we must have patience. "It is necessary though that I should tell you that I find D. O[rmon]d cannot continue long in this neighbourhood or in this country, so that he must take his resolution soon where to go. I still think that he should go where you and I spoke of, and that his delaying to set out is so much lost time; but, unless he has a message as well as passports from your master, it is in vain for him to go there, and the more that by the accounts we have George seems to be managing that gentleman and has not yet declared against him. How far that may work upon him, it is hard in his present circumstances to know, especially since it is uncertain if the person who we thought had gone there has played fair to your master or us. Upon your master's doubting of that, might he not give the same message at least to D. O[rmon]d he gave him, who for many reasons would push the affair, and he is very willing to undertake it, if your master give him a message to carry, which if he do not very soon, he will be forced to go back to my master; for here he will not be allowed to stay. I see it will

be some time before your master can allow him to wait on him ; but, if he thinks fit to give him any message, may not that be done by a letter either from himself, you, or any he thinks fit, which he may be sure nobody should know of, but the person D. O[rmonde] is to go to. You are best judge of all this, so I leave it to you to manage it as you find practicable.

"I own I am in some apprehensions of what is to be proposed to your master here, but can anything they can do for him secure to him so well what he is in possession of, as the way he formerly proposed by having it ceded by the former owner ? If he let George and Charles make up together, will it not be at his expense, and will the people here stand by him in that case or support him against them ? Then why will he not take further ways to help and prevent it ? This of D. O[rmon]d seems to be a lucky way for that, but time's precious in this as well as in other things. I am to see him, I believe, on Monday or Tuesday at furthest, when we are to agree what he is to do, so it is very necessary that I should have an answer from you once to-morrow to this point and I hope you will have an opportunity to discourse your master on it before then.

"It looks as if George was out of apprehensions from Sweden by his disbanding of 10,000 men, as the news tells us, but I believe the case is that he was forced to seem to do this of himself to preserve the rest of the army and to prevent a further reduction ; for the Parliament was certainly to have gone about it, and by the angry Whigs and Tories joining as we see by Walpole and some of the Tories seconding one another, upon the reservation of addressing again even this sessions for reducing the army to what it used to be in the time of peace, they had done, and so had strength to do what they pleased. This nor the indemnity will not quiet the minds of the people, nor will it content the angry Whigs, so now is the time to prepare things against G[eorge] and, if Charles see any tolerable conditions to be had from Peter, sure he will prefer that to an agreement with the first, but otherwise he will be forced to it, and then G[eorge] and he will be very glad to join against Peter, and they will easily force Peter's old ally to join with them."

I have not got back the cipher, which forced me to write so plain, but it goes by a sure hand, and you had best burn it, when you have made the use of it you think fit.

I hear the D[uke] of L[ee]ds has given your master a memorial in relation to mine. I knew nothing of it, and it may be very well, but it is fit your master should know that it is only his own good will that made him do it, and that he has no directions from my master about it.

Had Brumfield (Mar) seen Peter, he was to have made compliments from Trueman's (James') mother, and, since that is not yet like to be soon, pray let me know if they should

be sent by any other, or if there be visits or anything of that kind expected, or if it would be acceptable or thought fit. *Copy.* 3 *pages.*

JOHN PATERSON to L. INESE.

1717, May 22.—Requesting him to forward the enclosed to Martel (Mar) after perusing it, and also that for Dutton (Dillon).

JOHN PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, May 22. Patrick (James) left us this morning at 7 in perfect good health. After he finished his letters last night and the packet was sealed, he desired me to supply one thing he had forgotten in his letter. He is not without some suspicion that some folks may endeavour to make wrong improvements of his going out of town, and particularly of his going to Roberts (Rome), though one would think there was no room for it, and yet, considering what an unfair enemy we have to deal with, Patrick thought it might not be improper for Martel (Mar) to write to Abram (Menzies), if he be still on t'other side, or, if he be parted, to any other person Martel thinks fit, and to give this matter what turn Martel shall judge most convenient. Knight (James) was of opinion that it was not possible to give it a better turn than to tell the plain matter of fact, that he was gone to Roberts, partly from curiosity having never been there before, but chiefly with a view to setting out more conveniently and privately towards home, should any occasion offer for it, and, though nothing further should happen on it at this time, it may possibly, when rightly understood, serve for a new proof, amongst the many he has already given, of his readiness to come and visit his friends and relations at home, as soon as there is the smallest appearance of its being practicable. If indeed Patrick had gone from Fraser's (France) to where he is now gone, people might have made something of it, but here the case is so widely different and the reasons for it so very obvious, that I need give you no further trouble about it, but only to tell you that Patrick leaves it to Martel either to write on this occasion or to let it alone as he sees most convenient, and, if he writes, to do so as he shall judge most proper. *Original and two copies.*

JOHN PATERSON to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1717, May 22.—When General Hamilton parted from this, he desired me to send any letters for him under a cover to you, which is the reason I trouble you with the two enclosed, so I doubt not you'll know how to forward them.

The enclosed for Onslow (Ormonde) came but yesterday, which Patrick (James) opened and perused, and afterwards ordered me to transmit it to you, that he might consider of

it and give what directions he should think most proper in it, because Patrick says, if he remembers rightly, you concerned yourself for the writer, while he was at Altena (Avignon). I spoke of it likewise to Effingham (Sir W. Ellis), who tells me he had given that gentleman money for defraying the expenses of his journey from Altena, and by a mistake had given him more than was designed for him, but that he did not understand anything was ordered for him by way of pension. However, Patrick will, I believe, approve of whatever you think fit to do in it. *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to the EARL OF LINLITHGOW.

1717, May 22.—I understood a credit for you and the rest of your company was to have been sent you directly from Bologna, but the gentleman at Bologna has transmitted the bills hither, and so I am enclose them here. You will see they will serve for June and in time coming, but, if anything further be necessary, I shall endeavour to observe your commands. *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to JAMES III.

1717, May 23. Pesaro.—Enclosing a copy of his letter to the Duke of Mar, because he thought his Majesty should know what he had written, and offering his hearty prayers to Heaven that God may ever protect and preserve his Majesty. *Original and copy.*

MURPHY (DR. ERSKINE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, May 24.—I had had no fit opportunity to speak to Davys (the Czar), for I must do it in private, but in two days I shall certainly give you a full answer.

The DUKE OF MAR to [JAMES III.].

1717, May 24.—I enclose the papers mentioned in my last, and I wish they may go safe. Dutton (Dillon) and William (Inese) were with me to-day. The first told me of one come from Evans with a very agreeable message concerning our friend Peter (James). He was to carry him to Andrew (Queen Mary) this afternoon, and afterwards to Martel (Mar). I shall be better able to give a distinct account of it next post, so all I shall say now is that it's an offer of above double the quantity of muslin (money) that was wanting some time ago from 24 merchants who deal in that trade to be sent where required without asking questions, but with a proviso that m.11 (Lord Middleton) shall know nothing of it. Francis (Mar) was of opinion that Andrew should propose sending 60 bales of it immediately to three different places, and that the rest should be ready on a call. I had some account of this man's being to come before he arrived, but did not suspect his errand was so well worth while. I

believe the people he comes from are none of those who were dealt with before. I wish it may answer what the messenger says, and he seems to give pretty good authority for it, and is himself a substantial merchant.

Another is also arrived with a very sensible memorial from Onslow's (Ormonde's) little Knight (Sir R. Everard) which Dutton carried to show Andrew, else I had sent it you, but next post you shall have it, and perhaps the answer Frank (Mar) is to make to it, which it requires soon, the people who employed the Knight to send it wanting mightily to be informed of some things and to have answers to others. It gives very good accounts of the situation of affairs there, with hopes of their growing better daily. One thing I remark, that Mr. Moor (Menzies) writes nothing of either these two affairs or messengers. As to the first, I believe he nor none of the old dealers know anything of it, so his writing nothing of that is not much to be wondered at, but 'tis odd he knew nothing of the other. If he had, he had certainly advertised us of it. I am afraid by this and another message I had lately from Rigg (Bishop of Rochester), that Moor is not now well with those people, which I am very sorry for. I find Rigg suspects Moor's being too much directed by Hughes (Lord Oxford), which is without ground, but you may see by it how the old grudge continues, which is very unlucky, and Hughes was wrote to about it, as soon as Frank came here, to which he has yet had no return.

Dutton and William told me that Buchan and his company came to them last night, who have, I hear, behaved themselves on the road not with that discretion to be wished, and their coming to Panton (Paris) at this time is unlucky enough, for it will make a noise that may hurt others. We believe they had no orders for coming there, and they must go away again immediately. O.5 (Ormonde) is now fixed in a place for some time, but I would not know where till I go to him, which is not to be till Friday, by which time I shall have c.29's (the Czar's) last answer in relation to his going to k.5 (King of Sweden). M.13 (Mar) removes to-morrow to a new place at two leagues greater distance, which he's to let very few know.

I saw a letter to-day from England from a good hand, but wrote before the Parliament met again, which says that the divisions betwixt the two Court parties there were come to a very great height, that George had wrote and talked to some people calling out for help against his unnatural son, who headed and supported a party against him, and that the Prince had talked to the same people, asking their assistance against those who endeavour to disappoint him of the succession to the Crown, that all sides had written pressingly to all their friends to come up against the Parliament met, so that a throng meeting was expected, and that some extraordinary things, 'twas thought, would be produced

by those divisions. The Tories had joined none of the sides, and it was believed would not, but assist sometimes one and sometimes another, as they found it for their interest. It is now plain that it was the Court's apprehensions of the angry Whigs and Tories joining that induced George to speak of disbanding the 10,000 men, and the Act of Indemnity, but we shall yet see some more extraordinary things this session. Is not all this lamentable ?

I have a pleasure in writing to you, thinking I am talking to you, which I hope I shall not be long without, but I wish much more it may be by your coming this way, than by my going yours.

I had Parryfield's (Paterson's) and Horsly's (Hay's) of the 7th with a note at the end of the last from Knight (James). I am mightily pleased with the hopes that he is perfectly well by this time, and wish him joy of getting free of young Lidcoat (Leslie), who, William tells me, has asked to be gone. We have no account yet from Traver (Tullibardine). *Holograph. Enclosed,*

Sketch of the Message sent to the Two Gentlemen (the Duke of Argyle and the Earl of Ilay).

"*When a messenger is so much in trust on both sides as the bearer, there is not need for so much writing as it would otherwise require, so all is referred to what she is to say.*

"*Besides other motives for making the sender of the message very desirous of having the two gentlemen it is sent to in the same interest with him, the miserable condition of their own country is none of the least. If the present establishment go on and continue, so must the deplorable estate of that country, the principal cause of it still remaining ; and it must sink the lower the longer that continues. These two gentlemen as well as the sender of the message having had some hand, though with a quite different design than it has produced, in bringing their country into those circumstances, it behoves them the more to join in their endeavours for its relief, and the means for that end may not always subsist as they now do.*

"*There is certainly no way but one to bring about this affair, therefore it is proposed that those two gentlemen should without loss of time enter heartily and sincerely into the interest and measures which can only compass it.*

"*What that interest is, is so plain that there is no occasion to name it here, and those gentlemen may be assured that there is no particular spleen or ill will against them, either in the principal person of the interest or the sender of the message, but on the contrary, a great deal of regard, good will and kindness, as may appear by what these two gentlemen have under their hands some time ago, if delivered, which is much doubted they were by their friend who was intrusted with them. The sender of the message owes obligations to one of those*

gentlemen, and hopes he did what was in his power to return them ; he had ever a great respect and value for both, and never did anything against them but what he thought the interest he had at heart obliged him to, which he took them always to be against.

"*It is more in these two gentlemen's power to contribute to the bringing about the thing here wished for, than perhaps they themselves imagine or are sensible of ; but, if they will once turn their thoughts that way, they will soon discover it. As this makes them valuable on this side, so now is the time for them to secure themselves and make terms with the head of that interest, which they can do at this juncture upon easy, safe and reasonable conditions ; but, if delayed and that interest ever come afterwards to succeed without them, as it is not improbable it one day may, they and their family must be ruined, and not in the power of the principal person of the interest, though willing, to save them ; for even most of their own name, dependers and neighbours will require it and be violently solicitous for it ; but at present the use they can be of to the interest, if there be assurance of them before the thing happens, is a sufficient excuse for the doing for them what others already in the interest are averse enough to.*

"*If the two gentlemen shall think it necessary that they be instantly secured by a writ under the hand of the principal person of the interest, for all done by them and any of their predecessors against him and his, it shall be expedited immediately in the terms and form they themselves shall propose, and shall be lodged in the hands of Monsieur de M*[*ezières*].

"*The sender of the message not being now present with the principal person of the interest, he cannot make particular and special promises of things to them, nor does he believe that such would be at this time required ; but he knows so much of that person, that, as he can assure them of his sincerity in whatever he engages, so can he of their standing as fair for his favour and for a share in business, power and profit as any whatsoever, and, if they think it needful, they shall have all the assurances of this they can expect or desire under his own hand as soon as possible.*

"*They need have no jealousy of the sender of the message that he would be afterwards in competition with them as to any of their pretensions. Beside his desire to be well with them, he thinks it is for his interest to be so, and their pretensions can scarce ever come to clash or interfere. He does not propose himself, were things once as he wishes them, to follow the way of life the eldest of those gentlemen has gone into. He has no desire or ambition of being employed in the affairs of their own country, liking his ease and quiet better than is perhaps consistent with it, or the profit it would bring could make amends for ; and he is sensible that the chief direction of the affairs of the other country, were he capable of it, and could obtain it, would bring more envy on him than he would be able*

to support; so, as his ambition is limited, he is not likely to stand in the way of those gentlemen any way whatever.

"It is proposed on the side of the two gentlemen, that, if the present undertaking go on, they should declare for it openly and heartily as soon as they can join those who, it is believed, are a coming to assist the interest.

"If the present design be put off, or miscarry by the way, it is proposed that they should go on with the people with whom they now are, and against next session of Parliament that they shall use all their interest for getting the army reduced to what it was at the end of the last reign, and declare openly for it, and push it with their utmost vigour, which will likewise make them popular. But, if they enter sincerely and heartily into the affair, they will see more ways to serve and advance the interest than is either needful, or can be proposed now. It is though but reasonable that they should in the meantime take some way of convincing the principal person concerned of their sincerity, and they may depend upon it, that it shall go no further than himself and the sender of the message, and that no intimation shall be given to any on either side the sea of their inclinations or concern in the interest, but to such as they themselves please to direct; but it will be necessary that they contrive and settle a correspondence, which is left to themselves to do in their own way and by whom they please. They want but to know the principal man of the interest to make them love him, he having all the good qualities [that] naturally can be desired in such an one, and it is confidently believed too that he would be pleased with and like them, and they would very soon see the great odds there is betwixt him and those they are now with. The sweetness of temper alone of the first, besides his good understanding, would gain the heart of anybody, and the more he is known the better he will be liked.

"The sender of the message, judging as impartially as he can, is really of opinion that it is for the interest of those two gentlemen in particular, to whom it is sent, to close with the proposal, their own country would be highly obliged to them, and the generality of the neighbouring one near as much, and he truly believes that they would very soon be as well with the head of his party or interest, as they either are, or can be, with the gentleman of the other, with whom they are now best. It would be a very great pleasure to the person, who sends this to be instrumental in bringing those gentlemen into the interest, and he heartily wishes that they may be of the same sentiments about it, which he thinks would go a great way in establishing things on a solid, happy and lasting foundation." ... 16 *April*, 1717. 3½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar.

Draft of a letter to be written by the King to M. de Mezières with a pardon to the Duke of Argyle and the Earl of Ilay, the letter being much fuller and longer than that of James

to M. de Mezières of 20 June, calendared post, p. 369, and the pardon which is incorporated in the draft letter being in the same terms as that calendared post, p. 369. Two drafts, one endorsed, "20 June, 1717."

J. Menzies to James Wilson (James Hamilton).

1717, May 13[–24].—This is only to tell you du Bourg (Menzies) is still in town, and that, though otherwise he could have gone, he is detained by a necessity of helping to promote the trade with Messrs. French and Davis which may turn to great account, and he has bestirred himself to the utmost. How that trade goes he has advised Hutchinson (Inese). Pray let Capt. Crowder (Mar) know as much. There is less word of disbanding and no more at all yet of the Indemnity. All friends are well.

Mr. Primrose (Lord Oxford) to Mr. Darby (the Duke of Mar).

1717, May 13[–24]. Greenwich. (?London.)--You may depend on my utmost service to quiet all your friends. I know the consequence of having Mr. Whitley (Ormonde) in good humour. I know you will do your utmost towards it, and I have and shall continue to do everything in my power and particularly with Mr. Goodman (Bishop of Rochester). You know his temper, but it must be humoured. I wish you had an opportunity of writing to him. You know he is a good judge of writing. Ask him his judgement of the new comedy (Declaration). He will give you his opinion freely and how the scenes should be accommodated to the taste of the audience.

I do not hear from your country seat how your affairs are settled, whether the hop merchant (? King of Sweden) goes on with his bargain. The season runs on apace, and dealers will be looking after the new crop in a little time, but we are in the dark in everything, and it is good it should be so at present; at least I do not see how it can be helped at present without losing the market. When your friends here know your state of trade, they will act accordingly. I hope Mr. Gardiner (Görtz) has no goods in his hand, because he broke once already. I wrote formerly for doubles of the letters which were lost when the packet was taken; I should also be glad of one to Mr. Lee (Lord Lansdown). He would be a customer, I believe. To write to you what we fancy and report here of your joint stock would be of no use to you.

I heartily wish your nephew, Mr. Hardie (James), were married or at least fixed with that good match you formerly mentioned. You know a settlement carries much reputation in the world. He may have seen the projects to draw your old customers from Mr. Gower's (James') shop, but without success, though some pretended friends have acted no very fair part, which it is needless to explain at present. You cannot be too cautious of your credit, and how you send

any lace or Indian stuffs (? letters) because officers are sharp at seizures, but, when you can put your trade on a good foot, you will find many friends, who at present go to other warehouses, but you must not delay so long as to let them be settled in a contrary way of trade. *Endorsed*, as brought by Mrs. Swift and received by Lord Mar, 27 June, N.S.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to [JAMES III].

1717, May 25.—"After great trouble and many strong representations from Dutton (Dillon) to Thomas (the Regent), the latter agreed that Onslow (Ormonde) and Martell (Mar) might stay for some days in this neighbourhood in a close manner so as Silby's (Stair's) people should know nothing of it, but still upon condition that neither of them comes to Panton (Paris). He took d. 17. (Dillon's) word for this, menacing him with no less than the Bastille, if the contrary happened. Symon (Ormonde) and Francis (Mar) are closely hid in separate places about four leagues hence, and, though their situation and mine is uneasy at present, it must be bore with patience, Paul's (James') interest requiring absolutely they should remain hereabouts for a few days; s.30 (Stair) is expected in town this night. I fear his arrival will augment our alarm, not doubting of Therence's (the Regent's) regard to his complaint on this score, which I don't question he will make with all eagerness.

"M. 13. (Mar) hath already and does by this post inform Patrick (James) of what passes betwixt him and e. 15 (Dr. Erskine) in relation to c. 29. (the Czar) as also of the latter's desire to send Sara (Ormonde) with a message to Kemp (King of Sweden).

"Andrew (Queen Mary) gives likewise an account of a proposal made yesterday by a person d. 17. carried to him. The great offer startled Dutton, though the proposer appears to be sincere in his way of proceeding. Anthony (Queen Mary) made him a judicious answer and such as can draw no inconveniency on Paul or friends in any respect. T,z,s,s,f (K,e,l,l,y), who was dispatched from Romans to friends with Jones (Ireland), is come back, he arrived here two days ago, and brought several letters for Silvester (Ormonde) and d. 17 with a satisfactory account. We shall soon receive a pretty good succour in mantle (money) from thence, of which you will be advised in due time.

"I enclose a memorial lately come from a true intelligent friend with Evans (England). I send you the original, and gave copies to Sampson (Ormonde) and Frederick (Mar). Those two will soon meet in order to send a proper person to inform k. 13. (the King's friends) fully of the situation of affairs this side. You will also find enclosed what came by last post, though William (Inese) or Francis have already sent it.

"D. 17. is obliged to make so many voyages to and fro

betwixt his friends and Thimoty (the Regent) that he hath scarcely time to write, but in this case i. 9 (Inese) supplies. Poor Sangfield (Sparre) is at the waters and not well.

"The English post comes in this night; you shall know by my next what news it brings."

The Duke of Modena to James III.

1717, May 26. Modena.—Letter of credence for the bearer, his minister Santagata, in whom he has particular confidence, begging him to hear him in everything which he has been charged by the Duke to explain. *Italian. Holograph.*

Queen Mary to Mr. Dicconson.

1717, May 26. Chaillot.—"When Lord Middleton and you have read this letter, pray take the peines to decipher it and send it me back to-morow morning, that I may send it to Lord Mar. I forgott iesterday to speak to you of old Mrs. Sackville, who writts that she is in extreme want. If the paying her what is dew of her pension to this day, can do her any good, I think it should be don." *Holograph.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Wednesday, May 26.—I waited on Andrew (Queen Mary) yesterday, to whom I spoke of several things Martel (Mar) had recommended to me. He began with telling me he was heartily sorry Martel was obliged to remove to a greater distance, and regretted mightily that the present unlucky circumstances had hindered him from seeing Martel so much as he would have wished. He added he was really ashamed not to have thought sooner that long ere now Martel must certainly be in some want, that Martel was indeed master to have called for what he pleased, but that a man of his character and too great modesty should never be put to that. He therefore in my hearing ordered Mr. Dicconson, who happened to be there, to send an offer to Gordon, the banker, to pay Martel whatever he should call for, either for paying any bills that may be due, or for what he may want for the future, and ordered me to give notice of this to Martel and to make his compliments both to him and Martella (Lady Mar).

I spoke to Andrew about Mr. Flint, who besides Martel's recommendation was also recommended by the person who made the offer of mantle (money) from Evans (England), and Andrew ordered 500 *livres* to be sent him immediately. Mr. Flint's second letter I find much better than the first, fitted to the humour of the people, and it might do good, if it could be printed. I spoke also about Duncan who will be continued. Mr. Dicconson did not remember he had given any contrary orders, but will write to have him put on, if he was struck off by mistake. The man who was clerk in the War Office is put on the list for 45 *livres* a month, as Martel advised.

Andrew read a second time M. Br[?ruce]'s letter, which I return, and liked it very well and ordered Mr. Dicconson to act in conformity with what is advised in it.

I received last night the enclosed with the prints from Abram (Menzies). Martel will send what he thinks fit of them to Peter (James).

I hope by this time Martel will have received Eldersly's (Dr. Erskine's) answer to the several articles of his letter. Andrew was a little uneasy no compliment had been made from him to Coalman (the Czar), which he thinks the last could not but expect, it being really due to him, and believes on it Coalman might have made him a visit, as he did to Timothy's (the Regent's) eldest daughter on the compliment she sent him.

I wish Martel may find himself as easy and in as good an air in his present habitation as he was in his last. I shall make him a visit next week, but hope to hear from him before that, and shall write again when anything occurs or I receive any letters.

René Macdonell to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Wednesday, May 26. Paris.—A particular friend of mine, a considerable man at this Court, from whom I used to have very good intelligence, assured me this morning that the Regent told him last night that the King was in Lorraine. I had not time to enter into any particulars by which you might best judge of the truth of the matter, but I shall see him again to-morrow. If there is anything particular you are desirous to be informed of, let me know it by the bearer. I am able to find out any thing here better than a great many that affect more noise. Stair is expected in town this evening.

The Duke of Mar to Harry Maule.

1717, May 26.—It was a very great pleasure to me to hear by Sir Hugh you were well, and I designed to have written to you much sooner, but waited in hopes of having something agreeable to entertain you with. I came here in expectation of meeting a near friend, which happened some time ago, and to be in the way, in case a certain thing had gone on, which for a twelvemonth before had cost us a great deal of pains. The disappointment was no great surprise to me, for, by the ways that people concerned were necessarily forced to take in it, the wonder was greater that it was so long being discovered than that it happened when it did, but, though it be prevented for this time, yet, if the principal person we had to do with be so wise for himself as well as for us as to do the only thing that seems now left for him, which is actually in his power to do, it may soon come about again and with greater probability of success than ever, nay, almost a certainty, and, since it is so much for his own interest to go into that

measure, it will be pretty odd if he do not, but for this we must have patience, it seems, a little longer. though indeed it is surprising we see no steps made by him towards it ere now.

I can tell you little news which we have any concern in but what you know as well as I. They seem in a very odd situation in England, three parties now in the Parliament and consequently over the nation, in place of the two which used to be, and little appearance of any of the two making up entirely together, but the Tories joining sometimes with one, sometimes with t'other, and often acting separately by themselves as they think most conducing to their own designs, which I have reason to believe will be the case with that party all Parliament. The angry Whigs may perhaps come into their measures, but the others will not go thoroughly into theirs. The Tories seem to me to be acting a wiser part than they were used to do, and I hope it will continue. We see the effects of this already by the Court's being obliged to break 10,000 of the army, to save the rest, and to propose an Act of Indemnity to have the grace of doing so, rather than let it be done by others, which they know they could not prevent. I do not doubt of our seeing some more extraordinary things and little expected some time ago even this session. The Court has reduced itself to so narrow a bottom that it cannot well stand long as it now does, and by the divisions amongst them, it is not easy to see how they will better themselves. All former politics and ways of governing that country are a jest, if the present establishment there with the ways they have all along followed can long subsist. Looking on with patience, I am apt to believe, may bring it in a little time to what we wish, should even no other power give any assistance, and it is hardly to be thought that all these powers will long be in such a situation that one or other of them will not find it their interest and be at liberty to give a helping hand. You'll think perhaps I flatter myself, and I confess I do not like to turn the dark side next me, but I really think both reason and experience support what I have said, and yet it may please God to turn it all other ways. Our Master is in very good health, and may live a long while, and, I believe, is now resolved to delay no longer doing, which, I suppose, all good countrymen wish, taking a wife, though even below his own quality, if one of that rank be not to be had soon, and so doing what in him lies to give his people a way of retrieving themselves from their misfortunes one time or other, should it fail in his own time, which God forbid. Some, I know, are apt to think that the Act of Indemnity now talked of may prejudice his interest and that his people ought not to accept of it, but, if it be in the way we hear, I am not of that opinion, and I believe I think not differently in this from my Master. A man of honour and principle will be so wherever he is, nor will anything the

Government can do make him alter or keep him from endeavouring to rescue his King and country, when an opportunity offers, and one man at home in the interest is worth ten abroad. The King has done what he was able, and more than could well have been expected in his circumstances to support such of his people as lost their own by so bravely venturing for him and following him abroad. He is very sensible of their modesty and unwillingness to be a charge on him in his present state, and that none would have of his who could get of their own to maintain them. So long as he has it, none of those who have served him, I am sure, will be suffered to be in want, but the money he had with care all his life saved up out of the moderate allowance he had anywhere, which was the fund with which he subsisted those people, is now very near out, so it is to be feared he will not have it long in his power to go on with it, if things do not alter, yet I hope Providence will still supply what shall be necessary to keep such worthy men from starving who cannot find it otherwise. How far the Indemnity will extend I do not know, but I am pretty sure to have no share in it, so it is not on my own account I say all this, but I am very glad of it on account of those who can have benefit by it, and I have a better opinion of them than to think that will make them do anything dishonourable or give over thoughts of relieving their country, when it comes to be in their power. By the care of some good friends to me and mine, I may still be master of what will keep me from want, and I and some others, who are not likely to profit of the Indemnity, have a good Master, whom I hope Providence will never so abandon, but he will be able as well as willing to supply us with what is necessary in a way suitable to our honourable misfortunes. Providence, I hope, will take care of our families after us, and, should they perish, it is some comfort that story will not mention its being for a dishonourable thing, but for endeavouring to rescue our country as well as our rightful King from their misfortunes and oppressions, and I shall never repent my share in that work, which I thought my conscience and honour obliged me to, and to atone for any hand I had in bringing my country under so hard circumstances, though with a quite other and honest intention. Knowing the Indemnity was a matter much spoke of at present amongst our people, I thought not amiss to tell you my notion of it.

I am not certain how long I may continue in these parts. Though I live very privately and retiredly, perhaps I'll be forced to leave them soon. It is not a good season now, when the heats are beginning, for travelling southwards, so, if I cannot stay two or three months hereabouts, I think of going to the waters of Bourbon, which my health in some measure requires, and after that of attending my Master where he now is, if some lucky thing does not chance to bring him this way sooner. I'll be very glad to hear from you, and the

sooner the greater pleasure it will give me. Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) will tell you my address. I have nothing to trouble him with just now. 7 *pages. Two copies.*

J. Cutler (Marquess of Tullibardine) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 26. Bur[deau]x.—I wrote to you from Toul[ou]se, and mentioned Mr. Lessington's (Glendarule's) communicating the letter he had with the cipher. I received yours of the 2nd and 11th and Mr. Goring's (Dillon's) within five leagues of this, where our friends thought it best I should come privately for two or three days, till it could be determined with Mr. Lyburn (R. Gordon) what quiet place we had best retire to. All here are very desirous to do their part answerable to what is expected of them as well as to go wherever it's thought necessary, or perform any other orders that may be found further expedient. If the accomplishment of the good news you expect come not soon, yet I hope they will be so sure and effectual as to make up entirely for what is past, which the accounts you tell me of seem in great measure to prognosticate. I am very glad the person whose acquaintance I have the honour of has at last the satisfaction of being with you. Pray return my compliments and humble service to the lady that was by you and all her friends, to whom I owe so many obligations. I am particularly indebted in a letter to her brother. I have answered Gorin's letter by this post.

Galby (Brigadier Campbell) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 26. Bordeaux.—Mr. Cutler (Marquess of Tullibardine) is at last arrived here this morning. If I were capable of serving him, none should be readier, but besides my inability another reason why nothing is to be expected of my contributing to the advancement of business is his own sufficiency and application. If we were so long in coming this far, it was nothing but the cross accidents that befell him.

The Earl of Linlithgow to John Paterson.

1717, May 26. Milan.—I hope his Majesty shall never have any reason to doubt of my inclinations to serve him. Sure I am, while my blood is warm, I shall always make it my business. We have as yet heard nothing from Bologna. Were I here as you knew me at London, I could pass my time very pleasantly. It's the finest place I have seen in Italy, and a great deal of good company. We live very well, but dear. The wine is excellent claret, which we always remember our friends in. Tell Booth, that, were he here, he would not want oranges to his wine.

Sir P. Lawless to the Duke of Ormonde.

1717, May 26. Salamanca.—By a letter I had to-day from my brother, who is in the Pope's service, I am informed of

the King's safe arrival at Pesaro, and of the good reception he met with in the different States he passed through, which was very satisfactory to me.

I am overjoyed to hear of your Grace's arrival there also, and most earnestly wish that every good fortune may attend you, wherever you are. Nothing but my uncertainty where to address my letters could have kept me so long from renewing the assurances of my unalterable attachment for you. I return you a million thanks for the honours you did my brother, when he went to kiss the King's hand at Pesaro, and for your obliging memory of me.

I am too far out of the world in this remote province to have any news worth your notice, and, though I keep a constant correspondence with some friends in England, who inform me every post of what passes, you have surer and quicker accounts than my correspondents give, so I shall not trouble you with them. Mr. Sheldon will inform you how to direct letters for me.

Endorsed, as acknowledged by John Paterson in his Grace's absence, 13 July.

John Paterson to David Nairne.

1717, May 27. Pesaro.—This serves for a cover to two letters from Mons^r. Busi at Vienna with the newspapers enclosed in them. I communicated them to Mr. Sheldon, who ordered me to transmit them to the King. After perusing these papers he bid me tell you that he thought it might be for the king's service to encourage this man's corresponding with us, and, though this possibly might not immediately answer the expense of it, it might be of use sooner or later. This I give as his opinion without making any judgement of it myself, because I would be as tender as possible of putting the King to any unnecessary expense. It is but reasonable, though, I should acknowledge his letters, so I wish you would let me know what I am to say.

I hope you found the King in good health, which I pray God to continue to him. I shall be glad to hear Dr. Wood was not the worse for his journey. *Copy.*

James III. to [the Duke of Mar].

1717, May 28. Rome.—"I have been here two days, and I think my being here a dream, and I wish it were one, but alas it is not, and here I am, and here I saw yours of the 2nd, which found me in a different condition from what you expected I should be, and I thank God I am very well after my journey and very ready in all respects for what I fear will not happen now, for, though affairs with Herry (England) seem to mend every day, yet I think that Kemp's (King of Sweden's) is but too surely over for this bout. All I have, therefore, to say to you now is relating to what you say of

Mohun (Earl Marischal), etc, for I find you are under a great mistake as to that affair, for whatever you take unkindly in it is not due to Onslow (Ormonde) but to Patrick (James), for it was the last that made the whole disposition after Horsly's (Hay's) arrival, and Onslow did only approve what the other proposed, for, whether he would have proposed himself Mohun's and Harper's (Gen. Hamilton's) going along with him, is more than I can tell.

"The reasons for my proposing it were as follows:— I thought that those two gentlemen deserved some particular distinction, their case being particular in all respects, and particularly the first's personal ill behaviour towards Patrick and Francis (Mar) made me think it necessary to show him, that that did not stick with me, and, had I done otherwise, we should both of us have had our blame. After this I knew Harper would not be very welcome with Story (Scotland), and that Mohun would never agree with Trever (Lord Tullibardine), and I had also in my view the preventing of Mohun's venting his spleen against Francis in his own country, though at the same time, after having explained my thoughts to Onslow, I left those two gentlemen entirely to his disposal. But I own to you I never could imagine that the case of Mohun's going to Evans (England) could ever be uneasy to Francis upon the footing he himself proposed to go, which would free them from all underfareing (? interfering) one with another, so that on the whole Onslow is absolutely blameless, and, if there is any fault, it lies at my door, though I am sure I meant nothing but kindness to you, after the good of my own service, for I can say with truth I had both in view. This is the plain truth of the matter, after which I desire to have your thoughts, for in all likelihood I shall have time enough to change any of these dispositions, and, if I can do it to your satisfaction, it shall be done. I hope in God all this will make no new *tracasserie* among you, and, if you understand me right, instead of taking any thing ill in this matter, it will only serve to convince you that, although I may err in my judgement, I never shall in kindness to you.

"I begin again to be in hopes now of seeing you soon in this country, for, this business once over for this bout, I do not see any motive for your longer staying where you are, for I reckon Martella (Lady Mar) will be returned before this reaches to you. Pray make her my compliments, and for your return I need say no more, for I have the satisfaction to see that nothing but my service keeps you where you are.

"What mistakes you may find in the cipher is neither Nairne's fault nor mine, for we have a particular attention to writing the names correctly, but I fear the duplicate of it that I have is not very correct, though I always understand your letters very well.

"Our good Cardinal here has contrived everything to my wish. I receive no visits in the house, and am to make

none but to Mr. Pritchard (the Pope), to whom I am just a-going privately. There are several people whom it is fit I should see, but they will come to me privately also. Cardinals de la Tremoüille and Aquaviva are of that number, with leave from their masters; and Cardinal Schotemback, not having asked leave, durst not come, and so is gone out of town as more respectful. This was at least his message to my landlord, who made me abundance of compliments from Thomas (the Regent).

"If you are to come at all into this country, I am sure you would be glad to see this place. St. Peter's Church surpassed all our expectations, and the statues of the Capitol are exceeding fine." *Copy.*

Monsignor Alamanno Salviati to [? David Nairne].

[1717,] May 28. Urbino.—The Abbé Porta has delivered me your letter of the 23rd. I return you a thousand thanks for your compliment on my arrival here, and hope that your journey to Rome will be as successful as mine, and I wish you a pleasant stay there. Everyone finds it pleasant enough there, for, besides the beautiful palaces there, there is also the society. It is not so in some other places in Italy. One may have beautiful palaces yet lack everything else, in which case one may be very liable to have a dull enough life there, I believe that Rome will have been charmed to show her marks of respect to the King. His Majesty has been long adored there, and, I hope, they will be satisfied with him. I frankly avow that, if you are not yet ready to make your journey to London, I wish you were here. You will see that his Holiness has forgotten nothing for fitting up this magnificent palace in a manner suitable to his Majesty, and I assure you that you will not suffer from the trying summer heats. However, if you find your pleasure in the capital of the world, I shall be delighted that you are enjoying yourself. I have written only four lines to the King to console myself a little for not meeting him, not thinking it fair to trouble him with long letters, when he is to be spending his time in receiving the homage of so great a city.

I thank for your four words on the affairs of the North. I am much obliged for your approval of my choice of the Abbé Porta to continue him in his employment. I should have wished to take into my service the lackey that Abbé recommended to me on your behalf, but I came here with my little Court already made up. As for the Theologian you wish to give me, I should not know what to do with him, I have no scruples and still less desire to have any, but, if he desires only the President's protection, I shall grant it him fully. *French.* 3 *pages.*

Newsletter (?).

1717, May 28. The Hague.—The States General are taking

much trouble to settle the differences between the province of Groningen and the Ommelands. (Account of the said differences.) The province of North Holland persists in its resolution not to pay a farthing, and is now seven years in arrear. There are certain letters here written from the Canton of Bern to the effect that several English lords arrived at the Three Crowns in that town. They did not wish to stop there and still less to undo their cloaks and let their clothes be seen, having asked only for a postilion for their journey, and having got one they were brought to the river Aar, which flows into the Rhine. As soon as these lords had left, it was discovered that the Pretender had been of that number, which the postilion confirmed on his return, and people are very curious to learn the sequel, since the writer of the letter adds that people were believed to have at Bern very exact information that the Pretender had been of that number. (About the King of Sweden, the negotiations with the Elector of Cologne, the demolition of the fortifications of Bonn and those of the citadel of Liége and Huy, the preparations of the King of Sicily and his supposed designs, the intention of England to send a fleet to the Mediterranean, the negotiations for the peace of the North, and the levies being made by the King of Prussia.) 4 *pages*. *French*.

Queen Mary to [William Dicconson].

[1717,] Saturday morning, [May 29]. Chaillot.—"I was always afraid that I should be obliged at last to pay the 1,000*l*. to Mr. Jerningham. It must be don when he calls for it, and, I must own, I think it mor reasonable than the 100 for Mr. Southcot. However, I should be willing to give it, provided it be the last, for I see no reason now why he should continue so great an expence to us. I will speak to Mr. Dillon about it to press Mr. Southcot to give you his accounts and gett Pigau[l]t to make up his, and do what is just of all sides, and at the same time I shall make Mr. Dillon tell Mr. Southcot that wee do not want him at present and that he should be at no mor trouble nor expence on our account. In the mean time I think you may give him 50, and the rest, when we have quitt don with him. The contents of this enclosed letter are so moving and so particular that I think som relieve must be given to that poor family, but not by way of pension mor then what the husband has already. If 3 or 400 *livres* can do them any good, you may give it to Mr. Carroll for them. I had yesterday a letter from the King of the 8. He continued well, and was to end his remedys in 10 days mor. Pray lett Lord Middleton know this and remember me kyndly to him and to his lady. I have not one word of any other news having seen nobody that could tell me any since I saw you, and, if I hear non, I shall lett this octave pass, befor I send for you and Lord Middleton." *Holograph*.

James III. to the Duke of Modena.

1717, May 29. Rome.—I am equally surprised and mortified at your long silence, and cannot myself be silent any longer, especially since I have to inform you of what will please you, if you really desire what I ardently wish. I have been here since Wednesday, and yesterday I had the honour of seeing his Holiness, who conversed with me a long while on the subject of my marriage in general, but, when we came to particulars, we found them limited to your family as the only alliance at once suitable and possible. I can tell you with truth that I preserved during that interview the secrecy you imposed on me, but, while passing over what related to you, I did not conceal my own inclination, believing I ought not to lose so favourable an opportunity of gaining such a potent intercessor, suggesting to him all the motives that could make him enter into my desires. He did so heartily, and, after having spoken of you with a kindness that gratified me, we agreed that I should write to you on this business, and, after receiving your answer, his Holiness pledged himself to do his utmost to remove all the difficulties you could find in this alliance, and manage the business with the Emperor in such a manner as you believe the most proper to make it succeed. It is therefore your turn now to speak, and I beg you to do so clearly and quickly "a fin que je puisse prendre mon parti ailleurs, si je suis assez malheureux pour ne pouvoir pas obtenir l'objet de mes voeux, et la maniere dont j'ai agi envers vous dans cette rencontre doit vous engager a me traitter avec franchise. Vous scavez mieux que moy vos propres interests, mais je ne puis m'empecher de vous repeter ici ce que je vous ay dit de bouche, qui est, qu'en consentant a ma proposition vous ne choquerés personne, et je puis adjouter a cette heure qu' en agissant de la sorte vous pouves regagner absolument les bonnes graces de S.S. sans crainte de perdre celles de l'Empereur, en laissant agir S.S. auprés de luy. Je vous recommende un secret absolu pour ce qui regarde S.S. dans cette lettre, et je vous prie instamment de me repondre au plutôt, car mon interest propre ne souffre point de delay sur l'article du mariage, et, si vous ne croyés pas pouvoir me rendre heureux en vous rendant a ma proposition, ne me nuisés pas au moins en me tenant plus longtems en suspens. Je suis, . . . mais j'espere que je ne le serai pas longtems, votre affectionné neveu." *Copy.*

John Car (Col. John Hay) to John Paterson.

[1717, May 29].—I designed to have writ you a long detail of what we saw on our journey, but, since I have not found any other miracles but what are mentioned in the *Délices d'Italie*, I shall satisfy myself with recommending that book to you. The Sancta Casa at Loretto is indeed very fine, and their treasure of a great value. Their miracles are incom-

prehensible and not to be believed without a great deal more faith than I have. I had the honour to kiss his Holiness' foot yesterday, and have a cargo of dispensations laid up to carry about with me till I have use for them. I'll lend you one, if I can give it redeemable, for I am afraid I shall have use for them all myself. I had two letters from Martel since I came here. In his last of the 2nd, he tells me he had received Parryfield's (Paterson's) of the 10th. This is a most charming place for its antiquities, but everything else much to be despised.

David Nairne to John Paterson.

1717, May 29. Rome.—The King orders me to tell you he approves of the copy you sent him of what you writ by his directions last post. He is in very good health. He arrived here Wednesday night. Next morning he saw the solemnity of the procession of the day (Corpus Christi), and yesterday he made his visit to the Pope incognito, and to-day he has been to see several of the fine things to be seen here, and will continue every day seeing some new thing to pass the time while he stays here. I wish there were no objection against this place's being his *séjour* for good and all, till he could go where he ought to be, for I never could be of opinion it was his interest to choose such an exile as Pesaro or Urbino in a corner of the world preferably to the place in the world where there is most correspondence with all the powers of Christendom.

When the packet comes, I shall send you what letters are in it for you or others there. If Mr. Sheldon be not come away, the King desires you'll communicate my letter to him. I have sent a great packet to Powrie of letters brought here to the King, I know not how. My service to Lord Edward, Lord Clermont, Sir W. Ellis and all our friends with you.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 29.—My last to Denison (Mar) were of the 21st and 22nd, since when little could happen here worth troubling him. Robertson (James) in his last to you mentioned an uncle of Denison's (Earl of Panmure), who has indeed of late been as troublesome to Robertson as the other has been tender of him, though I cannot say Harris' (H. Maule's) brother (*i.e.*, Lord Panmure) has so just a sense of it as I could wish, but appears to be still as uneasy as ever. Robertson instructed me to talk to him about that matter. He and I were, I believe, two hours together on this head, and, though he talked with some warmth, you know it was none of my business to do so. The substance of what he said was, that he looked on himself as neglected and slighted, as not being advised with in the affairs of the factory, that he had suffered and lost more on its account than any man of his country, that

he thought therefore he had very good reasons to inquire into what was doing towards repairing the losses of the factory, and on the whole told me in so many words, that nothing could make him easy, but his being previously advised with in the affairs of the factory, or there being a Council of Trade established, whereof he was to be a chief member, and that, whatever other people might think of him, he did not think himself incapable for it, for that he had read books, etc. This last part would have made me smile, if I durst, but I reflected I was bound to have some regard for him, because of his concern with Denison, and but for this one consideration I would venture to say that I have but seldom in my life met with anything more unreasonable and trifling than he was on this head, but I took care at least to say nothing that could possibly give him any offence.

I thought the rather of mentioning this of the Council of Trade because you know it was an old project of another of our merchants, Lidcoat (Leslie) by name, and he and Harris' brother have been observed to be pretty much together of late, so you may form what judgement of it you please.

A physician here, to whom Harris communicates everything he knows, told me the other day that Harris thought himself neglected by Denison too, and particularly because the latter never wrote to him since parting. I told the doctor this could not possibly bear such a construction, because he had written to nobody here but Patrick (James), but he said Harris was of opinion other people had not the same reason to expect the same regards shown him by Denison that he had.

Mentioning Lidcoat reminds me to tell you that, before he left this, he said it was impossible for him to have lived in friendship with Denison, for that Denison had conceived a jealousy of him, before he had given any occasion for it, and, as an instance of this affirms that from the time he came to Grimston (Avignon) either Denison or Parryfield (Paterson) had broken open and kept up his letters, which I tell you, lest he should possibly on his coming to Nolan (France) add this to his other stories. Parryfield assures me he never opened any letter of his in his life, and Denison will be best able to inform you if he ever did. Though it were true, as it is not, it is no uncommon practice for people in their situation, and what either of them might very well hold their faces to.

Parryfield had a letter t'other day from Mr. Beans (Busi), which he communicated to old Sh[eldo]n, and, he having thought it worth while to transmit a copy of it this post to Lambert (Dillon), I resolved likewise to send you a copy. I could not send the original, it having been transmitted to Robertson.

Nobody went into the country with Patrick but Mr. 34,41,16 (H,a,y) and 40,26,26,12,34 (B,o,o,t,h) and some few common servants ; 25,21,12,34,11,38,41,23,37 (N,i,t,h,s,d,a,l,e) and K[ei]th parted from this last Wednesday, Harris and

S[outhe]sk are to set out next Monday with some other gentlemen and so is old S[heldo]n, etc., most of them for Simpson (Rome) and others elsewhere as finding this place very unwholesome, so Parryfield is likely to be left almost alone, which you'll say is not a very pleasant situation, but he had laid down as a rule to himself, to do what he was bid without being in the least troublesome to anybody. He thought Denison would not like anybody concerned in him to give at this time the least trouble, so he has not asked one favour for himself from Patrick or anybody about him, since he saw you, but he is willing, if ever he receive any mark of Patrick's friendship, to owe that, where he does some other favours already, and wishes for more reasons than one, to keep himself, as he has hitherto done, independent of everybody else. Should anything extraordinary happen, he neither knows what to do in this country, should he be forgot, or how he will be able to get out of it, if necessary, but, I believe, so as it go well with some others, he will be very easy, though it should be his fate to make a journey with a long staff in his hand; besides you know there is a certain advantage in trying all trades and holding to the best.

(Assuring Lord Mar that he had written to him as often as he had found anything to say, and had missed only one post since he came to Pesaro, though he had had but two letters from Lord Mar since 15 Feb.)

If your friend Denison thinks of coming this way soon, I wish I knew when I should forbear further writing to him.

I believe I told you in my last that E[arl] W[into]n was arrived here. He has been long ill of an ague, and looks most dismally. *Original and copy. Enclosed,*

Extract from the above mentioned letter. The Resident of Sweden here has just communicated to me the following news: that, since the arrival of the English fleet and the junction of the Danish, the Swedish ships have been obliged to return into the harbour of Carlscrona, which is about to be blockaded, and they are going to try to shut in the King of Sweden on every side. However, the Minister assures me that, provided the King has corn and salt for subsistence in his own country for a time, as it is hoped, he will not let himself be intimidated, even though the Elector of Hanover as King should declare war against him, and that he will hold out to the last extremity, provided he can see the least ray of hope from abroad. Prince Eugene set out the day before yesterday at nine in the evening, and, though his vessel was waiting for him two posts from here to take him on board, in order to hasten his journey, he has continued it by land, so that in four days he will have joined the army, which he judges proper, in as much as there is certain intelligence here that the Sultan has advanced to Silistria with 60,000 *men, having forced many Jews and Greeks to take up arms to defend Mahometism.* 1717, *May* 15. *French.*

James III. to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 30.—"Since my last I have seen Mr. Pritchard (the Pope) who is a tall, lusty, well-looked man as you'll see for his age. I believe there may be wiser people in the world, but he has certainly very good sense, and was mighty easy with me and kind to me. I wish you could have heard all he said to me in relation to Mr. Roper (religion), for I am sure it would have pleased you as it did me to find all my sentiments on that article confirmed by himself. He pressed me cruelly upon Mr. Marsfield's (marriage) chapter, and used most of the arguments that Francis (Mar) used to bring to me on that head, but that to me so disagreeable a subject may keep cold till we meet. But on the whole I must needs say I I am very well satisfied with Pritchard, and I believe I shall never have occasion to repent this journey. You know I had once a mind to have seen Mr. Elmor's (the Emperor's) neighbouring villa. I spoke of it to Mr. Pritchard, who told me he saw no difficulty in it, but that it was not fit I should go there without first consulting his doctor about the air and Mr. Elmor's agent. The doctor's negative answer has proved a sufficient decision, and my doctor thinks it reasonable, so I shall on no account ask any more questions, but I have reason to believe that the agent was against it, on which I leave you to make your own reflections. I have been or am to see all the foreign ministers or cardinals employed in business except the Emperor's. They come privately, and I must needs say that both my visits to the Pope and all other things of that kind have been managed much more to my satisfaction than I expected they would, but I am very positive in my incognito, and as a public mark of it do not so much as wear my ribbon, and even saw the Pope without it.

"The greatness of the old Romans and the littleness of the new ones is sufficient to employ any virtuoso's curiosity or wise man's patience, but I must needs say I would not for a great deal not to have been once in this place, for it does entirely surpass my expectation, and indeed in less than a month more I can never see at leisure all that is to be seen, so that I reckon not to leave this place till the 30th of next month, having found out a way by which I shall be no expense to our good cardinal, for as for politics I think a fortnight more or less is neither here nor there.

"I send you here all the answer I have had from the Elector of Cologne to my letter, it does not answer the form, but it does the intent, and beggars are no choosers, and so we ought to be satisfied.

"I found Dr. Kenyon here, who does not intend to see me, to be always in a condition of returning into England when I please. I think I told you before that Zechi (Ezekiel Hamilton) was gone to Paris with the same intent.

"This is more than I thought I should have had time to write this post, and all I have to say, but that I thank God

my cure is perfect, and my health as good as possible, though my strength is not quite come. You will have heard, I suppose, of Mr. Molines being put into the castle of Milan. Who would go to Naples after that ?" (*The last two sentences in James' own hand.*)

Col. John Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 30. Rome.—I received yours of 30 April and 2 May since I came here. Since Peter (James) writes to you, I need say little in answer to either, but that I showed them to him. As to what you say concerning m.19. (mistake for m.9.= Earl Marischal) and Harper (Gen. Hamilton), you will easily see it was not proper for the first to go along with t.14. (Tullibardine) for several reasons I need not mention, and his being left behind would have made the world believe that he was neglected out of revenge. I think most of the arguments of his discontent touched k.1. (James) as well as Francis (Mar), so I fancy the design of Peter's ordering him the way he is gone was that no resentment might appear either from Pastorella (James) or Martel, and I think Francis need not be at all uneasy about any endeavours m.19. can make use of to his disadvantage, for I believe nothing of that kind will take with Evans (England), and as for Onslow's (Ormonde's) presence being any stop or argument why Martel (Mar) won't be as useful to Evans, as if Onslow had not come, is what I don't understand, for I think their employments are so very different that they don't at all interfere with one another, so I am of opinion that the absence of either in case of k.5. (King of Sweden) visiting Evans would be an evident loss, and I should be very sorry to think that Martel would begin his journey hither till matters were entirely determined. All this is my own private opinion.

I fancy by this time you will have had some diversions on the Czar's account, who, everybody believes, will be very much caressed at Court.

Peter, B[oo]th and I arrived here the 26th. The Spanish Count, N[air]ne and the Doctor have come since. The 27th was Corpus Christi day, when they have the finest procession in all the year here, which did not answer my expectation. The Bishops and Cardinals walk, and the Pope is carried. kneeling with the Saint Sacrament in his hands. All the different orders of the monks walk first, then the Bishops and Cardinals, the Pope follows, but this is all idle stuff in comparison of the fine churches, palaces, statues, paintings and pieces of antiquity that really surpass imagination. St. Peter's is the finest thing in the world, and, if you were to fancy it the finest thing possible, you can't come near to what it is, for it must surpass everybody's expectation.

Peter saw the Pope the 28th, when your humble servant kissed his slipper. He is a very good jolly man and received us very civilly. This place is so full of ceremony that it is

a perfect torture to have to do with any of the inhabitants, though we have the good luck to lodge in a house where the landlord makes us very easy and laughs as much at these things as we, though he is obliged to live up to the rules.

A Master of the Ceremonies is a thing absolutely necessary here, though we make use of none of them, but just go on the old way. Mr. Knight (James) does as he pleases, and lets them do as they please.

I enclose a letter I had last post from Jamie, which I don't well understand.

Col. F. Bulkeley to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 30. St. Germains.—Expressing his mortification that, though his Grace had been so long in that country, it was out of his power to pay his respects to him, but he has still that reverence for the secret that he would have continued silent, had not his departure for Bordeaux removed all suspicion of his pretending to pry further than became him, and assuring him of his constant devotion for his person and of his zeal for the King's service.

The Duke of Mar to George Jerningham.

1717, May 30.—Some days ago I wrote to Mr. Harrys (H. Maule) about some of Mr. Robertson's (James') concerns, which perhaps he would show you.

It is wonderful we hear nothing directly from Mr. Saxby (King of Sweden) and Blunt (the Czar), as is no wonder, is wearying extremely at his delays. We had thoughts of Mr. Lumley's (Ormonde's) going to him, who is not now at so great a distance as he was, but there are difficulties and inconveniencies in that, which will not be in another's going. It is not unlikely Saxby may be thinking it as strange that he hears nothing from Robertson, as we do hearing nothing from him; therefore it is absolutely necessary somebody should be sent immediately to him, who must be empowered by Robertson to transact with him. It would be too great a loss of time to wait such new powers from Robertson to any and 34,26,26,37,29 (H,o,o,[k],e,r = Jerningham) having such powers already, besides his other qualifications, and having formerly talked to Ploiden (Poniatowski) and Murphy (Dr. Erskine) on that affair, makes all Robertson's friends here think he is the only fit person to be sent. It was therefore agreed I should write to you to speak to him of it, and we hope he will not decline a thing which is so necessary and may have such good consequences. As to his way of going, it is thought the quickest and best will be from a place not far from this, where there is one of Lutterell's (ship) people ready to set out, with whom he may go directly with very little inconveniency and with greater security than he well can any other way. Blunt is not only ready to send such a message

by him as he did by Ploiden, but will likewise do the same he did by him that he did by that gentleman for making his journey easy. There is the greater reason for sending one there now on account of what has lately happened to Mr. Simple (the army) with Mr. Holmes (England) and some new things to be said from some with that gentleman. The person to go is to have instructions what he is to do, and is to be supplied with what else is necessary. If he be of opinion that his best way of going will be that here proposed, he will lose no time in coming here immediately, and bring with him what papers he has that may be useful in that affair, but, if he sees a better and quicker way of going from where he is at present, write it me immediately on receiving this, and his instructions and what else is necessary shall be sent him.

Your friend Denison (Mar) may be obliged to be gone from where he now is before I can hear from you, but, if so, I hope he will not be at any great distance, and he will leave with Mr. Lambert (Dillon) what is needful for the gentleman we expect to come here in order to his journey or to go for your parts. (Directions how to write to Mar.)

If your friend come here, he had best not let it be known where he is gone, and come as privately as he can. Let him first call at W i l l G o r d o n ' s y e 13,21,23, 35,26,29,38,26,25,11, 16,37 B a n q u i e r ' s, who can inform him where to find 40,41,25,28,13,21,37,29,11, Lambert. Denison is not now with Rawly (Paris) and has not been for a considerable time, though not far from him, and Lambert always knows of him. Our friend would leave a cipher with some fit body to correspond with, where he now is, whom his acquaintance there will give credit to. I believe it will not be amiss that Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) should soon return to those parts, which I'll speak of to him the first time I see him. 2½ *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Dr. Erskine.

1717, May 31.—Since I wrote last, I am informed of several things, which considerably alter in my opinion the methods we were proposing to follow. In England my Master's interest increases daily. Those there for the present establishment are so divided that they can scarce ever unite again. "George is at the head of one of the parties of the Whigs, and has lately sent to several Lords and Commons asking their assistance to curb the insolence of his son, who heads a party against him. The son, who is at the head of the other party of Whigs, sent to the same people, desiring their assistance against his enemies, who were going about to disappoint his succession to the Crown. Both parties court the Tories, they being able to cast the balance to whatever side they join, but they are resolved to join entirely with neither, but sometimes to assist the one

sometimes the other, as they find it for their interest, and it is by this that George has been forced to declare that he would now reduce 10,000 of the army, to save the rest, which the angry Whigs and Tories were resolved to join in, for having it reduced to what it used formerly to be in time of peace, and also it is this which obliged George at the same time to declare that he had ordered an act of Grace to be brought into Parliament which was plainly to have the grace of proposing a thing himself, which he saw the other two parties were resolved to force him to, and had actually spoke of this in the House and also of the reducing of the army to the old establishment before he acquainted them with either. There are other things which those two parties have agreed on to push against the Court which cannot but very much redound to the King's advantage and will be heard of ere long. Those now in the Government under George are a set of hot-headed people, and are reduced to so narrow a bottom by the best of the Whig party's having left them and quitted their places, that they have not interest or strength to support a Government long. The Tories continue resolute to have no share in the Government, but like better this set of madmen should be in the administration than the other party which the Prince heads, so will only assist the last in reducing the power of the other, but not to turn them out, and let the Prince's party come in their place. The Prince's party, on the other hand, are so provoked at the Germans and those who have now the Government, that they join in many things with the Tories to be revenged on them, by which it's hoped with reason that some things may be done even in this Parliament very much conducing to the King's service; particularly these two parties have resolved to hinder the Court to go into a foreign war. This is the present situation of England, which I thought it was fit to let you know, and, if once that 10,000 men were broke and the act of Grace passed, things will be in a much more favourable way for the King than they have ever yet been. Those men will now be broke very soon, if no new thing happen abroad to give George a handle to say that they are still in danger from thence, and the act of Grace will allow a great many of the King's friends to go home, where they can be of much more use to his Majesty than abroad, and it will not a bit alter their inclinations to his service.

"Since George's speech the Court have given out that the Duke of Ormonde is in France and the King come from Italy, so that the disbanding the 10,000 men and bringing in the act of Grace is still delayed, but that pretext cannot prevent the performance of these things long, if they get nothing else to fortify their argument. When I thought the Duke of Ormonde's going to Sweden advisable, we had no expectation of the army in England being reduced, but now the case is altered and we must take care to do nothing to enable the Government there to delay the performance of what they

have engaged to do of this kind, which the Duke of Ormonde's going to Sweden would certainly do, it could not be long a secret and what the Government would undoubtedly wish for. By what we hear of the King of Sweden's actings of late, particularly by his refusing the offer P[oniatowski] carried him, it is much to be doubted if he would receive the Duke of Ormonde well, if he did not carry along with him much better offers, and his being ill or not at all received there, could not fail of doing the King's interest at home and abroad too a great deal of hurt, therefore in my humble opinion not to be ventured. To supply this by another's being sent to Sweden by the King and likewise by your Master, if he thinks it fit, I have been thinking of a gentleman of your acquaintance, who may do the business as well, and none of the inconveniencies attend his going that evidently now appears in that of the other, it is the person whom you saw in Holland with one who was soon after taken out of the way, and he who went to Sweden. He has as full powers from the King as the Duke of Ormonde ; he could go privately, and his being there never heard of, or if it were, or he ill or not at all received, [it] would have little or no bad consequence. Besides his full powers from the King he should have instructions from the Duke of Ormonde and me, and likewise from the Queen Mother, if it be thought needful, which would make his going of the same force and weight with the Duke of Ormonde's. If your Master think fit to send any message by him, he can carry it the same as the other and more likely to get through to the place designed. If he send no message by [him], I am afraid, as I was of the other, that his going will be to little purpose, nay even unless his offers by him be more than those he has hitherto sent. It is needless to advise anything as to your Master, he knows his own interest so well, but allow me [to] state the thing a little to you. If he hold at such terms as the King of Sweden thinks ruinous to him, what must be the consequence, must not Sweden make up with George, which he can do by yielding Bremen and Verden to him, which certainly are not of the consequence to him that the entire loss of Livonia is ? This all Sweden must see, so, allowing the King to have inclinations to make up with your Master at this dear rate to be revenged on George, who has given him the latest affront, he cannot get it done for his own people. The greatest part of them with whom he advises have all along been for his being well with George, and will undoubtedly press his doing so now, and George seems no less desirous of doing so with him. If they do so, must not George do some thing on his part for the King of Sweden for his yielding of Bremen and Verden to him, and will not Bernsdorf and his other ministers press him to join with Sweden against his Czarian Majesty, both upon their own resentment and to gratify that of their Master ? will it not then be easy for these two princes to bring the King of Denmark into their measures and to be

sure they will offer good terms to the King of Prussia to make him think it his interest to join with them too. The Tory party will in that case grow less solicitous or concerned how things go abroad, their chief concern now and motive for preventing a foreign war being upon the King's account, who, when Sweden gives up, they will think in a helpless condition, unless they see some prospect of some other power to come openly into his interest, and, that party lying by, it will be in the power of the Court to carry what supplies in Parliament they please, for supporting George in his designs and wars abroad. Does it not therefore seem to be your Master's interest to moderate his demands on the King of Sweden and that soon, to prevent his going into measures with George, which cannot fail of being hurtful to his Czarian Majesty? Affairs are now in that situation that our two Masters' interests seem to be the same. I have lately heard from mine, who had not then heard of his Czarian Majesty's being come into France, but upon the accounts I had given him of the friendly part he acted towards him, when in Holland, upon the breaking out of the Swedish affair as well as upon what had passed before, he is full of all the grateful sentiments in the world towards the Czar, your Master, and, had he known of his being in France, I had certainly had compliments and acknowledgements to return in his name to the Czar in a particular manner, and, as it was, he orders me to let you know the true sense he has of his actings towards him, which he will ever have in his mind, and hopes one day to be able to return them. I hope you'll be so good [as] to let your Master know this. As nobody is so able to give advice as his Czarian Majesty, so I am sure there is none whose King my master would so gladly have and so much rely on; may I, therefore, propose that his Czarian Majesty may be tried by you, to advise my Master as to the right part for him to act on this occasion. In my humble opinion it is absolutely necessary for this man, whom I have mentioned, to be sent to Sweden upon the King's account to inform that King of the situation of affairs in England, and how much easier it will be soon for him to make his attempt there than formerly, and to know certainly what my Master is to expect from him, but, as I have said already, what can be expected from the King of Sweden upon this, unless this gentleman carry at the same time from the Czar such proposals as he may think likely for them to agree upon, which it seems the former proposals sent seem not so to him. If the King of Sweden make not up with the Czar, it is very likely he will with George, but, if he do not that either, but endeavour to go on in his project with my Master, he will in that case propose as was formerly proposed for him, that my Master should be obliged upon his restoration to join with him for the recovery of all he has lost, and how can this be well refused, if my Master see no appearance of assistance from anywhere else and cannot get him and his Czarian Majesty to make up?

But you know the grateful part my Master has already acted towards the Czar, when he was asked in general to join against him, as one of the enemies of Sweden, upon his restoration, and I am sure it will ever be with the utmost regret, and nothing but absolute necessity will force him to do what may be in any manner hurtful to the Czar's interest. I wish heartily a scheme could be proposed how your Master and mine could be useful to one another in the supposition of the case above, of Sweden's making up with George, or his proposing to my Master, if he do not, his obliging himself upon his restoration by means of Sweden, to join with him in the recovery of all that Sweden has lost in this King's time. By the accounts I lately have, I have reason to believe that my Master, in the case of being assisted by any foreign power, would be supplied with a good round sum of money, which is one good article for such a scheme; but for the rest of it I will not presume to say anything till once you let me know what is his Czarian Majesty's opinion of it, if he will be pleased to open himself upon that subject. But as to that which we have spoke of before, it is certainly for the interests of both our Masters that the Czar and the King of Sweden were made up, and would it not be the most likely way to bring that about that the gentleman who is now to go to Sweden upon the King's account, should have not only some new proposals to carry from the Czar, but likewise be instructed to propose the King's mediation betwixt his Czarian and Swedish Majesties, and an alliance amongst them three, which, if he could say the Czar had already accepted of the first and was willing to agree to the second, would make it so much for the King of Sweden's interest to agree to, and so apparent a way for the success of such a confederacy that, if any thing persuade him to cede or give up by treaty what the Czar wants, this must do it. You see in this case a good sum of money would not be wanting for what they might undertake, and how glorious a thing would it be for the Czar, who would be at the head of this confederacy, not only to settle and secure to himself a great part of his own acquisitions, but also by restoring an injured Prince, settle in a manner all Europe, make himself a powerful fast friend of that Prince, and they two together with those princes, who would in that case sue for their friendship, give the law to the European world. Were the confederacy once made betwixt his Czarian Majesty, the rightful King of Britain and his Majesty of Sweden, many other princes would be glad to join with them, and George would necessarily fall a sacrifice to them, who has so much injured them all three. The case would not be so, if in place of the rightful King of Britain, my Master, the confederacy were made with George, who now unjustly possesses his throne, for by the distractions his unjust and mad government occasions in England, the incurable divisions betwixt him and his son, and the continuance of all that, so long as my Master or his lawful heirs

live, Britain can never have that weight in any alliance that it would have under the government of its native lawful King."

You being now to go soon from this country made me think it necessary to lay before you my sentiments of things which so nearly concern both our Masters, and in which some measures must be immediately taken by each of them. If his Czarian Majesty will hear you explain this letter and order you to write to me what he shall think fit on it, it will be not only a great satisfaction to my Master, but also a direction to his servants here how to act in things, which press so much that they scarce wait a return from the King, who is at so great a distance. The gentleman, who is to go to Sweden, we think, had best go directly from France in a ship which is ready to go thither, but as to this I would ask your advice, and I hope the Czar will give him his passports whatever way he go. Though the Duke of Ormonde go not to Sweden, as we intended, and cannot continue in France, it is not designed he should just now return to the King, but stay privately in some country, where he can, nearer at hand, till this gentleman return from Sweden, that he may be in the way to go without loss of time to any place that shall be thought most advisable on the King of Sweden's answer. I mentioned what I had in charge from the Queen Mother, had I had the honour to have waited on the Czar. I had compliments to have made him from her Majesty, and it was only her thinking I would soon have had that honour, that kept her from sending to inquire after his Majesty by some other hand, who can appear here in public, and, if acceptable, she has still a great mind to do so, being mighty desirous to show her regard for him and to express her just sense of and gratitude for all the Czar's good inclinations and offices towards the King. I'll expect to hear from you what will be most acceptable to the Czar in this, for it's by that she will govern herself.

I have already wrote to your acquaintance Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) to come hither, if he see no inconveniency in the way of going from hence, and know not of a better, which if he do, I told him his instructions should be sent him with what else is necessary. If he come this way, it will be by Brussels, and, if you go sooner from this than he can arrive, I can write to him to meet you wherever you think fit, if you think that needful.

In case it be easier for your Master to have this explained to him from the French, I send you a translation, and I wish with all my heart I could speak his language.

Postscript. June 2.—Your being out of town made me delay sending you this, and now I have received your message by our cousin, which I have had an opportunity of communicating to the Duke of Ormonde. The news you send us of the King of Sweden's refusing to hearken to George's proposals by Rank is very agreeable, and it is scarce to be conceived that

after that he will refuse treating and making up with his Czarian Majesty. Since Rank has acted the contrary part of what you expected, he will certainly inform George of the King of Sweden's answer, on which it is to be expected he will still endeavour to put off the reducing that 10,000 men, but he has gone so far already, that he will scarce be able in the divided condition his people are to get free of his engagements for it, unless he get some new handle from the King or his people acting in something too openly. Since there now appear grounds to make us believe that the Duke of Ormonde will be well received, one of the objections to his going is out of the way, and, for the other, he must be the more cautious in his way of going thither, and not proceed in his journey too fast, but wait in convenient places by the way, till the 10,000 men be discharged, and then he may proceed with the greatest expedition and secrecy that's possible. In the meantime, that the business may not suffer, the gentleman I mentioned may be sent, immediately on his arrival here, by sea to the King of Sweden, with accounts of the Duke's being on the way and of the message he brings, and that, if he be longer on the way than they expect, it's occasioned by the reasons above. Our cousin will let you know where the Duke is, in case your Master think fit to send Prince Kurakin now to him, and, if not, you may send word by our cousin when and where he is to expect the message you say his Czarian Majesty is to send him. 10 *pages*. *Copy*.

LORD PITSLIGO to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, May 31. Blois.—I'm only sorry your health should not make all places alike to you, but hope in a short time the English air shall be a cure for many diseases. 'Tis strange no word is yet come from your friend, but I hope he shall follow out the project in good time, and 'tis no small satisfaction to see the two parties calling for help as you mention. I never felt a pleasure in strife before. I believe your opinion as to the indemnity will be approved by most people. It will be natural for men to go home to see their friends, and agreeable they cease to be a burden on their Master.

I send you the enclosed, which came to me yesternight from William Fraser. He is earnest you should know it, and I thought the best way was to send the letter itself. He wrote me one before, to which this refers, which I burnt. I was a little hasty in destroying the key. However, this is all it comes to. The *first person* was a considerable clergyman Mr. Fraser was acquainted with in Flanders, the *second person* was also a great man of that country where you wrote t'other day to your friend concerning the Indemnity. You will easily guess who is meant by *our friend*. Now it seems those people think they have gone too far, and, if they could be assured of a forgetfulness of what's past, or rather of a sincere friendship, they would probably give some underhand assistance. I am

writing to him that I have acquainted you with the proposal, and that in the meantime he may give all the encouragement he can by representing *our friend* to be of a generous disposition and without resentment. In my humble opinion they should not be neglected, and I'll expect your answer with impatience that I may give Mr. F. what assurances you think proper. He has abundance of caution and good sense. I believe I told you I thought of going down shortly to that country myself, and, if anything were like to succeed in that affair, I could give you accounts from time to time.

I had a letter yesterday from Mr. Aiton at Leyden that Mr. Wilson, who was taken by the English man-of-war as he was passing the Forth, and afterwards escaped from Edinburgh Tolbooth, is now in very bad circumstances. He is a very good mathematician, but it serves him for little in the necessaries of life. You'll therefore consider, if Mr. Gordon should get any orders concerning him.

Lord F. is not in France just now. His brother had a letter lately from him from London. I heard t'other day from some in our country, who confirm the account of the damage by the Swedish privateers. Some ships are already taken, and none now will venture to Norway, the usual place of exporting our victual, for fear of them. *Enclosed,*

> *The said letter. I wrote you lately an account of my coming here from Brussels. I found the* first person *I then named a very hearty wellwisher to* our friend, *and he told me he had been employed in* 1713 *by the* second person *and his club for making all matters right betwixt* our friend *and them, but, after he had gone halfway, he was stopped from executing his commission by some who were then jealous of anybody's serving* our friend *but themselves. The* first person *told me he was so intimately acquainted with the* second *that he could talk freely with him, and thought he might try if the same project would be relished at this time. All his difficulty was how to get it communicated to* our friend *or some trusty confident he entirely relied on without danger of being discovered or suspected. He had not been* 24 *hours at the Hague, when he wrote very pressingly to me to come and speak to him, and, when I went, assured me he had mentioned the thing and found a very great disposition and satisfaction in the person to enter into it, and that he had given him positive assurances that there was a willingness to make a strict friendship with* our friend *and give him at least all manner of underhand assistance, and noways do anything to his prejudice, provided they could be assured of a sincere friendship on his side, and saw a secure and secret method of agreeing upon terms. This he protested was true, and added that the person he spoke to had assured him that, if* our friend *had made right application to them six months ago, his business might have*

been done ere now. I thought myself obliged to communicate all this to your cousin, but, not knowing his address, could not put it in trustier hands than yours. The first person *leaves this country this week, but has given me his address. May* 17. *Rotterdam.*

C. Barnes (Anne Oglethorpe) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 20[–31].—I shall not make you long French compliments to convince you I am entirely devoted to your interest on your own account, and principally because it is inseparable from Mr. Hardy's (James').

To give you an account of the whole transaction we have been forced to go through to please Mr. Goodman (Bishop of Rochester) and bring him into good humour would be tiresome in writing, so I refer you to Le Brun's (Ogilvie's) cousin for the little detail, she having been an eye witness of it. "As soon as Mr. Clair (Lord Oxford) had received your bill of lading, entering like a friend heartily into the necessity there was for the good of all the relations to keep peace among them, he sent a civil message by one Tavestocke (Cæsar) to Mr. Flint (Bishop of Rochester), who came to him hot full of notions and fears. He allayed them all, and made use of all his cunning to gain him. We were all friends for a while, but I was soon informed by people I have about him to know soon his whims, that they may be the sooner remedied, that the *boute-feux* had blown him up again, on the account that Mrs. Jamison (Ormonde) and Mrs. Gowre (James) were parted. He terms this a trick of Mr. Darby (Mar) and Mr. Carnation (Oxford). I immediately gave Mr. Primrose (Oxford) an account of it, who desires me to write to you to beg you will write an extreme complimenting letter to Mrs. Rouland (the Bishop) that may flatter her pride to beg her advice and counsel in all these new affairs—you must not write this letter until you and Mr. Whytlie (Ormonde) are parted—telling her that, whilst you were together, you received her petitions through Mr. Davison's (Ormonde's) hands, but now desire them from herself. If you please to send me the letter, I will deliver it safe to her, having with the utmost industry got into her favour to be able to serve you and Primrose there, and have already been successful. It is Mr. Claer's opinion this is the only way to detach him from Mr. Wight (Ormonde). At present he is angry with everybody but me, even poor Morly (Menzies). So unaccountable a person, such changes and variety, even an old woman could not be guilty of, but we must bear with everything to keep all quiet, and this I can assure you Claer is resolved on. If there is anything else you think proper to have done, the bearer will bring me your commands.

"The play (Declaration) you sent is extremely liked, but I shall not extend myself on that subject, Carnation being to give you himself his opinion in that. Mrs. Woolf (Duke of Brunswick) and Mrs. Haer (his son) are worse than ever

together, I believe the breach is never to be made up, for the friends of one or the other make it their business to widen it, the two grandmothers Mrs. Slye (Townshend) and her friends and Mrs. Hoot (Stanhope), their brother Mr. Rouke (Duke of Marlborough), and the factotum, Mr. Chanselor (Cadogan), being in an implacable war one with another. The disappointment the Roukes (Marlboroughs) met with at Preston (Parliament) some days ago has cooled their courage and put a full stop to the violence intended and agreed of against apothecaries (the Tories). They having joined themselves with the halles (? the Walpole party) were able to give the bailiffs (Court Whigs) a check. Ever since the leaches (Court Whigs) are under a great consternation. On Saturday last they had a great quarrel about some clearing the crocodiles' (Whigs) and fauns' (Walpole and his party) frauds, the trusties (Tories) sometimes joining with Flyes (Walpole) at other times walking away and leaving them to themselves, for that is the resolution unanimously taken by all the haberdashers (Tories) to join with either one or the other by turns to depress them by turns until by their clashing they ruin both.

" On Monday last in Preston (Parliament) happened a warm quarrel between Mr. Hoot and Mr. Flyes. They reproached one another with cheating underhand dealings and all other sort of crimes committed in their ward. It was a good diversion to the standers by, and with some of your help will have very good consequence, for a house divided against itself cannot stand.

" They give out here that they have assurances from Mr. Lilly (the Regent) that Sergeant Fluck (Sweden) accepts their offers, and that an accommodation is on foot ; that Mr. Errington (the Emperor) has accepted from them 100,000*l*. The sergeants (Whigs) have been very busy of late on a new scheme for to strengthen themselves, but are not like to succeed in it by the care taken and the honest resolution of all the trusties, who unanimously are resolved to hear of no accommodation but through Mrs. Gowre's means. The sergeants made use of ungrateful (Lord Harcourt) and profuse (Carnarvon) to propose it to some of them they thought the easiest gained or bought. Anegle (Lord Harcourt) made use of all his rhetoric to gain Starche (Sir Thomas Hanmer), but he rejected the proposition with scorn and would hear no more of it, so that project called the whimsical is at a stop.

" But you must give me leave to tell you that there is an absolute necessity for a constant correspondence from Mr. Jolly (Mar) to his friends to keep them on the good foot they are. A lamp not fed with oil will extinguish.

" Mr. Tavestocke desires me to assure you of his most humble service, and that you have not a more sincere wellwisher than he is to you. You know, I suppose, he is a great friend to our friend Claer.

" I must beg a favour of you. Mrs. Callender (Madam de

Mezières) being here, Mr. Tavestocke's wife begged of her to ask for her of Mr. Randell (the King) his picture, an original in little. Mrs. Callender promised and since sent word she had a promise of it. Mrs. Tavestocke torments me to death about it, you know their merit and how useful they have been and are every day, being honest without any of the common alloy, therefore not to be neglected for so small a thing that looks like a slight. Therefore I take the liberty to beg of you to see the present sent from Mr. Randell with a compliment in writing to husband and wife on their last misfortune that I may show them."

I return my most humble thanks for your goodness to my family and protection to my brother The[ophilus], and by the continuance of it, and also for your goodness to Mr. Lemond (Macmahon). He is so honest a man, and seems so sincerely attached to you, that I dare say he will never be of the number of those you may repent of having obliged.

I cannot finish without also recommending our honest worthy friend Le Brun. His merits in general you know, but he deserves besides for his love and his service to Mr. Carnation so much from all that are as sincerely his friends as you and I are, that it is impossible for us to now express to him. (Further praises of Ogilvie.) His cousin has behaved with so much courage,spirit and discretion through the extremity of dangers and difficulties, that she is all our friends' little heroine.

Postscript. May 26[–June 6].—I thought to have sent this a week ago, but, Mrs. Swift (Ogilvie) being kept to bring you an account of the affairs of your friend Cleare, I am obliged to lengthen my letter by new occurrences.

One that left you and dined with you Wednesday sennight brought me a verbal message, which I delivered to Mr. Primrose and Goodman, and sent the person himself to Mr. Chester (Sir R. Everard), who made a mistake, I hope not willingly, saying that Macm[ahon] had brought him word that you referred all your friends to the letters to explain the meaning of the message, and will absolutely have it that we have the letters but conceal them, to keep all Mr. Whytlie's friends in the dark. To remedy this, pray put down in the letter you write to Mr. Denby (Bishop of Rochester) the date those letters come away, for it is very hard to deal with people that catch at all pretences to cavil.

Morly, the honestest man in the world, the fittest for his business both by long use and integrity and good sense, having gained the confidence of most people of worth cannot scape their suspicion of being partial to our friend, Mr. Carnation, and you, and therefore is looked coolly on. He seems to me very melancholy of late, and you should encourage him, for what makes Mr. Flint and Liverpool (Sir R. Everard) so angry with him and Le Brun is occasioned by letters they write about a Mr. Downes having been shown

to Mr. Davison (Ormonde), [which] have been writ back here, and, though the conduct of that Downes was very extraordinary, if not worse, they are resolved to support him.

For God's sake keep to yourself all I write to you, or you will undo us and disable me from being able to serve you, for they make mountains of flies, and it is very difficult to please them long.

I refer you for a world of particulars to Mr. Faithful (? Mrs. Ogilvie)

As for news, the Earl of Oxford Wednesday last gave in a petition to the House of Peers for his trial. Yesterday the Committee made their report of the precedents for his being discharged of course by the prorogations. It was carried against him 88 to 44. The Duke of Shrewsbury and Lord Harcourt voted against his being discharged by the prorogation, and to-morrow the Committee is to sit to inquire what time should be given for the Commons to prepare for the trial, the Court taking these measures only to gain time till their money bill is passed, that they may and will prorogue the Parliament, and so he is like to lie where he is till another session, for they will rather venture proroguing the Parliament in all their heat than set him at liberty.

The Envoy of the Prince of Hesse that was here and got away when Count Gyllenborg was taken up, is expected here every day, and, it is given out, brings proposals of accommodation for a satisfaction for that breach of the laws of nations. The Parliament will be prorogued in a fortnight ; that is the proper time for Mr. Hardy to commence his suit against Mr. Woolf. 8 *pages*. *Endorsed*, as received at Esp[? eranc]e, 27 June.

G. Flint to Sir James Bateman, Lord Mayor of London.

1717, May.—As my public writings sufficiently testify, but my private much more, that I long since foresaw what is come to pass in my unhappy country, I hope this will appear no presumption.

The present misery of the Scots is inexpressible, and Heaven knows how soon England may be in the same or a worse condition. Already we walk our streets in fear, for whoever kills one of us and swears he cursed King George is esteemed to do the Government good service. Did not Mr. Shad, the pastrycook, prove all the allegations in favour of the soldier that murdered the printer in Newgate Street to be false and impossible, yet the murderer was acquitted, and, I am told, preferred, because he said the fellow spoke against King George, though he was a rigid Presbyterian. We eat our bread at home in fear, for there is no man but may through false accusation, which is not only encouraged but rewarded, be thrown into prison, nay, consigned to a gibbet, for, if they gave 50 *guineas* for my blood, who with my wife was perishing in prison and doing them no harm, what will they not do to entrap men of fortune ? A new Swedish plot is trumped up, which will be certainly found one, if they think fit, and who

is sure that he shall not be swept into it. No man of substance is safe, especially a Tory, under Mr. Stanhope, who denies a God and Providence, and believes he is no more accountable to divine justice than eagles, lions and tigers for tearing their prey to pieces, a vermin who is for destroying its very mother, as we see by the Whigs it has lately wormed out of post, and Sunderland, his precious dad's own brat, trained from his childhood in the arts of treachery and perdition with a gang of unknown upstarts and a Parliament ready to do anything they are bid

And over all is set a thing
Like the image of a King.

In the present course of our affairs it is very easy to demonstrate our ruin is unavoidable. (He then discourses on the enormous debt and annual expenditure, the irreconcilable misunderstanding between the Government and the people, the neglect and ruin of trade from frequent embargoes and impressments, the stoppage of letters and the dangers merchants thence incur, the trade with France and Sweden having ceased and that with the Czar, Italy and Spain being about to cease shortly, the heavy taxes and other oppressions.)

Our poorest sort are either on parishes or made soldiers and are as fast as possible eating out the middle sort. The bulk of our cash, that should be employed in trade, is taken up in stockjobbing. Our statesmen are so taken up with party plots that they have no time to think of trade or any other interest of the nation. Our ready cash is lavished to foreigners to purchase alliances, whereas others ought to buy our alliance, besides the immense sums transmitted abroad by our statesmen who are laying up hoards of refuge and the prodigious sweeps yearly hocus-pocussed to Hanover, which will practised as long as the foreigner shall reign over us. I have seen no silver coined since this prince's accession, and what new coined gold we have is perhaps but the venerable faces of our royal Stuarts altered to the gloomy phiz and pack-saddle nose of a foreigner. All this to maintain on the throne a foreigner whose prime interest and inclination it is to beggar us in order to enslave us. For how can he, that has never been accustomed but to absolute sway, bear to govern not absolutely ? and can he hope to rule but as he does with a high hand men that have torn down their natural princes, the mild, loving, beneficent Stuarts ? If we dismount him, we have paid him well for riding us ; he has his hoard at home made up of our money.

The late Ministry in power under the Usurper never meant anything but a commonwealth. He has humoured them, and, if Stanhope be true to him, they have caught a Tartar and may perhaps themselves be the first like Haman and Perillus to perish in their own contrived snares. But, whichever way it goes, England must shortly, continuing this course,

become as poor as the Highlands, and Britons more slaves than Greeks. The Whigs shall extirpate the Tories, the soldiers the Whigs and the foreigners the soldiers. We have already in London itself above 200,000 foreigners and Huguenot officers are plentiful in the army, and the law for naturalizing foreigners is prorogued only to the next sessions, as well as our Act of Comprehension, when the devil a man will know what sort of a church he is become a member of. To crown all, no Briton must dare see or think of this, lest out of the abundance of his heart his mouth should speak and he anticipate his private ruin.

I think it is pretty well known I have suffered and ventured my utmost to prevent this and many know that my late escape was the effect of others' persuasions, but I am ready to return in the face of all danger, if my country's service requires it. Therefore I conceive I have a title to address your lordship and such as you, not for my recall from banishment, but that you may fall on measures to preserve your sinking country. The method must be the same that physicians take with human bodies, that is, to set the sound part at work to expel or reform the noxious. The vast majority of city and country and even of the camp is sound or with a little application may be made so, for, if our soldiers are against us, 'tis entirely through ignorance and 'tis easy to undeceive all of them that are truly Britons.

> Our cause is sacred; the great Swede appears
> And in that cause demands our hearts and spears,
> Sure he and such a cause dispel our fears.
> Let us but arm, the business is done,
> For I am sure that we are six to one
> True Englishmen the English King that own,
> The Scots are ten to one, the Swedes all ours,
> Besides some other mighty foreign powers,
> What shrink ye at, ye cowardly sons of whores?

I doubt not that the King of Sweden designs to invade Great Britain and his disappointment this year only prolongs our calamity which can have no end but in a restoration or an utter extirpation. The eyes of heaven and earth are intensely fixed on us Englishmen, expecting us to behave ourselves like our ancestors. Our only safety is to despise all cowardly safety and to resolve to retrieve and preserve all that is sacred and dear to Britons or bravely to expire in defence thereof. If you have no mind to fight, you must pay them well that will and dare fight for you. Better lay down a part, nay, hazard all, than to be sure to lose all. 16 *pages.*

Brigadier Campbell to the Duke of Mar.

1717, June 1.—I doubt not you have taken my last line about Mr. Cutler (Tullibardine) in the sense it was designed, and wish you may not have been angry for my freedom, for

I thought it my duty to let you know I have been very much disappointed as to his humours, yet I believe he is an honest man and your friend, for which reasons and in expectation of some good he may do I have borne patiently with him and will pay him greater respect than ever, but, to manage him effectually, it will be necessary to see him only from time to time, and by no means to live with him.

I had a transitory view of your last letters, and find it very strange that the gentleman who left Mr. Nidcot's (Holland) the same time I did is not yet returned. It revives an old thought in me that Mr. Ashby (King of Sweden) is not so far engaged in that affair as Mr. Amond and his partners gave out. If you are of the same opinion, let me offer another thing, that Mr. Ashby is not to be influenced by any person less than Mr. Rowland (James) or Broomer (Mar). In the whole course of Mr. Ashby's managements, he has done as much as possible without the mediation of others, and I conceive he would never determine in a thing of that consequence without seeing one of these gentlemen. Your friends in this province are well, particularly Mr. Gilbert (Gen. Gordon) and Gregs (Clanranald). I know not yet where Mr. Cutler designs to stay, but am resolved to wait your commands here or very near it, without seeing any Briton but Mr. Lyburn (Robert Gordon) and Lessington (Glendarule). I saw Lessington's letter and cannot but approve of it.

ROBERT BROUN (CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, June 1. Bordeaux.—It appears to me from your last to Mr. Cutler (Tullibardine) that the affair therein mentioned is delayed for some time. Your having always allowed me to understand something of Mr. Mifton's (? the Highlands) business makes me now give my humble opinion of that affair, so far as it relates to me. In yours of 3 May to me you intimate that Mr. Merry (? the Highland gentlemen) and his companions were not to part from Mr. Nilson's (France) till they should hear of Mr. Ashby's (King of Sweden's) arrival. Now considering the time before Mr. Merry could be advertised of Mr. Ashby's arrival, and the time requisite for him to reach Pooly (Scotland) and afterwards to join Ashby, I apprehend that before Mr. Merry could come so far as Poor (? Scotland) it must be at least three months after the account of Mr. Ashby's being at Sooth, (? sea) and it is to be supposed Mr. Ashby's affairs will not allow him to wait so long, and, if he should not find an interview necessary between Mr. Merry and him, yet certainly Mr. Merry's going to Mr. Mifton about the same time Mr. Ashby comes to Pooly or O'Neale (England) will be necessary for Mr. Torpet, for it is clear that Mr. Perry (the Whigs) may oblige Mr. Ashby to take his hazard of Mr. Trapper's (? a battle) credit in less than three months, so that, if you expect any valuable service from

Mr. Merry, he must set out sooner to visit Muntly (the Highlanders), and will be obliged to carry with him Mr. Tully (? cannon), Mr. Tickler (? ammunition), Mr. Tilmon (swords), Mr. Tomly (targes), Mr. Trimston (fusils), Mr. Tobin (? pistols), and Mr. Tomson (? flints), and the journey being longer from Nelson (France) than from ——— it were to be wished Mr. Merry should set out before or at least as soon as Ashby.

The only objections occurring to me are, first, if Mr. Merry set out before Ashby and arrive at Pooly before him, it discovers the intention, and secondly, it would be to no purpose, it not being to be expected Mr. Muntly will be prevailed on to stir, till he hear of Mr. Ashby's arrival. In answer I offer that none are to move from this but Mr. Cutler, Mr. Crawford (Lord Seaforth), Mr. Merry and Muntly, with such others as are necessary to attend them and necessaries. Now, if they should come before Ashby, which is not to be supposed, because of the disproportion of the way, they can privately wait at Mr. Pedler's (? the Isles) where no Simson (ships) could trouble them, and particularly where Mr. Crawford, Mr. Gregs (Clanranald), Mr. Jones (? Macdonald of Keppoch) and Mr. Landy, etc. do march. But I am entirely against Graly's going in company, though he might come after, seeing upon the credit of Mr. Ashby's arrival at Pooly or Oneale Mr. Merry could easily prevail with Mr. Muntillie to do what he should prescribe him.

If Mr. Ashby should not keep appointment, Mr. Merry and others could return with Simson, all which makes me think Mr. Merry should set out as soon, if not before, Mr. Ashby. I am afraid I have not been so distinct as could be wished, but I see no remedying that, if you do not give me permission to wait on you. The journey is not very long, and I hope you'll be more satisfied in discoursing these matters than in reading them. Mr. Galby (Brigadier Campbell) is of my opinion, and would also go so far, if he thought it would not be disagreeable. Mr. Cutler is to go to Libourne, eight leagues from this, where he proposes to stay till otherwise ordered, and is satisfied Mr. Galby and I should stay here some time after him.

I received a most kind letter last post from Egartie (Lord Glenorchy) from Paris in answer to one wherein I had advised him to lose no time in going home, for it was there he could do best service to Mr. Rowland. He was to leave that place very soon, and was to lose no time in going home, but seemed most desirous to wait till he heard from me. I have written to him, but you know I have little to say, therefore I think it most necessary you had a private interview with him. You will find it worth the while. He is a youth of that discretion and secrecy that you may with all safety trust yourself to him. I have as yet had no answer to what I wrote you touching what passed between him and me when I went to wait on him at Poitiers, which makes me fear it came not to you, so I

shall repeat his answer, when I delivered him Mr. Lawson's (James') and your letter. He said Mr. Lawson did him a great deal of honour, and he need only put his commands on him, when he can be in the least useful to him, and that he reckoned himself under great obligations to you. You have so few of his rank, of his parts and disposition, that I should be sorry you lost this opportunity of discoursing with him, nor is there any of his rank able to do you or Mr. Lawson better service.

Now that Mr. Ashby's affair is like to take time, I hope to be permitted to wait on you, for I have several things to lay before you concerning the point of Mr. Merry, Mr. Mifton and Mr. Muntly, what cannot possibly be done at a distance to so good purpose. It will be also necessary for Mr. Galby to be permitted to go there. I enclose a copy of my letter to Mr. Egartie. I hope you have not forgot Campbell of Calder. I do not find his name in the paper you sent me. He is worth noticing. *Enclosed,*

GLENDARULE to LORD [GLENORCHY].

Acknowledging his letter, which was sent after him from Toulouse, which was the reason of his not having done so sooner.—In my last I thought it might be most necessary for you to go home without losing time, considering the state of your Lordship's affairs. It gives me no small contentment that this is also your opinion. I continue of the mind that your affairs oblige you to lose no time in going home. Though things do not at present press so hard as appearances then promised, I make not the least doubt but those affairs will go well in some time, therefore it will be most necessary you be at home, so as to lose no opportunity, for I am persuaded you will have a better one than any of your ancestors has hitherto met with, which, I am convinced, will be thoroughly improven by a man of your honour and good sense. I acquainted your friend, from whom I delivered you a letter at Poitiers, of what passed there pretty fully, which, I am persuaded, has given him great contentment. I thank you for your very good and kind expressions in your letter towards me. If you stay any time there, pray let me have a line. When you come to London, I am persuaded you will think it necessary to see your cousin, Campbell of Calder. He is a gentleman of good principles and of a considerable estate in your neighbourhood, and it's the interest of both your families you have a good understanding. When you go home, I hope you have not forgot the characters I gave you of Sir James Campbell of Achinbreack and Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochneall, so I judge you will give them soon an opportunity to wait on you. They are true friends of your family. Many

worthy gentlemen in that country had a very great attachment to your grandfather, the late Earl, and even to your family. Therefore I doubt not you will countenance and encourage them. They may come to be of use to you and your family. Copy.

DR. PATRICK ABERCROMBY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, June 1. Lille.—Thanking him for all his favours and in particular for the last supply of 200 *livres* extraordinary which was the more seasonable, because, when it came, he was the second time at death's door, and needed many necessaries without which he must have perished, but he has ever since recovered daily though leisurely, and is now by all appearances quite out of danger, at least for this summer.—

This place affords no news. I live as lonely and as little acquainted with what passes in the world as if I was in Orkney or Shetland. Only one English gentleman, Mr. Brooke of Cumberfoord, a captain in the German regiment of Spar, sees me frequently. I mention him, because he is ready to receive and execute the King's orders and yours, whatever they may be, and is very capable to do good service, both by reason of his own courage and prudence and of the interest his friends and family have in Staffordshire and Shropshire. There's also a brigade of about 40 Irish officers here, all, I believe, very honest and loyal men, but I am not much acquainted with any of them. They have not the reputation of being conjurers, yet fail not to discover, after being told so much by all they converse with, that, whatever be the event of the Swedish project, 'tis plain the King and his ministers are not idle, and that, tho' one should miscarry, yet we shall always have good reason to hope another will take effect, while we see so much application, industry, secrecy and thought at the helm.

Orders are certainly given out to the great mortification of this town and country for the demolition of Mardyke. Yet the French cannot be persuaded that their Regent is in earnest; on the contrary they talk much and pretty confidently of a match between our Master and a younger daughter of his Royal Highness, which they think would be a surer guaranty of the peace of the kingdom, and in particular of the succession as regulated by the treaty of Utrecht than the Triple Alliance. The conduct and presence of the Czar at Paris give rise also to various speculations, and some tell us there is a concert already set on foot by a majority of the potentates in Europe for restoring of right and undoing of wrong in Britain and elsewhere.

The Dutch *Gazette* told us that the Duchess of Mar is on her road to meet you. If so, I beg leave to congratulate you.

NEWSLETTER.

1717, June 1. The Hague.—An English ship bound from Sweden to London met between this country and England

a Russian ship of war, which carried her into the Texel. The British Resident presented a memorial to the States General demanding the release or at least the arrest of the said vessel, but their High Mightinesses would not agree to it, but sent to the Grand Chancellor of the Czar, who is at Amsterdam, and requested her release, which he refused on the pretext that he could do nothing before he had orders from his Master at Paris, and, when the States informed him they were obliged to attend to the English representations and that they would sequester the vessel, till they learned the Czar's reason for taking her, he gave them to understand in very rude language that the vessel, being a prize of the Czar, ought to remain there till fresh orders came from his Master, on which the States did nothing further, but left the matter as it was, till they saw what was the Czar's reason for treating England thus.

The Secretary of Sweden has also presented a memorial with the declaration annexed that the King of Sweden has given to the Resident of Holland at Stockholm about the release of Baron Görtz, in order that the States may not plead ignorance of having received them, although the States have received the said declaration from their Resident, and communicated them to all the members of their assembly. It is said that later letters have been received from Sweden, to the effect that the King will not give way in the least nor answer yes or no. Nothing can yet be said of what measures England will be reduced to, except that it is believed that the King of Great Britain has at last ordered Admiral Byng to go with his fleet into the Baltic to block up the King of Sweden at Carlscrona, until he answers whether he will give England satisfaction for the correspondence of his ministers, for people there are persuaded that Sweden is not ignorant of that matter and only looks for an opportunity to come to England and to execute her designs, seeing that the King merely demands the release of his ministers without making the least satisfaction or promising that he, as their master, will do justice according to their deserts. Therefore Sweden seems to show herself plainly enough an enemy to England, and therefore the English are not confident of peace, and, though they will not undertake hostilities against Sweden, which might cause a war, they endeavour nevertheless to keep Sweden in check so that she may be unable to do anything against them.

The jealousy between England and Muscovy seems to increase as the Czar takes a very high tone, and England, or rather the Elector of Hanover, insists on the evacuation of Mecklenburg by the Russian troops, and that with all sorts of threats which the Czar will not attend to, and as thereby the Czar cannot attain his object, which is to restore the Duke of Schwerin in a secure government, since the nobility there have been supported in their caprice, as also the Empire will not approve of the marriage with his niece and the repudiation

of the Princess of Friezland, therefore the Czar tries to maintain himself in the Empire, till an agreement can be reached. The Court of Hanover complains vehemently that the King of Prussia was too much on the side of Muscovy, and therefore no trust can be placed in him, in case anything should happen to the prejudice of the country, and the more so, as it is inferred from the preparations of the King of Prussia that he has some design without its being known what it is, as the Court of Berlin manages its affairs very secretly, and, though one cannot say for certain that Prussia is endeavouring to support the Muscovites, one may wonder notwithstanding at that Court's not making any show of opposition to the Czar's demand in the Empire, and this renders Muscovy so bold that it does not care for the threats of the Empire and Hanover.

The King, seeing more and more that the Parliament has changed, and that several great people are going over to the opposite side, only endeavours to delay matters after he has prorogued it, to a new session, while many will be removed from their offices and replaced by others, but, to give the King no handle for it, they have unanimously agreed to his demands for assistance. It is said that the King has a general amnesty ready for all the malcontents, including the Duke of Ormonde, for which reason he has come towards these countries by Switzerland with other lords, and it is said this pardon will be published on the King's birthday, but it is not known if the Earl of Mar and others of his party who have risen against the King and also Bolingbroke will be included. However, some letters say the amnesty will be general without any exception, if they return within a certain time, and the more so as thereby the King tries to draw them away from the Pretender, since it is believed they are not ignorant there is no longer any appearance of hope for them, and that, notwithstanding they have been so long in the Pretender's party, they have had no profit thereby, so that the King believes they will change their opinions. *French.* 5¼ *pages.*

David Nairne to John Paterson.

1717, June 2. Rome.—The King orders me to tell you that, though Mr. Busi's news from Vienna be hardly worth the postage, being necessarily old as to Dutch, Swedish or English news, and but what all the public *Gazettes* can tell us as to that Court or Prince Eugene's operations, etc., yet he must be thanked for it, so the King thinks fit you should write to him, so as not to encourage him too much, or give him any hopes of employment there as a minister, which, you know, is what he aims at and what the King has no intention to comply with, nor on the other hand to disoblige him. When the King returns and the Duke of Mar is arrived, they'll concert some way of shaking off handsomely this useless

correspondence. The King is very well, and so are all your friends here.

The Earl of Linlithgow to John Paterson.

1717, June 2. Milan.—I had yours of the 22nd with the bills, and was to-day with the banker. You may easily believe this place seems very dull to us that have none of the language and no acquaintances.

C. F. de Busi to John Paterson.

1717, June 2. Vienna.—Mr. Walkingshaw has informed me of his arrival at Pesaro, and told me I am to continue my correspondence according to what he had arranged with his Majesty. I accordingly do so with this enclosure, in which there is some remarkable news, which I beg you to deliver to him, and to tell me if I am to continue my correspondence with that gentleman in the Duke of Mar's absence. *French.*

John Paterson to David Nairne.

1717, June 3.—I return my thanks for yours of the 29th, which was much the welcomer that it brought the agreeable account of my Master's being in good health. Mr. Sheldon orders me to tell you you must have forgot what he told you at parting, that he was not to stir from this till he heard from you, so he expected a letter by last post, but I believe he thinks now of leaving this in a very few days.

I am very much of your opinion that the King's residing at Rome would be more convenient for the correspondence than his sojourning either at Pesaro or Urbino, and wish, as you do, there was no objection to it, but how far this may be convenient or not on other accounts, is more than I shall presume to make any judgment of. We are told here that he has been invited to stay at Rome, and that he has agreed to it.

Lord Edward Drummond, Lord Clermont, and Mr. Strickland parted last Tuesday morning for Loretto, and are expected here again in a few days.

I have sent by Barrowfield, who set out for Rome this morning, a packet of letters that came since I saw you. I hope you'll excuse this trouble, because some of them are for some of our people now at Rome and others for people elsewhere, as Earl Marischal, Gen. Hamilton, etc. These are so bulky that I did not know if I might venture to send them under Mons. Pajot's cover, and, if I trusted them to the common post, it was at least an equal chance if they ever came to hand. Besides, I did not know whether the King might not think fit to open some of them, because I guess they are from England, so I must beg you to dispose of them. Barrowfield is in company with Lord Kingstoun, and Powrie and his son. *Copy.*

Lord Seaforth to the Duke of Mar.

1717, June 3. St. Omer.—My daily expectation of the coming of one of my servants from Scotland, that I might give you some account of the transactions there, has hindered me from acknowledging yours, but, as the uncertainty of his arrival continues, I am not any longer able to refrain from troubling you with this. I cannot sufficiently testify how sensible I am of your kindness, and particularly in believing me sincerely your friend.

I am sorry our affairs are not in such forwardness as could be expected, but hope this little delay will be an addition rather to their confusions than to our misfortunes. I shall expect, when anything is to be done, you will send me as early notice as possible. I shall be glad to know if it be true that the Duke of Gordon is making his peace on this side of the water after having accomplished it on the other, and also to know who is with the King.

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1717, June 4. Chaillot.—"Dutton (Dillon) gave me your note last night, and at the same time an account of the severall conferences that you and he and Onslow (Ormonde) had toguether. He also gave me your long letter to your cousen, whicch is extremly to the purpos and full of good reasoning. It cannot but pleas Coleman (the Czar), and, I hope, will persuade him to give succh comissions to Onslow as may be accepted by Kemp (King of Sweden). The *Rank* news is mor comfortable then any wee have had yett, and no doubt will encourage Samuel (Ormonde) to go on with his generous resolution. Dutton will tell you my thoughts upon these matters and others that he spok to me about. I hope you will find them reasonable. I have just now received a packett from the King with all these enclosed for you. I thank God his health is better than I did hope or expect, but he tells me he has a mind to go to Rome and Naples befor the heats ; at whicch I am troubled, for I am sure he must want rest after all the remedys he has taken, and I would have him gett and keep all his strength for a mor necessary journey, though I fear it is not very near. I am realy vexed to be so near you and not to have the satisfaction of conversing with you, but ther is no remedy as things stand, and I must take patience in this as in many other things. I hope Martella (Lady Mar) is well, and that neither she nor you will ever doubt of my trew esteem and friendship." *Holograph.*

James III. to the Duke of Modena.

1717, June 4. Rome.—M. de Santagata has discharged your commission for me and at the same time delivered me your letter. As he did not exactly mention the affair in

question, I did the same with regard to him, but begged him to stay here till I had received your answer to my first letter, which I expect with impatience. I beg you to omit all ceremony in your letters. *French. Copy.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, June 4, 2 p.m.—I delivered to Andrew (Queen Mary) yesterday the letters and message I was charged with. He seemed well pleased with all, and intends to write to you to-morrow.

The letter to a friend was safely delivered yesterday evening. I hope Martell (Mar) will receive the answer to-night, and that I shall hear from him to-morrow about noon. I'll take care to prepare a convenient place for my friend's reception to-morrow at night, in case he comes. Pray let me be informed on this account.

A courier from Comte de la Marque arrived here from Sweden, and I don't question Elderley's (Dr. Erskine's) information came by him. I have many things to say, which I refer to our meeting. The English post is just come, which delays the bearer in order to carry your letters and what other news he gets.

J. SIMONES (the DUKE OF ORMONDE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, June 4, near 8.—Mr. Elderley (Dr. Erskine) is this moment gone. He tells me that Colman (the Czar) has changed his mind as to Simones' seeing the person you mentioned, and would have Samuel (Ormonde) meet Martine (the Czar), when he is at the waters. He must be in the country on the 21st. Simon cannot go to the country house where Martine designs staying, but is desired to be in the neighbourhood. Elderley's friend will inform you of this, when he sees you. Martin says it will be more agreeable for Simon to discourse with him than with the merchant he had lately proposed. The country Martine intends to be in is full of robbers, so that people that travel through it must be on their guard, but an interview must not be omitted. I hope Martel (Mar) is well after his debauch.

The DUKE OF MAR to JAMES III.

1717, June 4.—The reason of my not writing last post was my going that day with Dutton (Dillon) to see Onslow (Ormonde), as I suppose William (Inese) would inform you. I returned but yesterday. "Onslow is very well and in very good humour. We talked fully of all that occurred to us in relation to Patrick's (James') affairs; Frank (Mar) some days before had a message sent him by Elderly (Dr. Erskine) from Martin (the Czar) informing him that George (King of Sweden) had refused hearkening to the proposals c.29 (the Czar) had sent him by Ploiden (Poniatowski), upon which he was very soon to leave Frazer's (France), and to go that way in order

to oblige George to come to a better temper, but that he still thought o.5 (Ormonde) should go there as formerly proposed. Upon this d.17 (Dillon) and m.13 (Mar) concluded that k.5 (King of Sweden) was certainly accommodating things with Betty (King George), and that a match would soon follow, so that she would not receive o.5 well at best, for which cause and some other reasons they came to alter their former thoughts as to o.5's going, but that another should be sent, whose going could have the same effects as the other's, by his carrying a letter as from Knight (James) and having instructions from Onslow (Ormonde) and Martel (Mar), which that letter should authorize, and at the same time his going or being ill or not at all received could have none of the bad effects which would attend the other, should such treatment happen to him. That this letter should be wrote in a hand as like to Knight's as could be and that Androw (Queen Mary) should put his (Knight's) name to it, and that o.5 should in the meantime go to some place where he conveniently might remain until some answer should come from Hooker (Jerningham), who is the man they proposed to send, and has been wrote for accordingly, or that the reason for his not going should no more exist. Dutton was to propose this to Onslow next day, which he did, and then Martel and they were to meet and adjust everything that then occurred, which they did accordingly. Elderly sent word to Frederick (Mar) that it was fit he should write a memorial by way [of] letter to e.15 (Dr. Erskine) to be communicated to Coalman (the Czar) upon the present conjuncture of affairs as to Patricia (James) and Mary (the Czar), which he has done and carried it to Samuel (Ormonde) to show before he sent it. Upon his doing so Samuel as well as d.17 was of his mind and agreed to it, so it was to be sent, but, after they had parted and before Martel and Dutton set out, Frederick got another message from Elderly telling him that c.29 had got since his former message certain accounts that Gregory (King of Sweden) upon the offers and proposals sent him by Barbara (King George) with 12 Q,s,k. F,x,k,n (Gen. Rank), had positively refused them and said that he would rather perish than have anything to do with him, that upon this c.29 thought still more and more that Saunders (Ormonde) should go to Kemp (King of Sweden), and that he would send passports and a message to him to carry in a few days by $\frac{\text{Prince Cwrakin.}}{\text{H,f,o,k,v,s V,b,f,x,n,o,k.}}$ Upon this Martel and Dutton went back to Onslow and stayed another night with him. They found it fit to add a postscript to the letter to e.15, and left it with Ellington (W. Erskine) to be delivered to Elderly next day, he being to come into that neighbourhood with Coalman. To make you understand this the more clearly and to save your reading a long detail of it, I had sent you now a copy of that letter, which is a long one, had it not been sent to Archbald (Queen Mary), but it shall

be sent you by next post, and then I hope to be able to tell you of the answer to it from e.15. In short, it is proposed there that Hooker should go immediately to Kemp, that nothing may be lost by the delay of the other, and to give account that Sam (Ormonde) is on the way with proposals not only from k.1 (James), but also from c.29.

"I wish heartily that Sam were gone from hence, for he will certainly meet with some inconveniency, if he do not soon leave it, and I am afraid m.13's stay will not be allowed to be long. Dutton thought he, m.13, was obliged after what had passed, to write to s.30 (Stair) upon his coming to Panton's (Paris), which he did, and had a very kind return, this occasioned another letter upon a meeting which s.30 desires, which I believe is to be to-morrow evening. Dutton saw all those letters, and there is copies of them kept for you, but it was not thought fit to say anything of this affair to Susan (Ormonde) for certain reasons. It was agreed with Onslow that there should be a letter from Peter (James) to George to be sent by Hooker, and likewise instructions, and, because it would be losing too much time to wait a return upon this from Patricia, that the letter should be wrote in a hand as like his as could be and his name put to it by Androw (Queen Mary). Frank is to draw the letter and send it to William to be put into French. He is now about it, and shall have the instructions ready before Hooker arrive.

"Dutton tells me that he sent you the memorial I wrote of from Evans (England). There is a short answer sent to it by an occasion which offered, which shall be sent you by next post, Androw now having it, and a full one shall be prepared against a safe occasion can be had of sending it by.

"Our friend Fan[n]y gave me the enclosed paper, which I thought might be some amusement to you, so I send it. . . . I long with impatience to hear of Pastorella's (James') health.

"I hope now that George may be able yet to do good things and, since he rejects Betty's proposals, it is scarce to be conceived that he will not make up with Mary, which would make all right, and I hope Patrick may be soon sent for to be witness to the wedding."

Monsignor Alamanno Salviati to David Nairne.

1717, June 4. Urbino.—I think it necessary to give you this trouble and to interrupt for a moment the enjoyment you will have in seeing the curiosities of Rome, to inform you who are my friends there and about my affairs. (Then follows an account of his various friends and patrons there.) *Italian.*

J. Menzies to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Friday, May 24[–June 4].—I send you two of the printed reports against the Bishop that make so much noise.

If my letters by post got leave to go forward, you had a detail of that matter with the different views and occasions of it, which has put us all into a flame as much as any one of our divisions. Hoadley's views were to make his court and open a door to the Dissenters by taking away the laws and bulwarks that bar them. But he carried it so far by overturning all ecclesiastic authority and churchship that he has alarmed his own tribe to a great degree, who, being thus touched in their own most sensible part, have from an indolence or a kind of lethargy flown into a flame, of which this print is one great proof and effect.

The prorogation, which saved the Bishop for this time, has more and more inflamed them against the courtiers, who procured that and turning out Dr. Snape from being chaplain to his Majesty, even after the House of Commons had appointed him to preach before them on 29 May. The majority that appointed him are not a little sensible of this stroke on them, and taverns and teatables as well as pulpits ring everywhere. But we have an army and the same army still and are like to have it. His Majesty's promise was intended to sweeten in the beginning of the session, but, since it has neither softened the Tories nor prevented the division among the Whigs, *i.e.*, since his Majesty is disappointed, so may we be. But still we have a little talk of this or that regiment to be disbanded, nothing done, and for 5 or 10 men a company, these are only broke into the other companies.

Our hopes too of the Act of Indemnity decrease much for the same reason, yet something with that title is hard to be avoided after so solemn a promise, and one would think both points were necessary in our confused and precarious circumstances, wherein further grounds of discontent ought not to be given, but the Army is all in all. Who dare mutter whilst they are paid ?

It would require a great deal of paper to give you a full and satisfactory account of all the other parts of our situation, nor is it possible to do it in paper as it ought to be. One thing is certain, that never were people in a more dangerous situation, and, if the Pretender or any Pretender were to come amongst us he would have a very lowned pennyworth, or in English a very easy bargain of us. But, let the Country and the City and the Clergy and all ranks whatsoever be ever so disaffected, as long as the Army stands, no man will stir.

It would be a great satisfaction, no doubt, to have a particular account of the case and sentiments and behaviour of all our most considerable friends or enemies, but it is an ocean into which there's no entering but *viva voce*. I wish you could see Morton (Moor *i.e.* Menzies). He must also give you an account how several letters from Bowles (Sir W. Wyndham), Mr. Wigley (Seton *i.e.* Duke of Shrewsbury) and others were burnt at the time of a general fire and conflagration here, and the time has not yet been thought proper to renew them,

but he knows all that was in them. Mr. James Maynard (Lord Lansdown) could not then write, nor as yet can he well do it, but he has always been and is the same worthy friend and gives his most hearty thanks and humble service.

As to the case between Mr. Pluckny (Lord Oxford) and Mr. Bostock (Rigg *i.e.* Bishop of Rochester), it is impossible to explain it without much time and much temper and impartiality, yet it is of great importance for you to know. I shall only now say, as I did formerly, that all our matters went well whilst every principal friend was talked to in private, and acted his own proper part in his own proper sphere, but, since they were brought together, multitudes of inconveniencies and misunderstandings have daily happened, yet no pains have been omitted to keep matters tolerably right, and we have hitherto found no infidelity anywhere in high or low.

J. Menzies to L. Inese.

1717, May 24[–June 4].—"My last factor J. H[amilton] will make you acquainted with Mons. Duprise (James). Pray assure him that his affairs here go to his heart's desire, of which he shall have a detail shortly." *Extract in Lord Mar's hand.*

James III. to the Duke of Mar.

1717, June 5. Rome.—"What you write in your private note of Mrs. Isaac (Lord Ilay) explains what I did not well understand in your former letters, and is, as you may believe, very agreeable to me. You did well to take upon you to speak to her in my name, for I am sure you would not say more than you were sure I could and would approve, and the gaining of her and her sister (Duke of Argyle) is of so great consequence that nothing ought to be neglected for that effect. I begin to be again in hopes that this will not reach you, for the season of the waters being passed and Martella (Lady Mar) not having, I suppose, leave to stay long, I see not what can keep you longer from Peter (James), who wants you more than he can express, and whose kindness for you increases, if possible, every day. I shall not repeat here what I write to Andrew (Queen Mary). Mr. Carberry (Castelblanco) hath pin[n]ed (?) himself in such a manner upon me since Onslow left me, that I cannot but have some foolish notions on the matter, which are confirmed by the knowledge I have of Carbery's probity and good breeding, but I fancy you can as little as I unriddle that mystery, for a mystery I am sure there is. I believe Nairne will live a year longer and Booth as much shorter for this journey; our friend John [Hay] is delighted with all he sees here, and I must needs say that I am extremely satisfied with him. Sheldon is not yet come, your uncle (Lord Panmure) is, and after having consulted the doctor and asked my leave is going into a course of physic.

The weather hath been almost cold ever since I came here, which was good luck for me, for the heats on top of all I have taken would have quite melted me. I don't despair of seeing you here, and so adieu.

"Mr. Amorslie's (Alberoni's) pretensions are the cause of great embroils between Mr. Pritchard (the Pope) and Mr. Ker (the King of Spain), and I perceive that Peter thinks it for his interest to meddle in those matters, and accordingly he is doing every where all he can to forward Amorslie's pretentions, in hopes that by gaining Mr. Sorrel's (Spain's) favour, he may at last find his own account in it. Mr. Ker's agent here is much Peter's friend and will not let Peter lose any merit with his masters, though, to speak plain, he hath not much, for he risks nothing in soliciting for Ker, and may be a gainer, as I hope he will be whichever way the thing turns, for the last will know that he hath done his best to serve him. Mr. Pritchard and Paul (James) are also on very easy familiar terms, and he hopes to turn that to advantage by obtaining not bagatelles, but essential matters when they prove necessary, for he is resolved to insist and firmly on them, and on nothing else, and he is very hopeful of gaining Mr. Mantle (money) in a substantial manner, but everybody must be taken in their own way, and so things cannot so soon here come to an issue, though I hope to make this jaunt prove a solid penny to me at last. I wish you could know my landlord, for he is one of the honestest and solidest persons that ever I saw, and I believe few wish me better than he doth.

"The paper you mention you are to send me in relation to Isaac I can say nothing to till I see it, but, if it be a pardon for what's past, as I imagine, there can be no difficulty in it." *Holograph.*

James III. to Monsignor Alberoni.

1717, June 5. Rome.—Cardinal Aquaviva sent me some time ago your letter of 8 March with two others of the Catholic King and Queen of the same date, in reply to those I had written them. To avoid troubling them uselessly, I beg you to thank them for them on my behalf, assuring them of everything which the strongest and most sincere friendship can inspire me with for them. I flatter myself that in this country I am not entirely useless to them, as the Cardinal will inform you, and, were my power equal to my goodwill, they would have reason to be satisfied. I wish with all my heart they may be so soon, and that your own merit may be rewarded with a dignity which will put you still more in a position to solicit strongly my interests at your Court. The secrecy which the King imposes on me concerning the Comte de Castelblanco will be kept by me, and I am sensibly obliged for everything he has communicated to me on that subject. I beg you at the same time to continue your good offices in favour

of the Comte. I should not forget to tell you that the Duke of Parma overwhelmed me with kindness while passing through his States. Personal esteem and relationship have completely penetrated me with all the sentiments so justly due to him from me. A slight indisposition and also my journey here hindered me from writing sooner. *French. Copy.*

David Nairne to John Paterson.

1717, June 5. Rome.—Requesting him to tell Mr. Sheldon from the King that, according to their last letters, Kemp's (the King of Sweden's) affair is absolutely impracticable for the present, and that his Majesty resolves to stay here till the end of the month and from hence go straight back to Urbino, adding he does not write to Sheldon himself, as he reckons he is now upon the road.

John Paterson to L. Inese.

1717, June 5.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed to Martel (Mar) and to order the enclosed for Gordon of Bordeaux to be put in the post office, which serves for a cover for some letters for Tarver (Tullibardine) and others who went lately to these parts, since he suspects others he sent that way by the common post never came to their hands.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, June 5.—I would not have troubled you this post, being uncertain whether you were not on your road hither, had not old Senior (Sheldon) desired me to tell you, if you had not already delivered his chaise to M. Monnot, as was proposed at parting, he desires you would leave it with Dutton (Dillon). He sets out for Roberts (Rome) next Monday, and carries Orme (Wogan) with him. Wright (Earl Winton) is to take the same route the day after and some company with him, and last Friday V[iscoun]t K[ingstou]n, Polton (Fotheringham of Powrie) and his son and Waters (Walkingshaw) went hence together for the same place. I am told Cranston (Lord Clermont) and Dracy (Lord E. Drummond) are to continue here some time, though they had once resolved the contrary.

(Recapitulation of the letters he had received from Mar and of those he had written him, and desiring to know if the latter had all been received, and an account of the news in Nairne's letter of the 29th, and directions how to write to him.)

A son of the Duke of Bolton's and a son of the Duke of St. Albans passed this way last Thursday in their way to r.2 (Rome). It is not unlikely they'll take some occasion to see your uncle Patrick (James), so p.34 (Paterson) wrote of it to r.2, which would be there before them. *Original and copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to MONSIEUR DU MONT (BRIGADIER CAMPBELL).

1717, June 5.—Recapitulating his letter of 15 May, and enclosing letters for him, and one for the Marquess of Tullibardine. *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to ROBERT GORDON.

1717, June 5.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed to Monsieur Dumont. *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to the EARL OF LINLITHGOW.

1717, June 5. Pesaro.—Enclosing letters for him, and acknowledging his letter of 26 May.—I am glad you find the place where you are so agreeable, and, as you say, I wish you were in the same condition as I have seen you at London, but you must endeavour to make the best ont. For shame, my Lord, is there no such thing as stark love and kindness amongst them ? *Copy.*

ROBERT BROUN (CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE) to MR. BAIRLY (the DUKE OF MAR).

1717, June 5. Bordeaux.—On serious reflection I think Mr. Egarty (Lord Glenorchy) might be of more use than I could at first imagine, and will entirely make up the loss of Mr. Baker (Duke of Argyle), seeing, if he will act his part, he can with his own interest and that of his friends, secure all Mr. Baker's name, for which reason I will, if you please, on the answer to this, immediately take post for Paris, to be instrumental in fixing him so that we may safely depend on him, and, by the knowledge I have already of him, I feed myself with hopes that I could be of some use to you with him, and in settling such a friendship betwixt you and him as might be of some use to you hereafter. If you find him already fixed to your contentment, or if he is gone, it will not be needful I make such haste, or that the enclosed be sent, though I continue of the same mind I was when I wrote my last, wherein I thought it necessary I should have your permission to wait on you concerning Mr. Merry (? the Highland gentlemen) Mr. Muntley (the Highlanders), etc.

Mr. Cutler (Tullibardine) is gone to Libourne, to live retiredly there till otherwise ordered. I am persuaded he will ever act a dutiful part to Mr. Lawson (James) and will be to you a grateful and sincere friend. He likes retiredness so well, that I considered it a better way for my namesake and me to stay here than to go with him, and he himself agreed to it, for any little interest either of us has with him will not be weakened, but strengthened by this method. We are to see him ont in eight days, and are in the best friendship with him. Things

having now a nearer view than I could have, when I was last with Mr. Egarty, will give me occasion to say several things to him that were not necessary or fitting then. *Enclosed,*

ROBERT BROUN (GLENDARULE) to LORD GLENORCHY.

1717, *June* 5. *Bordeaux.—As I have some things of the utmost importance to say to you, which I cannot freely write, I beg you'll give me a fortnight or three weeks by staying so long at Paris after the date of this, and before that time I shall have the honour of waiting on you there.*

JOHN PATERSON to DAVID NAIRNE.

1717, June 6. Pesaro.—Last night I had yours of the 2nd about Mr. Busi's correspondence, as to which you'll remember I was of your opinion from the beginning, which I likewise told the King, and I think I told you in mine of the 27th that I had forwarded these papers and written to you, not of myself, but by the direction of another to whom I had orders to communicate anything that should come to me.

When I wrote that letter, I knew nothing of Barrowfield's intention to go to Rome, and meant after receiving your orders to have advised with him about writing to Busi, but, now he is gone to Rome, he will be the properest person to write. He knows the man personally, and it was he that established this correspondence with him, so he'll know best in what manner to write to him. Besides, he will be able to show you what he writes, which I think is very proper he should, for, though it is but a matter of moonshine, and it is not likely he can ever be of any use to us, yet one time or other some circumstances may offer, when there may be occasion for such a man, he being, as Barrowfield tells me, a man of business, and of some reputation in the place, so one would choose to be off with him in the easiest manner one can. In my humble opinion, seeing it is not worth while to keep up this correspondence the sooner you put an end to it the better.

Mr. Sheldon is still here. Earl Winton and Sir John Preston are to set out in two or three days for Rome, and some others talk of taking the same route. Lord Edward, etc., are not yet returned from Loretto, which, I believe, is occasioned by the great rains, which we have had for two days together without ceasing, but now it is fair and not a bit cold.

We have accounts here of mighty doings with you. I give you joy ont with all my heart. For my part I do not envy you, except the honour of being about the King's person, for I have always been of opinion that living in a crowd was next worse to that of a close confinement. *Draft.*

T. BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, June 6. Brussels.—As to the affair mentioned in the enclosed, which came by yours 27 May. As to the part relating

to the failing of o,g,x,q,b (f,u,n,d,s), it is taken notice of to the proper persons. As to the other part touching v,x,q,p,y,x,v,a,m (i,n,d,e,m,n,i,t,y) it is my humble opinion that no direct order or advice from Johnston (? James) should be given, for such an advice would not long remain a secret from Butter's (King George's) friends, and amongst others it would have two bad consequences ; it would make them jealous of their debtors and they would arrest them. It would likewise give them a handle for $\overset{t\ r\ o\ o\ e\ [p]s.}{a,c,f,f,p,b,}$ Example seems more proper than advice on this point, and, when the season comes, a few may be entrusted, and their example will lead on the rest, but this with due submission to better judgements.

I was somewhat surprised to understand by a letter from Hooker (Jerningham) that the English Resident at the Hague had made a complaint to the States, that several had protection in these parts, who were not only obnoxious to the English Government, but actually laboured to gain friends in Holland to set them in opposition to the English Government. My surprise was not a little increased, when one Betterton (Bruce himself) told me that Ailmer (Lord Ailesbury) had told him this morning that M. de Prié was so pressed, not only by remonstrances here but also by complaints made at Vienna, which complained of him as well as the English rebels, that he (the Marquis de Prié) earnestly desired they would withdraw from the place. Betterton told Ailmer that it seemed very strange that, whilst the English Government was valuing itself on an indemnity, its ministers abroad should be so anxious in removing a handful of people from where they could do no manner of prejudice to the English Government, that he could not put any tolerable construction on so incongruous a piece of management, unless it were a contrivance of the Dutch, who on the one hand, judging that the Emperor would find it proper to go some length to be easy with the English Court, would perhaps comply with the request, and on the other, finding the Marquis de Prié very much straitened here, the people having refused to grant the subsidies, were resolved to widen the breach by forcing the Court of Vienna on measures to provoke the people by breaking in on their privileges ; that the Dutch had a very sinistruous aim in this and of dangerous consequence to the Emperor, for, as soon as these people are removed by their means, they will blow the coals and tell the people, that they can easily see that the Emperor will in time take all their privileges from them, and will therefore dispose the people to weary of his government, and bethink themselves of joining with theirs ; that he was the rather persuaded of this, because the English Resident knew that, if these English and Scots should complain to the burghers, they would mutiny against the Marquis de Prié, and this would make way for the designs of the Dutch. However, Betterton told Ailmer that, as far as in him lay, he would assist in dis-

appointing these views, and would deal with his friends to remove without taking notice of any force upon them, but on the contrary that they were sensible of the civility both of the government and inhabitants, and that he would take care this should be notified to the Marquis de Prié. Whatever might be in it, he thought this would be the most prudent course, but, if I remember right, he said he would write to a friend of his, one Anderson (Mar), whose advice he would wait for. He himself, by removing to another corner of the town, could lurk for some time, being confident to have timeous advertisement. I send you a copy of the 17th Article of *Entrée Joyeuse*. Ailmer said he was very well informed by Mr. Pell (M. de Prié) that the Marquis de Prié was extremely vexed with this affair, and that it was very much against his inclinations to give way to it. *Enclosed*,

The said ARTICLE.

"*Si quelque personne, que se soit, est apprehendée dans les pays de Brabant et d'outre-meuze de sa dite Majesté, qu'elle ne la fera mener ni laissera mener prisonnier hors de son dit pays.*"

The DUKE OF MAR to JAMES III.

1717, Monday afternoon, June 7.—Since I wrote last Friday I have yours of 12 May, and am extremely pleased at your health's being in so good a way. It is a cruel thing you are at such a distance. The scene is as much changed now from the time of my letter to which yours is an answer, as that of a twelvemonth ago, so I need say nothing of it, but I wish things may soon be so, that you may be nearer at hand.

I enclose copies and sketches of some papers I mentioned then, and of a letter which will give you some account of what has happened since, and the full answer to the memorial shall be sent next post. I wish they may be to your satisfaction, and then I shall think all the labour well bestowed. "One of the instructions I wish in particular may be so, it is that of the marriage, which Onslow (Ormonde), Dutton (Dillon) and Martel (Mar) all thought absolutely necessary to be proposed, even if it were sure that it would be rejected. You may remember what Honyton (Lord Oxford) said upon that subject, and it is not his opinion alone, but that of a great many more, and indeed of most that wish well to the gentleman. It will be absolutely necessary for him to set about marriage somewhere very soon, it being more cried out for every day by all his people beside other reasons, and, should he look for one anywhere else till this, which is so earnestly recommended, has been tried, you may easily see the bad consequence. If it do, I hope the gentleman would be very happy in that lady, she having a mighty good character from all hands, and not at all so as Wake (Lord Wharton) said of a particular about her, as I hear, and, if it do not, the gentleman is exhonoured (exonerated) at their hands who recommended

it, and will then be free to look out somewhere else. The lady's brother being in the place where the gentleman is going with those instructions and the success of the affair of the marriage depending, it is to be thought, on the success of the other affair he goes about, the most natural way of proposing it seemed to be in that place, but it is wished that the gentleman may likewise give directions for its being proposed to the father, and the sooner he does so the better, either as to its success or the taking of it off the file, one of which I heartily wish was brought about soon. Before the father would give an answer, he would certainly consult the son, so by this instruction being given and followed there, what he writes to the son would come near the time of its being proposed by the other to him, and so would be the sooner off or on. Were 0.5 (Ormonde) in this neighbourhood when the gentleman's answer comes about its being spoke of to the father, he would be the most proper person to be employed in it, but failing of that Androw (Queen Mary) and Dutton may be desired to think of the best way and hand for doing of it. In my humble opinion this affair is of as great consequence to the gentleman as any in his whole business, therefore I heartily and earnestly wish that he may think seriously and impartially on it and lose no time in giving his orders to set about it.

"Since the letter of which you have the heads is to be in French, which is to be done by William (Inese), it was thought better to send him the heads for it than a draft in English for him to put into French, such things being always best in the original they are wrote in.

"There is no occasion for any of those papers being returned, Paryfield (Paterson) may put them amongst the others, and I have several more to put there too that have passed since my being here, when I shall have the happiness of being with you, that there may be no blank in the collection, which is always of use to have complete.

"In my last I mentioned something of Silby (Stair). You will see by the enclosed copy of the letter to Onslow that Martel and he have had a meeting since that time. Very civil and kind things passed betwixt them, but little of business save what related to Frank's stay with Fraser (France). Silby said that, so long as Frank was there, his folks would think that Patrick (James) was not out of that family, for it would have the same effects against them. Martel pressed that Frank (Mar) might only stay somewhere in that gentleman's country until the heats further south were over, and insisted on his having the liberty of drinking the waters which his health required, but the other told him that, though he would do all in his power which might do pleasure to Frank, yet he believed he would not be allowed to go and stay any time at this last place more than where he now is, nor in any place of that country which is in the way of correspondence betwixt Mr. Evans (England) and Jassin (Italy), so I see Frank will

be obliged to remove very soon, which he is in concern about, for to travel into the south in the middle of the heats is as dangerous for his health as unpleasant, and to have the trouble of doing so and to be obliged to set out again so soon after his meeting with Peter (James), as he hopes will be the case with that gentleman, is no very agreeable prospect, beside the discouragement it would be to friends in Evans' family at this juncture and the other inconveniencies to Patrick's affairs, for him to leave the country where he now is, until it be seen more clearly how things will go. But go he must, so will prepare for it as soon as he can, but to what place is the question. It will either be to some by-place in the south of France or to some place of Germany, so that he may be so far advanced on his road to Italy against the heats are over, or to meet and attend his friend Peter on his coming from thence. It would be a great pleasure to him to be with that gentleman sooner, but he hopes the reasons I have told you why he sets not out immediately to wait on him will appear good to you, as they do to him, and that Peter himself will think that he does right in delaying of it, which if he thought he would not, none of these reasons would keep him from setting out forthwith. Whatever place he goes to it will be near[er] for correspondence with Evans' family, and Androw's than where Peter is, and during his stay he will endeavour to make that of use which may be of advantage to Patrick and his affairs. In a few days I believe he will be determined as to the place, and I shall let you know it as soon as I do.

"After Martel left Sam (Ormonde), Coalman (the Czar) sent Elderly (Dr. Erskine) to tell him that he was to be 4 o,i (a,t) K,q,o (S,p,a) the 21st of this month, where he would be more at liberty to speak fully to him of affairs than where he now was by a second hand, that he was still of the opinion of his going to Kemp (King of Sweden) and would send a message by him, so wished he would go soon to be within a few leagues of that place against he should come there, where they might meet without its making any noise, and agree upon everything. Dutton goes to Sam to-morrow, and will concert all that with him, and I hope he will set out without loss of time. By next post you shall hear more of this, so I will add no more about it now, only Sam's going to Kemp seems now the principal thing for retrieving what formerly failed and putting affairs on such a foot that they can scarce do so a second time, and it must be Kemp's own fault if it do not so.

"I regret very much my not being in the way to have had the pleasure of attending you to the two places you speak of in your last." 5 *pages*. *Holograph*.

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1717, June 7.—I had yours of the 4th on the 5th, and have since seen my cousin, who is now with me and has given me

an account of all that passed with Elderly (Dr. Erskine) and Coalman (the Czar), which you knowing of already I shall say but little of, only their way must be followed. I believe what they now propose as to Samuel (Ormonde) may be as well as what they intended before.

Since Martel (Mar) saw Sam (Ormonde), he had a letter from Silby (Stair) desiring to see him. Dutton (Dillon) thought his doing so might be of use, so he went and stayed with him a considerable time. "He did not ask Martel one question about anything the whole time, nor did he mention Onslow (Ormonde) but once, that he asked how he kept his health and passed his time last year, which, as it was civil, so it prevented Martel's asking him about several things, which otherwise he would have done. Though there was not much in the conversation, yet it would make a letter too long, and, since Dutton is to wait on you, to whom Martel gave a full account of it, I refer it to him to inform you of the whole. You will find by it that Frank (Mar) nor Sam cannot continue long where they are, and I am afraid Frank will not be allowed to go to the place he had thoughts of. He is vexed about it and scarce knows what to resolve on; but he will get himself ready as soon as possible and go somewhere; whether that will be somewhere in the South of France or towards Germany, where he may stay two or three months until the heats be over for his going further south, and be more certain whether or not Knight (James) will continue in, or remove from the country where he now is, I do not yet know. He would be very glad to have your advice on it, and, as soon as he resolves and determines himself, he will let you know. I suppose Sam has determined as to himself as Coalman proposed, and in my humble opinion for several reasons the sooner he sets about it the better, particularly that his doing so will very much contribute to the privacy of what he intends to do, and his delaying may very probably have quite different effects; but he is best judge in this himself. Whatever may be now wanting that is necessary for him where he is going, may be easily sent after him to the place where he is to halt.

"I now send you some papers you heard of, and I will be glad to know what alterations you think there should be made in them, which shall be done accordingly. Since the letter is to be in French, I thought it was better to have it written originally in that language than to have it translated, therefore I sent Jamieson (Inese) the heads for it, and did not make a draft of it in English. If you like the Instructions, they may be finished and sent me by Dutton to do my part, and so left in his hands for the person for whom they are designed against he arrives. And, if you judge there should be any alteration or addition, you may easily get it done where you are, and the whole written out fair and finished at the same time, that no time may be lost. Sam

had best keep a copy of them and the letter which shall be sent him when done, and he may think whether or not it will be needful for him to have a letter from the same person to Kemp (King of Sweden), because what he already has from Knight is not particularly addressed to that gentleman, and, if he does, Dutton may tell Jamieson to have it dispatched immediately in the same way the other is to be done, only changing parts of it as necessary. I think the date of the Instructions should be at the place and on the day where Sam and Frank were last together.

"The full answer to the memorial from S[ir] R. E[verard] which was promised in the message by Johnson (Kelly), is ready and a writing out fair, which shall be sent you as soon as finished, and you may add or alter what you think necessary.

"You may see by all this that I have not been idle since I saw you, and I wish it may prove of use.

"Androw has not yet seen the Instructions nor the answer to the memorial, but Dutton may show him them as he brings them back. I suppose Jamieson will have showed him the heads for the letter and the letter itself by this time."

I am just going to write to Patrick, and shall give him an account of all. You'll return me the papers, for I shall not have copies of them, being to send those I have to Knight. *Copy.*

The Duke of Modena to James III.

1717, June 8.—Your letter of 29 May has put me in a great agitation. My other letter, which will have been presented to you by my minister, Santagata, will have informed your Majesty that my silence did not proceed from too little care and attention to what you had the kindness to confide to me verbally, but, now I am urged so resolutely to give a definite answer, I cannot conceal that so pressing a request places me in a great difficulty. The Queen Mother also in one of her letters, in which she touches on something of this matter, naturally understands that the circumstances of this affair require great circumspection on both sides to ensure the common good. I too am considering such circumstances, and therefore I must sincerely beg your Majesty, to deign to reflect, and also to put before his Holiness the necessity of not precipitating a deliberation of such importance, for which I need some time in order to be able to manage measures for which my diligence is not idle, that I may be able to explain myself conclusively. This time shall not be long, and therefore may be graciously agreed to by your Majesty. I long to be able to follow my own inclination freely, but it is indispensable to implore this favour, and his Holiness is so discreet that I am persuaded he will not resist this request from me. I am setting forth to your Majesty the plain truth of what is possible for me at present to inform

you of. If Santagata be at Rome, as I believe he is, he will have the honour of laying himself at the feet of your Majesty. *Holograph. Italian.*

Col. John Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1717, the sixth of the Ides of June (June 8).—I received yours of 7, 10, and 14 May, which I suppose Peter (James) has answered. He is now in perfect good health and looks as well as ever I saw him. What you write about Mr. Jolly (the indemnity) I am afraid will embarrass me pretty much, but I can't say anything till I see it in writing; so I beg you, as soon as you have it, to send it with your opinion, and particularly I must beg your advice as to myself, for I fancy my case may be pretty singular, considering Thomas at home that now I depend on, who, I am persuaded, if I can go to Evans' (England's) neighbourhood, won't contribute to my staying elsewhere. You know his humour, so can much better judge of it. You may easily believe that, as matters stand now, I shan't be fond of staying with Evans, though I could do it without any restriction, but what I would propose would be to accept of Mr. Jolly's offer, provided it leaves me entirely free, and stay with Evans some little time, till I have disposed of my farm in his neighbourhood, and then to return to Peter, where my own inclination will always lead me to be, and I should be ungrateful as well as undutiful, if I thought otherwise after the marks of favour he has showed me; so I would gladly know from you, if by the import of Mr. Jolly's invitation I can do as I propose. It will go very hard with me to go to Evans, if you don't answer all these questions in the affirmative, for I had rather almost starve here than live there at any rate, and, if I was single, I would easily be determined. I don't see what you write to me of Mr. Jolly can be of any injury to Peter, since I am persuaded neither Samuel (Ormonde) nor Francis (Mar) will ever think of making any composition with Evans, except Knight be comprehended in it. I beg you will make haste, for the weather will be so hot that a month hence there will be no travelling.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Tuesday, June 8.—Whilst at St. Germains I had Martel's (Mar's) letter of the 4th with several other papers, amongst them the heads for a letter from Patrick (James) to Kemp (King of Sweden), Martel thinking fit to turn over on William (Inese) the writing that letter instead of translating it, as was first intended, which I wish had been done, for it almost made William's head turn to think of writing such a letter, that being as new to him as it could be to anybody. However, it being Martel's opinion, and there being no time to be lost, he put the heads in the form of a letter the best way he could. He showed it yesternight to Andrew (Queen

Mary), who seemed to like it, only he said that these heads were more proper for a memorial or instructions than for a letter from Patrick, that, if the letter were to go by Onslow (Ormonde), it was too long, because all particulars must be referred to him, but being to go by Jern[ingha]m, Andrew thought it might go as it was. I showed the letter afterwards to Dutton (Dillon), who also liked it, and carries it with the heads to-day to show to Onslow, otherwise I had now sent it to Martel. When I returned last night from St. Germains, I expected to have waited on Martel to-day, but Dutton being, as he says, obliged to go to Onslow, from whom he cannot return till to-morrow night, he cannot go till Thursday, when I expect we shall both wait on Martel.

As to the rest of Martel's letter, especially what relates to Mr. Dicconson, I must leave that till I see Martel. I send a packet for Martel from Pesaro, the cover of which is only of 15 May, but several people at St. Germains had letters of the 22nd, which say Patrick parted that morning for Roberts (Rome) in perfect health, that he carried with him only Mr. Hay and Booth, and that Mr. Nairne and Dr. Wood were to follow next day. Andrew was a little mortified when I told him this, because his letters of the 22nd will not come before Friday next, and because he thinks Patrick should have remained at Pesaro some time after his remedies to recover his strength, and made that journey after the heats were over.

The enclosed from Abram (Menzies) came by yesterday's post. I know not who this Duprise is whom he mentions. I hear Robert Leslie is come as far as Lyons. I need not mention the danger of his joining Onslow, though I fear he comes with that design. Zechy (Ezekiel Hamilton) of that kind is enough in all conscience, and I fear too much.

I have just received Martel's packet for Italy, which I have addressed to Rome where the King now is, and recommended it particularly to M. Pajot.

Walsh to Father Græme at the Capuchin Convent, Calais.

1717, June 8. Dunkirk.—Mr. Archbold came here with a pretence to vindicate himself of his having a watch, but instead, I hear nothing from him but horrid oaths that no good man can repeat without horror. Therefore, to prevent your Reverence being imposed on, I let you know he can never clear himself of what I told you, and I believe, if requisite, the judges and magistrates here can give a certificate both as to my honour and reputation, and I am very willing to take my oath before any judge in France that what I told you as to seeing him have a watch is matter of fact. I should think myself very unworthy of the post I hold in the King's service if I aspersed any man, especially a countryman, was it not for truth's sake. I am resolved to take my oath before the judge here as to seeing Archbold have a watch, and then I shall

take a certificate from the judge both as to that and my own character, which I shall send up to the Queen. Had it not been for my consideration for your Reverence and Mr. Gray's entreaty, I would have laid him in prison here.

J. Menzies to D[ear] C[harles] [Kinnaird].

1717, Tuesday, May 28[–June 8].—I wrote to you twice lately and sent some remarkable prints, which have made noise enough here. I am to see your friend, Mr. West(El[for]d *i.e.* Sir W. Wyndham) in a day or two *tête à tête*, and after that shall write to you again, after which I shall not be long in town. I take two or three months' ramble for my health, and may see the sweet man. Though this be his Majesty's birthday, on which we expected the Act of Grace and Indemnity, it is now ten at night, and not a word of Grace.

"The Earl of Oxford on Thursday last gave in a petition to the House of Lords, in which he very modestly recounted the time of his confinement, and the many prorogations and sessions of Parliament since, and the hardships this had brought to his health and his affairs and all his circumstances. He asked nothing, as was generally imagined, but only that they would take his case into their consideration, he being fully convinced they never intended his confinement to be for an indefinite time.

"After some talk in the House and much bawling by Lord Coningsby, it was ordered that a Committee of the whole House should meet next day at ten o'clock, and examine into precedents, etc.

"They did, and sat again on Saturday, and then the Report of precedents being finished, Lord N[orth] and Grey advanced that a prorogation dismisses an impeachment. Being seconded by Guilford and others, even Nottingham himself, a warm debate arose for two or three hours, worth the hearing. Not only the Court opposed this motion, but several of the Tories and Oxford's friends. Precedents were canvassed, and variously interpreted and applied, as you know the lawyer peers can well do.

"But the chief thing that prevailed was this, that, if a prorogation dismiss an impeachment, there is an end of all impeachments, because, whenever a corrupt minister or favourite is impeached, the Court has no more to do but prorogue the Parliament for two or three days, and there is an end of the impeachment, etc.

"It came to a question, but it was carried by a great majority, that a prorogation nor even a dissolution does not dismiss an impeachment.

"Then Monday was appointed for the further consideration of Lord Oxford's case. The House then was unanimous immediately to advertise the Commons to be ready for the trial; the question was, about the time.

"Oxford's friends had not concerted what time to propose, so Bucks proposed a week, Harcourt two, and there was a long and fierce debate which it should be. The old man was peevish to be contradicted, and said wild though witty things. The other went with more temper, and solid, proposing a fortnight. His reasons prevailed with many of the Tories, and the Court went in with the longest day. By the speeches, all which I heard, it would seemed designed that that day is peremptory, and that the Commons are not to ask a delay. But this is not put into the vote in express terms.

"In short, Thursday fortnight is the day for trial, if the Commons insist, which in their most divided present state it is hardly thought they will do. The town, *prout suus est mos*, to run away in extremes, say he is coming out in order to be first minister . . . . .

"The late reports of the new motions of the Pretender and Ormonde and Mar, etc., give a handle and excuse for keeping up the army, etc., though Sweden and the Czar be at a great distance and locked in by our fleet.

"Walpole and the Tories triumph in the House of Commons. *An unquam putasti ?*"

Abram (J. Menzies) to Mr. Darby (the Duke of Mar).

1717, Tuesday May 28[–June 8].—"I wrote a part on Friday of what it may be necessary or proper to speak of at present. I put up that letter with two copies of the representation of the Lower House of Convocation against Bishop Hoadley's late doctrines. I have sent the other three principal prints in this controversy to Mr. Hutchison (Jamieson, *i.e.*, Inese) as proper subjects for his curiosity, and from him you can see them if you please. The dispute grows very hot, both sides being greatly supported, the Convocation and House of Commons and the body of the Church being against the Bishop, and the Dissenters and the Court for him. Pamphlets swarm daily on both sides, and the flame will not be easily extinguished. The Papists laugh in their sleeve, which is all they dare do in the dispute about ecclesiastical authority.

"*A propos* of the Papists, they have with great difficulty got their time of registration postponed to what they desired. Even this has cost them a great deal of money, which might have been otherwise and better employed . . . .

"The divisions in the State grow also hotter and hotter every day. Walpole and his friends give terrible new provocations, and a reconciliation seems to be impossible, without which the Court must be in the utmost distress, as appears every day in Parliament where the Walpolians and the Tories carry everything they concert or agree in, but their hearty union goes but awkwardly, though several attempts have been made to make Walpole a Tory. A good deal of raillery and merriment has passed, but little effect as yet. A very good

acquaintance of his and mine has been very serious with him to consider all things, but all the success hitherto is, he hears, and you know that *femme qui écoute*, etc. Yet it will be very hard for a Tory interest who have so hated him and are so jealous of him to gratify his ambition without diminishing themselves He must be a supreme.

"The Army continues quiet, but Cadogan very unpopular. He will be roasted in the House of Commons in a few days for his accounts of money in the Scottish expedition and bringing over the Dutch troops. For this last point, of transportation, he gives up 15,000*l.*, and for carrying them home Mr. Pulteney, whose business that was, gives up but 3,000*l.* And, as to Scotland itself, the jest of the town is that there is 10,000*l.* pretended by Cadogan for intelligence of Rob Roy alone. Still, there is seriously a vast sum for secret services, besides the Duke of Argyle's accounts, etc.

"But there is no going further into our history in a letter at this distance. If Mr. Morton (Moor, *i.e.*, Menzies) go to the Spa for his health, he can do it at leisure and fully from thence without its going through James Craggs' hands, who meddles very freely with the affairs of all Europe that come to his fingers. But, before I leave this head of the public situation, I shall here send you enclosed a letter I had within the hour from the country, and from a member that went out but last night. The Whigs he mentions, will give you a very plain idea of our matters, for they use to speak plain and to the point. As to what has passed or is like to be in relation to the Tories and their coming in, it is a long history by itself . . . .

"As to our particular friends and concerns. What I perceive Mr. Walton (Onslow, *i.e.*, Ormonde) has writ to his brother and to Mr. Tuchin (Little Knight, *i.e.*, Sir R. Everard) has a very good effect against the poison that has been sent for a long time from where Mr. Walton has been, for it came all from thence first and last. But I shall go no further at present on that subject, which has made me weary of my life. What Mr. Walton has writ is honourable and wise and like himself, and what I have perpetually begged of his friends to believe, Mr. Bostock (Rigg, *i.e.*, Bishop of Rochester) in particular. Now I hope there will no doubt remain, and I pray God it be so, for the common interest.

". . . . Mr. Cleave (Knight, *i.e.*, James) gets new friends and partners every day; Mr. Yates (Collier, *i.e.*, the Church) now even for his own sake grows heartier and heartier; Mr. King (Tamiere, *i.e.*, a Tory) and Tracy (Tamiere, *i.e.*, a Tory) as yet as one man. Divisions and desertion have been attempted. But as Steele (Rigg) and his particular friends have laboured incessantly, so have also Mr. Savage (Seton, *i.e.*, Shrewsbury) and Mr. Olley (Honington, *i.e.*, Oxford) in their respective circles. There are very many particular friends in Mr. Driver's (Adamson, *i.e.*, the army) club, but

the directors are de la Cruce's (Crabe, *i.e.*, Marlborough) creatures, and upstarts, at whom the old traders are highly angry.

"There is a strong secret grudge between Nisbet (Cadogan) and Huckle (Stoker, *i.e.*, Stanhope), I have it from very good authority, but being both yet in the same bottom, it has not yet appeared. Mr. Brownswood (Paterson, *i.e.*, Lord Portmore)—blot out Huckle in that place—Mr. Barker (Lord North and Grey), Mr. Brank (Sempil, *i.e.*, Lord Strafford), and W. and S. and H., and others of that profession firm. Brownswood and W[ebb] wait but a call anywhere, Barker the same.

"Nevil (Herne, *i.e.*, King George) and Shard (young Herne, *i.e.*, Prince of Wales) hate one another more and more, and it is astonishing that Garford (Otway *i.e.*, Duke of Orleans) should either be afraid or expect support of those who cannot support themselves.

"You may rely on it that Mr. Robins (Hasty, *i.e.*, Holland) is a bankrupt and in a miserable condition, so that he can neither hurt nor help anybody, and the fluttering of a bird frights him.

"The good news you have given us for some time of Mr. Davanda (Kemp, *i.e.*, King of Sweden) and Mr. Shippard (Coalman, *i.e.*, the Czar) has been very agreeable. But their trade is so remote and our cargo of Canary (Stanley, *i.e.*, ships) so posted, what is it that's practicable? Yet of these things our friends here have a thousand schemes and possibilities, which would be too long for this at present.

"Objections have been made as to the last picture (Durfy, *i.e.*, Declaration), tho' it is owned there are some fine strokes in it, but this would require a letter by itself.

"Monsieur de Price's (Knight, *i.e.*, the King's) answers to the first proposals from Holyook's (Kemp's, *i.e.*, the King of Sweden's) factor were thought just and wise and excellent, whereas the factor's style was thought insolent and vain and very Gothick . . . . ."

Noted, as brought by Mrs. Swift.

David Nairne to John Paterson.

1717, June 9. Rome.—Concerning the disposal of the packet of letters brought by Barrowfield.—The King continues in very good health, and has no thoughts of staying here longer than I told you in my last, so I hope we shall meet in Urbino very few days after St. Peter's feast. I wonder Mr. Sheldon should think he needed my writing to him before he stirred, since the King told him himself he might come when he pleased after the day marked. I do not remember that in public or private he ever told me any such thing as that he would not stir till he heard from me.

The two lords you mention, Nassau and Burford, are here, but I have heard nothing yet of their seeing the King. The

King had a letter this morning from the Queen of 25 May, but none from his Grace, whose letters, I suppose, will come by Pesaro. M[ajor] G[eneral] Buchan is arrived in Paris. Pray give the enclosed to Mr. Wogan.

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1717, June 9.—I am sorry your visit was not more to your satisfaction, but we must make the best of it. I have not time to write more now, Dutton (Dillon) being in haste, to whom I refer to inform you of what has been agreed between us in answer to yours.

Charles François de Busi to John Paterson.

1717, June 9. Vienna.—Sending the enclosed packet for Mr. Walkingshaw, which is of great importance. If he be gone and is not with the King, Paterson may open it himself. *French.*

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, May 29[–June 9]. Br[ussels].—To-day the town major came by order of M. de Prié to Sir D. Th[reipland] and Mr. Baterton (Bruce himself) at their lodgings and told them that M. de Prié had got orders from Vienna to tell those people that his Imperial Majesty did not think it proper they should reside any longer in this country. Batterton desired him to tell his Excellency, that being some time ago informed that the English Resident had been very pressing on that head, and had thereby made the Marquis uneasy, they had resolved to depart, and that some were already gone, that they never had done or spoken anything against the Emperor's interest, that they wished him good success against the common enemy of Christendom, and asked that all rightful sovereigns might possess their own, all which he promised to report to him. He showed a list of their names, amongst them Mr. Wood, treasurer to the rebels. Baterton told him that that name was more proper for their enemies, but that he had a master come of a family which was just to all men and bountiful to their servants, and that it was very true such a person was appointed to subsist from his Majesty's bounty such of his servants as could not subsist themselves.

Batterton has been just now with Ailmer (Lord Ailesbury), who tells him Mr. Leathes has been with the Marquis every day for a week, and Mr. Pell (M. de Prié) told Aylmer that to-day Mr. Leathes gave in a particular request against Baterton. This will make him somewhat uneasy, but he will stay here, till he has Johnston's (? James) directions where to go.

Hooker (Jerningham) passed here yesterday evening, and his letter to me from Antwerp not having come to hand, I had but a few minutes of him.

I wrote to you long ago of a b,e,m (s,p,y) with whom S,t,c,f,x (B,a,r,o,n) h,t,z,p,o (W,a,l,e,f) corresponded. He does so still, and I know he wrote here to him inviting him to v,a,t,z,m (Italy). I believe the same man has informed against Baterton. His name is Y,f,z,f,m (M,o,l,[l]o,y). Use this as you think proper.

Mary Moor (Lord Oxford) to James III.

1717, May 29[–June 9]. Epsom (? London).—I will not pretend by letter to express to your Ladyship the zeal I have for your interest. I had rather it should appear by my actions. It is my grief my ability is not equal to my desire and resolution to serve you. My long sickness and gout has this additional trouble that it hinders me from looking after your domestic affair, but I am glad you have so good and able a person near you as Mr. Darby (Mar), who enters into the soliciting your business and has capacity suitable to his fidelity. I think I may boldly tell you that your husband grows at last ashamed and weary of his merchant's *amsuris*, so I hope I may see quickly peace and settlement in your family. Nothing is omitted here by your hearty well-wishers to promote it. A little fire, which broke out in our neighbourhood some time since, though it was quickly quenched, yet destroyed some writings and proceedings out of Doctors' Commons which were ready to have been sent you. *Copy. Endorsed*, "Primrose to Knight."

J. Menzies to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Wednesday, May 29[–June 9].—I hope you will not imagine my shyness of writing of late to be from the least shadow of disrespect or indifference. It is entirely "because of the inconveniency and risk of all conveyance by the post, so that every letter whatever, whenever they please, they read first themselves, and, if they let it go on, they seal it with the same seal so dexterously and nicely taken off, that the person himself, if he were to see it, should not know the difference. In this art they are skilful to perfection, and in all the parts of peeping, that the like is not in the world. And they spare no cost: there are proper officers for every part, and there is one reader and decipherer has 500*l.* a year pension besides other perquisites. This and other such particulars I am so very well informed of, that I venture to assure you of it. And, whenever they let a letter pass, it is only to encourage and to watch for the answer. Even merchants' ordinary letters are not exempted, for, though after having frequently opened them and finding but the common course of private business, they let them go untouched for two or three weeks, yet then they begin to open again, and you never know when or where this humour and jealousy will take them, and no address whatsoever is secure against them.

"Now I am sure you would not have me, at this rate, to write anything of consequence for their information in the first place.

"Another complaint that le Brun (Ogilvie) tells me of is, that I had not showed to friends your letters you had written with that view and direction. I do positively assure you there is not the least ground imaginable for this unkind information that has been given you, I shall call it no worse. To show about your letters to many from hand to hand I never did indeed, and, if I had given the letters themselves so, nobody could understand them without my explication. And for that they must have trusted me, otherwise all was to no purpose. Now I am positive I never had any letter with anything of consequence for the knowledge of friends, but I went immediately to the principal persons, and explained by word of mouth, or I drew out an abstract and heads in my own hand, when it was not very convenient here to be carrying about originals in my pocket. If you do but figure to yourself in the least our frequent circumstances and alarms, you will easily judge of this, as you do thoroughly of other things, and you will believe I did the best I could in those calamities, and withal that I could have no end nor view that had common sense in it, to use any reserve contrary to your intention and the nature of the things. But there are persons in the world, though of very great parts and extreme well-wishers, who are fatally given to jealousy, and fancy there are letters when there are none, and that there are matters of consequence when there are not; in short, who torment themselves and their best and most faithful friends with jealousies and imaginations that others are trusted and employed more than they, when there is not the least shadow of ground for it.

"But all this we owe to stories writ and brought from your side of the water. . . . . They have done more mischief than ever they can do service, if they were to live to the end of the world."

John Paterson to David Nairne.

1717, June 10. Pesaro.—Acknowledging his letter of the 5th, and thanking him for the prints enclosed in it.—As to what you write about our cousin Kemp (King of Sweden), I assure you I am very far from being surprised at it, because I had no opinion of its coming to any account at this time since I first heard that Farmer (the English fleet) was set out. I hope another opportunity will offer, and persuade myself that nothing will be omitted that may in any way conduce towards keeping this trade on foot. *Draft.*

Henricus Germanus to James III.

1717, June 10. Augsburg.—The allegorical delivery of Latona in the isle of Delos having been several times really

accomplished in your island of Great Britain by the more than Herculean labours of George Repply, Roger Bacon, Raymond Lulli and others, has obliged me to inform your Majesty that I really possess that sacred science, but not wishing to be known, understanding your health is very indifferent and seeing your Majesty wrongfully deprived of your kingdoms on account of the Roman Catholic religion, makes me venture to reveal to your Majesty that there is at Rome a gentleman, the Baron Ricardy, who possesses this science thoroughly, as I have revealed it to him myself and have disclosed to him "*la clef de lar*," as your Majesty can inform yourself of from him, since he has lived at Rome since his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. That science is the prince of true physicians, the unique Phoebus of terrified heaven, the treasure of all the treasures of the world, and finally the true Phœnix, which restoring itself to life can never die. *French.*

James III.

1717, June 11.—"S.S. m'a dit qu'elle seroit contente de faire le Comte Alberoni Cardinal, dès que M. Aldovrandi luy mandera qu'il est content des resolutions de la Cour d'Espagne, et qu'il luy enverra un precis de l'edit que S.S. demande au Roy Catholique, et qui a eté concerté ici a Rome. Elle a encore ajouté qu'à ma consideration elle n'attendra pas que son Nonce soit reconnu dans les formes pour tel, pour faire la promotion non plus que l'execution des promesses du Roy, pourvu qu'elle ait sujet d'etre contente des nouvelles qu'elle en recevra sur tout à l'egard de l'edit en question. Comme je n'entend parfaitement la langue Italienne, je pourrai peut-etre n'avoir pas bien compris le sens de sa Saintete. Cependant je ne crois pas m'etre trompé dans ce qui est ecrit cy dessus." *Copy. Endorsed*, "Copy of a letter given by Cardinal Gualterio to Cardinal Aquaviva on behalf of his Majesty."

David Nairne to John Paterson.

1717, June 11. Rome.—I read to the King yours of the 6th. He approves your proposing that Barrowfield should answer Busi's letter, and bid me speak to him accordingly, but I'll endeavour that his Majesty give him his orders himself.

The King goes about every day, seeing the churches, fine palaces, gardens, antiquities and curiosities that are to be seen. He has made some visits too, where he has been received with all the respect imaginable, and we have had fine music and seen fine pictures and statues, all which, as old as I am, I am not philosopher enough to despise, especially the music part, in which I believe you will not condemn me quite so much as Mr. Booth does. As for the ceremonial part, I cannot say I like it, for nobody does, but I can bear it more patiently

than Mr. Booth. The King keeps his health very well. Mine has been altered a little these two or three days. The King had letters of the 21st from Martel (Mar), who was well then, but thinking still of going to the waters with his friend. Please give this letter to Mr. Cameron. There are some others for the family, which I'll send to Sir William. The enclosed print is, I believe, a Grub Street, but 'tis malicious enough against the Court and Hanoverians.

Postscript, dated the 12th.—The King has spoken to Barrowfield, who writes to-night to his friend. The King is invited to the Pope's country house at Castel Gandolfo. He goes next Tuesday, and will stay two or three nights. Mr. Sheldon is arrived. There being no expectation of any express to come now, which you were ordered to forward hither, and consequently no business that detains you absolutely at Pesaro, I asked his Majesty if you were not free to come to see Rome, if you have a mind, who told me you might come whenever you pleased, so, unless you be as declared a despiser of Rome as Mr. Booth, I hope you may think it worth two days' postage to come and see it and your friends at the same time. Here's a letter Barrowfield gave me just now for Invernity, which you'll please give him.

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, Friday, June 11.—Since my last of the 7th not much has occurred. Dutton (Dillon) was with Androw (Queen Mary), afterwards with Samuel (Ormonde), and he and William (Inese) were yesterday with Francis (Mar). "They discoursed fully of all that had occurred in relation to Peter (James), and William showed Frank (Mar) a sketch of a letter he had made on the heads I sent you in my last. It is very well, but, I believe, must now have a little alteration. Onslow agreed with Dutton to part in a few days, but wanted to meet with Frank before he went and hoped that Hooker (Jerningham) would likewise come before that time.* He signed the instructions of which I sent you a copy, which I had desired Dutton to show before to Androw, but it seems they had not time for it when they were together, so I sent them last night by William to him, together with the answer to the memorial I wrote of to you and now send you a copy of. I must own I was a little surprised when William seemed to think that Androw would not approve of that part of the instructions and memorial relating to the match, which in my humble opinion is one of the essential points of both, and, as I wrote in my last, though we were sure it would not succeed, it is absolutely necessary to be proposed, and the sooner that be done so that it may either do or be off the field, so much the better. I heartily wish and hope that you may be of this opinion, and I have the less doubt of it by what I have heard Patrick (James) always say upon this subject and the commission he gave Mr. Wake (Lord Wharton) for

trying this particular some time ago. I cannot help upon this occasion regretting that there should not only be so many difficulties in Peter's affairs to struggle with, but such rubs and interruptions amongst friends who should be rather helping to remove them. I believe they have a good meaning in it in their own way, but it is an odd way of thinking and not at all like that of anybody of business in any part of the world, and it will be long before affairs go prosperously or succeed by such methods. You have always allowed me to speak my mind freely, which makes me now presume so far, for which as I will hope for your forgiveness, so that you will be of another mind about this affair than those scrupulous friends. My only fear is that it will not do, so that the trying of it need give no pain to anybody.*

"As Dutton, Frank and William were together, Mr. Hooker arrived, which was sooner than he was expected, and he had made great haste, having left his ordinary residence but on Sunday last. He is a very sensible man, and I wish he had been here sooner. Frank kept him with him until this morning; they conversed fully and he is mightily against Sam's going to Kemp (King of Sweden), until once he (Hooker) has tried the way before him and given him an account how things stand. He gives so good reasons for this that Frank is again of his former opinion about it, which you will see by his letter to Elderly (Dr. Erskine) of 31 May, a copy of which I sent you. It was Coalman's (the Czar's) opinion and desire that made him alter that thought, upon the refusal George (King of Sweden) had given to Betty (King George), but he perceives by Hooker that that gentleman is still managing in some respects that lady and is like to do so for some months to come, having no other way to defend himself, so that, unless Sam could carry him very good proposals and what might be immediately of use to him, it is not likely that he would receive him well, and besides it would certainly alarm the lady, who wishes he may make his addresses to her, and so hurt his designs towards Patricia (James), who he likes better, and would rather match with. Frank and Hooker are both for Sam's going to the place spoke of formerly as soon as possible for meeting with c.29 (the Czar), from thence to go to some place further on, where he can be secure and quiet, and to wait there until he hears from Hooker, and to conceal him the better he may in some time send one by Elmore's (the Emperor's) country to Jassin's (Italy) to personate him as if he was going incognito thither, which will be soon talked of as some sort of secrets always are.

"Frank has written of those things and some others that occurred to Dutton by Hooker, who is this night to wait on Androw, and afterwards on Onslow (Ormonde) and Elderly, who are near together, which, if he cannot undertake this night he will to-morrow. I doubt not but they will all approve of what he proposes and act conform. He

is very willing himself to undertake the journey, but I find it will be impracticable for him to go by the way [it] was intended, and [he] will be obliged to go by Ducker's (Danzig), which will take a long time. It will be necessary for him to see Sangfield (Sparre) before he leaves this, and, had I not heard that he was to be near this in a few days, as I hope he still will, I had written for him.

"The day after I wrote last I sent Ellington (W. Erskine) to Elderly, who has been all the while in the country with c.29, so that Ellington is not yet returned.

"I hope you would open mine to Parifield (Paterson) which was enclosed in your last packet. It is about an affair he was to lay before you, I having written too long a letter to yourself then to trouble you about it. It was my thoughts concerning Lidcoat's (Leslie's) place being soon supplied.

"I suppose Androw or William sends you a short note of Abram's (Menzies), which is very comfortable.

"It is now excessively hot here, and to be sure it must be more so where you are. I wish to God your health may not suffer by it, and it will take away the pleasure you would have had of the journey in a cooler season. Silby (Stair) told Martel that you were to be with r.2 (Rome) against that time, having seen it in a letter from Galt (Card. Gualterio), but Martel denied it. I suppose that Androw gives you an account of the return the person has brought about the Mantel (money) that was promised from Evans (England) by a late messenger, of which I wrote some time ago. It is very promising, and I hope we shall soon see it effectual.

"Androw will probably likewise tell you of some other particulars that those folks have sent word about to their first messenger, one of which is that Alexander (Queen Mary) would cause methods to be taken for gaining of a.8 (Argyle) and i.18 (Ilay), who they think may be wrought upon at this time, and also Mr. *Waling*. The first they say may be relied upon if he engage, and would be of great use as well as the second. The last they say would be so too, and may be had by the means of m.3 (money), though that he will not be very sure when got, being an odd kind of fellow, but, if they be allowed and if thought fit, they will get him tried by that gentleman m.3. Alexander knows nothing in particular of what m.13 (Mar) has lately done as to the first two, nor can m.13 venture to tell it him, but I am sure, if those two gentlemen can be had, it will be that way, and I am in very good hopes of it. I long to hear from you on what I wrote you of this. As to the last of the three, I think they should be let try him as they propose.

"By some accidents, as I suppose Arthur (Queen Mary) would write you, he had delayed sending his compliments to Martin (the Czar), but he was to do it yesterday, and I suppose he will return it with a visit as soon as he comes to town.

"Maurice (the Czar) has refused the first offers or proposals sent him from Thomas (the Regent) with some anger, in which it was proposed that he should be well with Bernard (King George) and Nathaniel (Holland) as well as with Tom. There has been since proposals sent him as to John (France) alone, which I am apt to believe were civilly declined, but I shall know the certainty of it in a day or two and then inform you.

"I believe Frederick (Mar) is to see Saunders (Ormonde) the day after to-morrow, and will hasten his departure all he can. The last is very well pleased with the first's having seen s.30 (Stair), as d.17 (Dillon) tells me. By this one may see the difference when he is left to his own thoughts on things and when he has his sophies about him to advise him, the chief one of that kind I hear was come the length of Laumont's (Lyons), but I hope he will be gone before that meek-spirited person arrives." *At bottom*, 3 F,n,q,o,p,q,x (*i.e.*, W,a,l,p,o,l,e). *Holograph. There is also a copy of the part between asterisks.*

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, June 11. Brussels.—Yesterday morning the town major, who had the day before intimated to the Scots to remove, came to Sir D. Th[reipland's] and Baterton's (T. Bruce's) lodgings, and, they being abed, left word that they had mistaken his orders, for he had told them they might stay, if they pleased, and he desired the landlord to tell them so. About half an hour after, Capt. Worth, a very honest gentleman, came to see Baterton, who desired him to go with him to the Major, because he being more master of the French than Baterton would see that no further mistake be made. Worth desired him to call on him at M. de Prié's, where Baterton found Worth, the Major, and Count Castiglione, who is a near relation of Madam de Prié's and does much business here. In their presence the Major repeated his orders thus :—That he came from M. de Prié to let these gentlemen know that the Marquis had been very much importuned by the English Resident, but that he left it to them to go or stay as they thought fit. Though Baterton was very sure that the orders of the preceding day were delivered in quite other terms, and positive to depart, yet he owned that not being perfect in the French he had misunderstood the Major, and promised to let all his friends know so much. Count Castiglione told Batterton that the Marquis was very much importuned, but that they had of themselves no manner of disposition to turn away gentlemen who had never been accused of saying or doing anything against the Emperor. Batterton told him he and his countrymen were here, banished from their own country for their loyalty to their own rightful sovereign, that the same principles, which taught them fidelity to him, taught them to be dutiful

toward the sovereign of the country they now live in, and that, if all men were of their principles, the rightful sovereigns of the world would be more easy than they are, and that, though their enemies might have no great respect for the Emperor, yet they looked on themselves as bound as Christians to pray and wish for good success to his arms, who was at this time defending Europe against the common enemy of Christendom. The Count seemed very well pleased, and told him he would report it to M. de Prié. The Major told the Count that Baterton had said much to the same purpose to him, and that he had told the Marquis so. I have told you that the orders were given first to depart, but cannot be positive from what corner the sudden alteration came. I know Count Castiglione was very ill pleased with the orders, and also that some of the chief inhabitants made a noise about it, and that Mr. Leathes' servants were told by some inhabitants that they would maltreat their master, and Mr. Ailmer (Lord Ailesbury) tells me that the Marquis is very uneasy, betwixt giving umbrage to the English Court by a denial, or provocation to the people by a compliance. I need not repeat what I formerly wrote touching the causes of keeping the measures with the English Court, and I have been the more full, that it may be communicated to proper persons for sending their directions to those people here, and on the whole it would seem not improper they were directed to leave this immediately. If it is thought fit any of them stay, perhaps they may make shift to lurk here or hereabouts for some time till further order. As to the person to give the directions they may come as from Mr. Arnot but all this with submission. My friend here has written to-day to Camphire touching the affair which Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) wrote of to me last post. You cannot expect an answer before to-morrow eight days at soonest.

A courier from Vienna arrived to-day with accounts that 40,000 Turks had passed the Save, that Prince Eugene got in behind them, seized their pontoons, cut off their communication and doubted not to give a good account of them. I since find this story does not come by an express. It was in a postscript in a letter to Gen. Veghlen, which says from Vienna that just now a courier arrived from Prince Eugene which gives the account as above, but M. de Prié has no letters for it. If you think proper such orders be sent, perhaps they should be directed to Mr. Wood, and that he should have more than ordinary credit to advance toward their removal.

James III. to the Duke of Ormonde.

1717, June 12.—"Your friend Peter (James) is still at Pritchard's (the Pope's), not so much for the curiosities to be seen there, he having seen almost all, as in hopes of managing matters so as to get Mr. Mantle (money) from

Pritchard or Ker (King of Spain) or both, and that in such a manner as may be of use in proper time. I cannot by writing explain all that matter, but I flatter myself it may and will come to good effect.

"I was truly pleased to have Samuel's (Ormonde's) of the 21st. His caution as to his friend at Lyons shall be remembered, and what he says as to Martel (Mar) is taken most kindly and as a particular mark of friendship and confidence, which Peter is truly pleased with, and he will more easily act according to the advice given that he is persuaded that Martel may fail in his judgement but never can in his duty, which consideration must in his and all other cases cover all weaknesses when the bottom is good. Simon's (Ormonde's) willingness to contribute what is in him towards Knight's (James') service is but of a piece with his past conduct, though Peter is not the less sensible of it for that.

"At this distance it would be hard for him to give his opinion in so nice a matter as that of Simon's going to Kemp (King of Sweden); a resolution of that importance must depend on occurrences and circumstances which change daily, and of which Peter cannot, may be, be fully apprised, besides that in all likelihood the resolution will be taken before this can reach you. All that I can therefore say is, that I would never advise Simon to make such a step but upon solid grounds and reasonable hopes of success, of which he on the place can be best judge, but, as I know that Peter's service is what he has most at heart, I must beg of him to consider that his own safety is inseparable from that, and that his zeal must be on this occasion guided by prudence, for on the whole I only think that affairs have a good aspect, and I am persuaded that a little patience and good management will bring them to rights.

"I pray God direct you all for the best, for I am really a mere cipher at this cruel distance, but, if any thing could comfort me for that and our separation, it is to see Sara (Ormonde) *à portée* of acting in all ways in business, and to find myself now so perfectly cured and recovered that in the least warning I shall be able to join you or go anywhere, and that with little merit, for the heats of this country would make anybody fly them that know where to go.

"Patrick (James) stops here till the end of the month." *Copy in Nairne's hand.*

James III. to the Duke of Modena.

1717, June 12. Rome.—The day before yesterday I received your letter of the 5th, and yesterday I thoroughly discussed its contents with M. Santagatha. I never claimed to extract from you a prompt and decisive answer on such an important affair, but I simply laid before you the pressing reasons which oblige me to insist on one as soon as possible, believing that after nearly three months you would have been able to

consider the matter deliberately. However, if you need six weeks or two months more to take your final resolution, I am content to make the sacrifice of a delay so prejudicial to my interests, in order to convince you still more of my sincerity and the regard I desire always to have for you. You misunderstood me, if you believed that I said in my letter that the Pope solicited you warmly on the affair in question, for he only pressed me in general about the marriage. He believed there was none so suitable as that, and he frankly offered to do everything that you or I should believe suitable or advantageous to facilitate the accomplishment of it. Therefore it is for you to inform me if you wish him to meddle in it or not, and he will conform himself to your desire. Let me, therefore, if you please, know your decision as to this, that I may speak accordingly to his Holiness before I leave Rome, where I shall be till St. Peter's Day.

As I have thoroughly discussed everything with M. Santagatha, and as I am sending you a little memorial on this subject, I have nothing to add, except that I shall be delighted to be able to treat of this matter with a person who understands French well, and who can hear my reasons and understand them perfectly.

"Mon bonheur . . . . . est entre vos mains, aussi bien que celuy de tous mes sujets, et la religion meme n'est pas peu interessée dans votre determination. J'ay le plaisir de voir qu'elle ne s'arreste pas a vous, c'est vous cependant qui devez determiner. Faites le donc au plutôt, faites voir que vos sentimens repondent a votre nassance, et par une resolution digne de vous rendez moy heureux en vous montrant vrayment grand, et au dessus de tout ce qui empeche souvent les autres Princes a soutenir la justice et la religion." *French. Copy. The part quoted is also quoted in the* Stuart Papers p. 13, note.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Saturday morning, June 12.—Martel (Mar) will here receive three packets from Italy. That addressed in Patrick's (James') own hand I had last night from Andrew (Queen Mary). I had the enclosed for her Grace yesterday in a line from Abram (Menzies) in which there is not much. Dutton (Dillon) would needs have it with some enclosed prints to send to Onslow (Ormonde) who will send it to Martel with another letter from Hugh Thomas. I also return the memorial for England and the two instructions intended for Jery (Jerningham). I sent them yesterday morning to Andrew, that he might have time to read them before I went to him at 6. Andrew is positive against mentioning the marriage in Jery's instructions, 1° because, though Andrew liked the woman never so well, and though it were even Elmore's (the Emperor's) niece that were to be asked, Andrew would be positively against making the proposal without a positive order from Patrick to that purpose;

2°, Andrew thinks, if the proposal is to be made, it ought to be only by Onslow and by no means by such a person as Jery, and therefore he desires the article of the marriage be taken out of Jery's instructions, and that in the memorial it be only mentioned that Patrick is seriously thinking of marrying, without mentioning the person. Andrew desires that both Martel and Onslow write their thoughts to Patrick upon this, as Andrew also will, and he has no doubt Onslow will receive Patrick's thoughts and orders in his own hand, before he, Onslow, can reach Kemp (King of Sweden). This is what Andrew ordered me to write to Martel. Andrew likes the memorial mighty well and desires to have a copy of it.

Dutton told Andrew and William last night that he had been sent for in a very formal manner by Timothy (the Regent), who in presence of Darnby (D'Uxelles) expostulated with him on Simon (Ormonde) and Francis (Mar) not removing hence. Dillon himself will give you the particulars, but the conclusion was that Simon should be gone by the 15th and Francis by the 20th.

I find Andrew very uneasy that Francis has not been able to have a private conference with Coalman (the Czar), which Andrew thinks of the last importance, and must, if possible, be compassed. Andrew therefore thinks that, since it cannot be here, Francis should go to Aix or Spa, and there he may easily see Coalman. Besides, Andrew judges that part much more convenient for Francis to go to, than the south of France, which is as hot and more troublesome in the heats even than Italy. Andrew is also of opinion that it is absolutely necessary that Simon and Francis confer together after they have seen Coalman, and before Onslow proceeds on his journey to Kemp. You will desire Martel to think of all this, and at his leisure to let Andrew or William know his sentiments.

I send a draft letter of credence for Onslow. I have drawn it in a manner by guess, for I have none of those forms, but, as near as I can remember, that is the form. I showed it to Andrew, who thought it well enough. I send also some alterations for the other letter. The words *mon cousin* must be added, and it may be ended by the article I have written down. Since Patrick's hand cannot be imitated in these letters, Mr. Creagh may write them fair in his best hand and send them to Andrew to be signed and sealed. *Endorsed,* R[eceived] at Esp[? eranc]e at night.

The Duke of Mar to G. W[edde]le.

1717, Saturday, June 12.—It is a mortification to me not to see my lord or you before you go, but I apprehended your coming where I am or my going to you might be attended with inconvenience to us both, and also to the affair I am here to employ you in, which is of consequence. My most humble service to my lord, for whom I have a great respect and esteem, and I doubt not of his making the right use of

the power he has of serving his King and country effectually as soon as an opportunity offers. I have informed his Majesty already of his good intentions for his service, and, when I attend his Majesty again I shall not fail to do my lord and you all the justice I can.

The packet I have sent for you to carry is for Sir Redmond Everaut (*sic*) or Mr. James Murray, who are both at London and it is equal to which you give it. I was desired by our friends at London to use no more the former ciphers, and one sent Mr. Murray last year is the only one I have with them there which has not been used, so I was forced to use it now, tho' not a very good one, having been made and sent him in a hurry. It is every letter in cipher, but notwithstanding you must be very careful it fall not into wrong hands, and rather destroy it than it should. Mr. Murray has never used that cipher to me, so he may have destroyed it, so I enclose on little bits of paper a copy of the cipher, which you may put up so and separate from the packet that it will be next to impossible for it to be found, even if you were searched for papers, or be of much use to them, if it were. Tell them to give a copy to John Minize (Menzies) of all contained in the packet after they have unciphered it, and tell him of my having desired them to do so. I will long to know of its going safe, which I beg you to let me know as soon as you arrive, which you may write in any cant you think fittest.

Tell these three gentlemen it is much easier for them to get proper unsuspected people to send over with accounts and messages and to bring back answers than for us to find such, so that we will expect to hear often from them that way. They know the person entrusted in Paris and that I am to correspond with wherever I be, so the messengers may be addressed to him.

Had I seen you, I was to have given you an account of good old Mr. Leslie's having left Italy, as perhaps you have heard, which perhaps may be thought odd in England and the true reason of it misunderstood. He was unwilling to go to Italy, but on the King's earnestly pressing him consented, but, after being some time there, he importuned the King so importunately on account of his health to let him leave and go to France, that his Majesty could not refuse him at last, though he did for some time. Mr. Leslie was indeed much out of order last year at Avignon by the heats, and, I believe, apprehended the same or worse this year at Pesaro or Urbino, and besides I imagine his son Robin did not like the place, there being too little business stirring there for his stirring spirit, so that he might help to incline his father to this, being unwilling to leave the old man behind.

The King, on Mr. Leslie's removing, thought to have had Ezekiel Hamilton in his place, but he had followed the Duke of Ormonde, who now thinks of employing him another way, on which the King is to ask those of his people now in Italy,

who used to be of Mr. Leslie's congregation, whether they will have Mr. Barclay or Mr. Cooker (Cooper), two parsons of the Church of England who were at Avignon and are now in France, sent for, or both, which he'll give orders about accordingly. This will show friends in England there is no reasonable exception to be taken on this head.

Our friends in Britain will be glad to know the King is well. He was going privately to see Rome and Naples before the heats, but I am afraid they will overtake him before he can return.

I am obliged to leave this country very soon, but I believe I shall not go for Italy till the heats be over, and 'tis likely I may continue somewhere in Germany till then, and will expect to hear by some messengers fully from our friends. John Minize speaks of being at the Spa this summer, but I doubt much of his getting it done, and, if he did, it will be too far for him to come where I shall be. As soon as I know where I am to go, he shall know it.

Pray tell Jo. Minize to give Capt. Straiton at Edinburgh an account of so much of the packet as he thinks proper for friends there, I being to write to him one of those days, when I hope there will be no danger of its being opened, and tell him also that I trust it to him to give a full copy of the packet to Mr. Honyton (Lord Oxford), one that he knows, but you need not mention this to any but to John himself. *Over* 3 *pages.*

G. W[edde]le to the Duke of Mar.

1717, June 12.—Declaring he will use his best endeavours to have the papers safely delivered, and thinking he can answer for the ciphers not falling into improper hands, adding that L[ord] G[lenorchy] thanks his Grace for his expressions of kindness and suffers the mortification of not being able to see him.

John Paterson to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, June 12. Purves (Pesaro).—Hoping his last of the 22nd arrived safe, and begging him to forward the enclosed to their friend Karrel (David Kennedy), as he knows he will not grudge the trouble, when it is to serve Onslow (Ormonde) or any of his friends, and asking him to tell Martel (Mar) he had no trouble to give him by this post. *Copy.*

John Paterson to Karrel (David Kennedy).

1717, June 12. Purves (Pesaro).—This serves as a cover to the enclosed, which came to me last post, one of them for Brate (Mr. Butler) and the other for my aide-de-camp, as I have marked them. I thought 'twould not be fair to expose the young lady's handwriting, so, in case of their falling into wrong hands, I thought it best to scratch out the addresses

formerly on them. I had an account from Griffin's (Genoa) three or four days ago of a packet at the post house there addressed for Brate, and so to save time I got a merchant here to write about it to his correspondent there, so, if it comes to me, I shall forward it, like this, under cover to Dutton (Dillon). Pray acquaint Brate of this, and offer my humble service to him and our friends Busby (Bagnal) and Hill (Ezekiel Hamilton). I am told there is another gentleman of our acquaintance in your company, Onslow (Ormonde). I would gladly offer him my very humble service, but don't know if I should take that liberty. Pray do in it as you think fit.

I must desire you to let me know if these come safe to hand, and please use the same conveyance as I send this by. I had letters last post from Roberts (Rome) in which Newman (Nairne) tells me that Patrick (James) was in perfect health, and designs to continue there till towards the end of this month, and will then return to 1 e,h,y,q,m,l (U,r,b,i,n,o). I have just got another letter for Brate, which I likewise enclose. *Copy.*

John Paterson to the Earl of Linlithgow.

1717, June 12.—Since my last of the 5th, I had yours of the 2nd. Now that the King is not here, I can write no news. (News of the King as in the last letter.) *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to L. Inese.

1717, June 13.—I had the packet you sent me last night. I am glad to know that Patrick (James) was then so well, but I wish he may not be overtaken by the heats, which I fear he will, and that his health may be prejudiced by them. He reckoned it would be six weeks ere he returned. Some people there were politising, as he calls it, on his journey thither at the time he went, and he is in apprehensions that others will do so too elsewhere to his prejudice. (Observations at great length on James' imprudence in going to Rome and his reported conduct there, on Queen Mary's opposition to the intended marriage, the Regent's fixing a time for Ormonde's and Mar's departure, and the Jacobites being ordered to leave Brussels, closely resembling, and, in some places, in the same words as, what he writes in his letter of the following day to James, calendared *post, p.* 349.) 7 *pages. Original and copy.*

John Paterson to David Nairne.

1717, June 13. Pesaro.—Last night I had yours of the 9th with one enclosed for Mr. Wogan, which I return. (Thanking him for writing to him, and for showing his letters to the King.) I am sorry mistakes should have happened between Mr. Sheldon and you, but hope you'll understand that between

yourselves at meeting. I was present at your parting, but cannot positively say what passed. Sure you misunderstand what I wrote about the two lords you mention. I was far from thinking they would wait on the King, and had no other meaning but that they would endeavour somehow or other to see him *en passant*. *Copy*.

JOHN PATERSON to MR. BOOTH.

1717, June 13. You'll remember we had several communings, when some of our people then here were, as I thought, in too much haste to depart, and I think I said more than once, that, as soon as they found their mistake, they would be just as anxious to return as they were then to leave. You'll think this very unreasonable, but I see it's a coming, and if I can judge of what some of them have written to me, they begin already to be weary of their quarters, which I take to be a prelude to their asking leave to return. You know better than I can the K[ing]'s present circumstances, but I take it for granted he has no more than he has occasion for, and therefore the most should be made of it, so you can judge whether it will be convenient to put him to the unnecessary expenses of people's travelling up and down the world, as the maggot shall bite them. You may mention this to the King or not as you see convenient, but, if you do, I'll expect it shall go no further, for there are people who would give us the Devil to our thanks, if they imagined that we were meddling in anything of this kind. *Copy*.

JOHN PATERSON to COL. JOHN HAY.

1717, June 13. Pesaro.—Requesting him, if he has heard of the Duke of Mar, since the time he mentioned in his letter of the 29th, to let him know of it, and particularly when he may be expected in this country. *Copy*.

The DUKE OF MAR to JAMES III.

1717, June 14.—After writing you a long letter, reflecting that the post for Rome was not till to-morrow, I delayed sending it, but it goes now, and the memorial is enclosed. I got it put into cipher, and found a sure hand to send it by on the 12th, so it will be at London in a few days, and, I hope, will give satisfaction. I instructed the bearer fully about the affair of Lidcoat (Leslie), "which was very necessary should be set in a true light to people there. I acquainted him likewise, for the information of friends, of Peter's (James) being gone for Mr. Roberts (Rome) and the other place very privately to satisfy his curiosity in seeing of those places before the violent heats came on. I found more and more every day that it was absolutely necessary to give a right turn to that journey to people there; for I am sure that one has been given to it which will be very disagreeable to them,

and I thought doing of it in this natural unaffected way was the most likely to have effect. I was very glad to know that very night, after I had thus informed that person, by yours, Horsley's (Hay's) and Parifield's (Paterson's) of the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd of May, that the way I had taken in that matter was according to your sense of it, and I wish it may have the effects we design; but by some unlucky accidents I fear that can scarce be expected, which grieves me to the heart, and occasioned my writing a long letter yesterday to William (Inese). I am in some apprehensions it may a little offend Androw (Queen Mary), but, where Peter's interest is so near concerned, no consideration shall ever keep me from doing what in me lies to prevent that's suffering, and what I wrote to William being merely upon that account, Androw will be in the wrong if he be angry with me. You have been always pleased to allow me to speak my mind freely, which I hope I shall never make a wrong use of, and, since you give me that allowance, it were not answerable to the duty I owe you, not to tell what I apprehend may be of ill consequence to Peter. That journey at another time than upon such an occasion could have been of no hurt, and even at that time would have been of very little, if some indiscretions had not been committed by some who either know not, or do not value what Primrose (the Protestants) thinks of anything. I told you already that Silby (Stair) had told Frank (Mar) that he had seen a letter from Galt (Card. Gualterio) giving an account of Peter's being to be with Roberts against such a time upon the account of Mr. Roper (religion), which I am apt to believe was innocently done in Galt; but that shows how cautious people should be in giving any such people a handle or occasion of saying or writing such things; for, though they may speak or write to some of it with a very good intention, and perhaps the person they communicate it to, think as they do, yet for one reason or other they speak of it again, and so it comes about to those who have quite different notions of those things, and those are the people who Peter must succeed or miscarry by, and therefore to be regarded on all occasions. Such things as this is much more disagreeable to them than anybody's being simply of Cook's (the Catholics') interest, and sure Roper requires no such thing indispensably, so why should things, which are pretty indifferent, be done that are very essential against one's interest and all those concerned in them? Frank, when Silby told him of this, knowing nothing of Peter's having such an intention, denied it as I wrote you. Silby certainly would give an account of it to his friends with Evans (England), and, seeing the thing prove true as he had heard, and Frank knowing nothing of it, must not he and all he tells it to, think that such things are only kept up from Frank and those of his set, so nothing that they say about Peter with regard to those things to be minded,

and what effect that may have on the minds of the Primrose's family, friends as well as enemies, you may easily see. Another unlucky thing in this affair is that it has been said by one who is thought to know all the true motives of Peter's actions, that he was going to Roberts on purpose to show his great respect for Cook's Roper upon that great occasion; and to go privately that he might be at the more freedom to omit nothing which can be performed by anybody upon that account; that after that high time was over, he was to make a little tour and return there against the next solemn time should come on. The person who said so, I believe, had a good design in doing it, thinking it would recommend Peter to the other to whom it was spoke; but, granting it was so, was it not to be apprehended that that person would speak of it again upon one account or other, as you see it has fallen out, and so come about to those who think very differently, and could not at all like it. On the other hand, if the person it was spoke to, though of Cook's family, should chance to have different thoughts about such things, as may be the case, all of that family being far from having the zeal for some things that some of Peter's friends have, must he not think that it was an indiscreet zeal, though he would not say so to the person who spoke; yet perhaps would own it to others, which, if he should, could not fail to do a vast deal of hurt with those of Evans and Primrose's family when they come to hear it, even those of them who are friendly. Is there anybody who doubts of Peter's affections to Cooke, or that his leaving of his interest is to be apprehended? so what occasion is there for any friend of his going about to persuade any of Cooke's family of his zeal for that gentleman, when it is so plain that that will always come about, and so do him a vast deal of prejudice with Primrose, without whom he cannot succeed in his affairs? It is well known by dear bought experience how prejudicial it was to Peter's interest the notions people with Evans had got about his zeal for Cooke's Roper; they have forgot that for some time, and God forbid that anything should be done or said to revive those notions with them; for should that happen, there may be an adieu bid to all hopes and that demon would return seven times worse than before. It is a lamentable thing that any of Peter's friends should do anything to make his affections for Cooke's Roper be of worse effects to him than his being of his party need really occasion; but the person who spoke of this to the other is, I am afraid, blind to all other considerations, when this gentleman or anything about him comes in the way. Their own experience may show how dear this has cost, but can it be expected to retrieve people who must be had or nothing ever be done, when they see that all that experience has no effects? in that case it being reasonable for them to conclude that the same game would be played over again. Believe me, those people are so

persuaded of that person's power over Peter and that he thinks as they do, of which I have had late occasions of knowing more than ever, that whatever that person says in those matters is the same as Peter said it himself. One thing of this kind said by that person, knocks down more than any belonging to Peter can set up in many years, so it is easy to see how much they ought to be on their guard, and fully as much with those of Cooke's family as of Primrose's. Since what that person said of this affair has come to my knowledge, you may be sure others know it too, and I know they do, more than one, so to Evans it will surely go. I doubt not of Silby's hearing of it by the same channel he had the other particular, and surely he will not fail of writing to his friends there of a thing which must necessarily be of such use to them, and when it is seen that all answers these accounts by Peter's being at such and such places at the times therein mentioned, which will be well known, what credit can anything Frank says or anybody else have in contradicting of it or giving it another turn? indeed, there was far from occasion for the turn being given to this thing which some of Peter's friends have given to it, even if it were true that he had made that journey upon such a design alone, and how is it possible that his affairs can be retrieved or succeed when such drawbacks are given to them?

"I was in hopes that what had happened last year upon the same occasion, which the person who spoke of this thing now knew full well, would have prevented any danger of prejudice happening from the same cause again, especially since that luckily chanced to pass without observation, and I must regret very much my being disappointed. I think myself obliged to inform you of a certain thing upon this occasion, which lately came to my knowledge, but had it not been that this thing has now happened, I would have delayed telling it you until I should have the happiness of being with you. Though what passed last year, which I have just now mentioned, made luckily no noise then, yet I have too good reason to apprehend it still may, and more than was to be apprehended at that time. Newman's (Nairne's) wisdom and indiscreet zeal had, it seems, provoked him to write to his correspondent with Roberts a full account of all that had passed at Altena (Avignon) upon that occasion, and ten to one did not diminish it. It appears by the answer that he held forth how Patrick had resisted all that those of Primrose family had said to dissuade him from assisting at a certain occasion and with how much zeal he did it in spite of all could be said to him upon the account of his interest, etc. His good meaning correspondent in his own way, writes an answer suitable to such a letter written to one of his coat to Newman, and, I suppose, would make no secret of what Newman wrote to him, which it is a wonder has not been more heard of as yet. Now what did Newman wisely do afterwards, but leave

this answer to his letter, with many others he had got from Jassin (Italy), in an open drawer at Altena, thinking, it seems, they were not worth the carrying along nor worth his pains of destroying them ? When the news of this goes to Evans, and it is not impossible but it may be there already, being, you may be sure, no secret in the way and manner those letters were left, what will be thought of it in relation to Peter and what is to be expected from him, especially when backed by the stories they will now hear and see so well confirmed of what has happened upon the like occasion again this year ? I ask pardon for insisting so much on all this affair, you know it has been none of my way to give you any trouble or your friend Peter upon the account of Roper, and as to myself that I can have the same friendship for him though attached to that gentleman, as if he were so to any other, but I acknowledge I am so grieved upon this occasion and so full of the melancholy thoughts of the prejudice I see cannot fail of redounding to his interest, by the indiscretion of some in needlessly making such a noise about those silly, indifferent and insignificant things, not at all essential to his being truly of Cooke's Roper's party, that I could not help or refrain telling you fully my thoughts about it, and, as it is well meant, so will it, I hope, be so received, and I assure you, were I as much of that party as I am of another, my thoughts of this and such things would be just the same. I wish what I have said may be of any use to you ; I have no design of taking on me the way and work of an Apostle, in endeavouring to convert anybody, I assure you, but I hope it may be of some use in the conduct of your affairs in time coming, which is all my aim or intention.

" I told you in my last what William seemed to think would be Androw's opinion as to the article of the instructions for Jery (Jerningham) concerning the marriage, at which I was surprised, but I have a letter from him since telling me how positive Androw is in that particular and will have it struck out. That he thinks that affair should be only proposed by Onslow (Ormonde) and that he may have Peter's own orders about it before he go to the place where the brother is to whom it was intended the proposition should be made. I could not keep myself from writing back to William how much I was grieved at Androw's positiveness in this particular, the cause of which so manifestly appearing, and that he had put it too much into Onslow's and Frank's power to do him prejudice upon that account, though I hoped he would be safe in those hands. I told him that I should speak to Onslow of the alteration in the instructions, but he might easily see how disagreeable his signing them again would be, when that article being struck out was only what occasioned there being need for his doing so, however, that I knew what it was to obey and should also write of the affair to Peter as Androw desired, as I had already done, who, I hoped, would be far

from being of the opinion Androw seemed to be of in this particular. I doubt not but Androw writes to you of this. I have already stated that affair to you fully as it appears to me, so I will not give you much further trouble about it, but I really think there is not any one thing will effect Peter's interest more than the orders he gives about this thing will, so I hope nothing that anybody can say will make him delay giving the necessary orders for proposing of that match, come of it what will. There is not much appearance that it will do, which I must own I am sorry for, but, until that be tried by Peter and off the field, if it do not do, by no fault of his, I am sure he can match nowhere else, without great prejudice to his interest, since this in particular has been earnestly recommended from Evans, and I am sure that without his being married soon to somebody, his interest must sink every day, beside its being what I think he indispensably owes to those concerned in him and a duty of such a nature that I should not think I could delay and be forgiven for so doing.

"Androw desired too by William that that article in the memorial concerning the marriage should be altered, but that was not in my power to get done, for, before I heard so from William the memorial was written out in cipher, which took a vast long time in doing, and was actually sent away. This I wrote to him to inform Androw of, but that there was no great matter in that, for there was no harm, whatever good there might be, in friends thinking that affair was set about, and, should it chance afterwards that it was not, it could hardly be disproved but that it had, and there was no lie in what was said, for it was sincerely believed about being done when the memorial was written. I'll be in pain to hear from William again how Androw takes all I have said on those matters, and it is likely you may know the truth of that before I do.

"Dutton (Dillon), poor man, has been much out of order these three days, which has been the occasion of not seeing of him nor hearing from him until this minute, but I suppose Androw gives you an account of Timothy's (the Regent's) sending for him the day after he was last with me, when they had a long conference, which ended in Tim's telling him that Sam (Ormonde) must be gone by the 18th and Frank by the 24th. The first is to go to meet with Coalman (the Czar) at the place I formerly told you and Androw thinks Frank should go that way too. I will trouble you with no more on this, until I see Saunders (Ormonde) and d. 17 (Dillon), with whom I am to agree it as shall be thought most advisable, which will be before next post, and then I shall give you an account of it.

"Elderly (Dr. Erskine) and Jery are to be with me to-morrow, the first was with Saunders two days ago and concerted things as to Sam's and c.29's (the Czar's) meeting

and the last is gone to him to-day to agree all about his journey. I am to see Saunders on Wednesday myself and, when I return, to take leave of Androw before I go, but to what place that is to be I yet know not, but wherever it is, I will long impatiently to hear from you upon your receiving of this, and I hope Sam will have your instructions soon about the marriage sent him by an express, and it is probable I may not be very far from him about the time it comes, at furthest within a few days of him."

Since I have been kept in this part till the heats are come on further south, there can be no thinking of travelling thither till the most violent of them be over, and 'tis no great matter where I be for that time, only to be as near the correspondence as possible, and I hope I can be of more use that way than if I were further south, though I shall not have so much pleasure, being without what is the greatest to me, waiting on Patrick. You can easily see I had no design of being so long away from him, but one thing or other put it off till now that 'tis next to impossible for me to go to him without hurting my health very much, so, it being none of my fault, I hope he will be so good as to forgive me, and I would hope, by the time the heats will be over, he may have a good occasion of coming this way, and that we shall meet nearer than where he now is, but, should that fail, nothing shall hinder my attending him, as soon as the weather will permit.

(About the report subsequently contradicted that the Jacobites about Brussels had been ordered to remove from thence.)

Lord Oxford's trial is appointed for the 13th O.S., but I fancy the Parliament will be prorogued by that time, or before it can be finished, so he'll be in prison, 'tis likely, till next sessions.

Le Brun's (Ogilvie's) friend is expected over every day. I'm afraid your letter for Mr. Neal (Lord Nottingham) will not now do, but I shall send it to Honyton (Lord Oxford) with the first sure occasion and let him make the best of it. I'll make an excuse for not enclosing the paper you mention in it, as if you had entrusted that to me, and, that affairs were so altered from what you believed at the writing of the letter, there was no occasion for its being printed and unfit to be seen otherwise, which I think the only way to make up what's wrong in the letter, and the copy of the first letter will do very well. 12 *pages. Original and copy.*

HUGH THOMAS to ————.

1717, June 3[–14]. London.—All the Tory Lords in England are either come or coming up for the Earl of Oxford's trial, against which the Court used all their interest, but on a division in the House of Lords the Court party were but 47 against 85, a vast majority for the trial, and like to be more.

The Secret Committee are very busy, and Mr. Walpole declared in the House that, though he was out of all employments by the Court, yet, as he was Chairman of the Secret Committee that drew up the impeachment, he would do his duty to prove all the articles against him. Sir Joseph Jekyll has given the Duchess of Munster 11,000*l.* for the Mastership of the Rolls, vacant by Sir John Trevor's death, but, as he is appointed one of the managers for the trial, he will not be sworn till that trial is over, because he then loses being member of the House. The Popish Bill has once passed the House of Lords, the Malt-tax Bill was this day ordered to be ingrossed, but it's thought the Tories will hinder its being sent up to the Lords till the trial is over, so it's thought that trial aims at some fatal matters by that party, which now seem to carry all things. To-morrow Lord Cadogan's impeachment is to be debated in the House of Commons for sinking 11,000*l.* for bringing over the Dutch forces, who complained of want of all necessaries, whereas Mr. Pulteney, the Secretary at War, sent them back again with great satisfaction for 3,000*l.* My Lord asked Mr. Shippen, what made their House so angry with him. Answer was, because he would not let anybody drink Tokay wine but himself, which is here 27*s.* a bottle, and is the common liquor of his table. To-day the Princess was to view the lodging at Somerset House, where it's thought they will suddenly remove, and that the Duchess of Munster will soon be declared Queen. Last 29th May the Tories were as mad as ever. Most of the pulpits in town were bellowing out against the Bishop of Bangor, and indeed through him against the Court, but troops were drawn up in all the great places to keep all things quiet, and several were taken up wearing oak leaves, but were set at liberty. The cry of the Whig mob was, "No Popery, No Pretender, King George, and Bangor," and these none durst oppose, being under the protection of the Government, so that they did several mischiefs by author[it]y. The cry of the Tory mob was ten times greater, "No Long Parliament, no Ben Hoadley, no standing army, no Marlborough, no Cadogan," so that the Act of Indemnity is not yet brought in, and it's said it will have so many exceptions, as will hardly answer the title. Bluff seems to set very serious about your business.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Tuesday morning, June 15.—I have just now Martel's (Mar's) of yesterday with a packet for Patrick (James) which I shall forward this morning and a copy of the memorial which shall be given to Andrew (Queen Mary). I saw Dutton (Dillon) last night and found him better, but not yet well. He was to take physic to-day, and hopes to be with Onslow (Ormonde) to-morrow and then with him and Martel together. It happens very unluckily that he should be out of order at this time, but I hope all is now over.

I received two days ago a long angry letter from Francis (Mar), who must have been very much out of humour when he wrote it. I know very well his warmth proceeded only and allenarly from his great zeal for Patrick's interest, but I love and honour him too much not to say that he went a little too far, as I hope to satisfy him, when I next see him.

Andrew was very well satisfied with his visit from Colman (the Czar), but mortified that he had not then the conveniency of returning his due thanks to Eldersly (Dr. Erskine), who so well deserves them. Eldersly himself will have informed you of all that matter.

There is, I think, a necessity of Martel's seeing Andrew before he parts, and I believe it would be a sensible mortification both to Andrew and Francis, if they had not that mutual satisfaction. There is no difficulty at all in Martella's (Lady Mar's) going, but it must not be with him. She may go with the same person she went with last, and may go in and see the house. I had nothing from England since Friday, when I had a letter from Abram (Menzies) with prints, which Dutton would needs send to Onslow, who was to send them to Martel.

On what Martel wrote to Dutton about adding something in Patrick's letter to Kemp (King of Sweden) in favour of Jery (Jerningham) both Andrew and Dutton were of opinion that, Onslow being to be the chief person in that whole affair, there was already enough said of Jery, he being mentioned as having full powers, and being sent by Patrick to Kemp, so nothing was added.

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Caumont (Lord Tullibardine).

1717, June 15.—Waiting for what should be worth your while has been the only reason of my being so long in writing, since I had yours of 29 May on the 2nd, and, though I have not much yet, I would not put it off longer, and the rather because I am obliged very soon to leave the country where I am, as our friend Bright (Ormonde) likewise must, whom I am going to see to-morrow before he sets out. (About the King of Sweden and the Czar, as in the next letter.) It will be several months before anything can be done, so in my opinion you and all in those parts had best continue where you are, till you hear further and keep as quiet as you can. You'll have time in the interim to write to Lawson (James) to know what you should do, should nothing happen at last to make you and friends with you go for Mr. Pooly's (Scotland). If things go as we wish, it is not impossible that Price (James) and most of his people may go in some time to Nash (? Germany) and in that case you will certainly be advertised, but those things are all very uncertain yet. (About Ormonde's and Mar's plans, as in the next letter.)

Those with Quelby (Brussels) were ordered a little while ago from Mr. Arnold (the Emperor) to leave, but he has since altered his mind, it seems, for I hear they are now allowed

to continue there. I hope Mr. Merry (?the Highland gentlemen) shall not be disturbed where he is, nor others thereabouts, but that will very much depend on their way of managing themselves, which I hope they will take care of and that you will advise them right.

I am not yet sure where I go, but Mr. Gorin (Dillon) will always know where I am, and can send me any letters, and I'll be extreme glad to hear sometimes from you.

Things go better every day with Mr. O'Neal (England), and I hope will come perfectly right ere long. You would hear, I suppose, of Mr. Renter (the Indemnity), who, we were told some time ago, was resolved to be very goodnatured, but we hear quite otherwise of him of late. In a little time we shall know the truth of this.

I enclose a copy of a letter I got lately from a friend of mine, Mr. Belson (Mar) to Mr. Kerling (? H. Maule), which I fancied might be some entertainment to you. If what he writes of be as we now hear of it, what he says there is to very little use, but he heard other accounts of it, when it was wrote. I am told that 22,18,17,12,11,13,22,10,18,14,23 (B,o,l,i,n,g,b,r,o,k,e) now despairs of having any benefit by it.

I heard lately from one Mr. Cutler left not long ago (James). He is gone for curiosity to see Quimper (Rome) and 11,25,21,17,23,95 (N,a,p,l,e,s) before the violent heats come on, and he thought it would be a good way of getting without noise to a place he then thought he might be called to as he returned. He is perfectly well, which I know will give you pleasure.

Lormer (Stuart of Appin) is now with Quigly (Paris), and, as I hear, mighty inquisitive about Renter, of whom he'll be disappointed, which is no great matter.

I delivered your compliments to the two ladies who received them as they ought. Pray make mine to Mr. Edwards (Lord George Murray) when you see him. I know not where he now is. I hope all our friends with you are well. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Colin Campbell of Glendarule.

1717, June 15.—Explaining, as in the last, his delay in answering his letters.—It is needless to say much on that you wrote me on the 1st, which I had on the 6th with Galby's (Brigadier Campbell's) of the same date, and that of 26 May. I was with Mr. Berry (? Mar) when I got them and communicated them to him. The scene is so much altered from what you imagined it and on which you wrote that letter, that those considerations are of little use at this time, but may be at another, when such a scene opens again, which it is not impossible we may see ere we die. A great deal you said was true, but there were other considerations that overbalanced that and obliged us to act as we were resolved to do, had things gone on then. When such a thing offers again

perhaps there will not be occasion for covering it so much, and then what you propose may take place, but at present we could not have done otherwise with prudence.

You have heard how Ashby (King of Sweden) was prevented in his design by o.1's (England's) s.2 (ships), so there has been a full stand ever since, and we could do little, till we should hear from a.9 (King of Sweden). No direct message is yet come from him, but he has refused all offers from Atkin (King George), and consequently we think must make up with Anster (the Czar) who is very desirous of it, and as friendly to Price (James) as can be desired, so our work now is to bring that accommodation about, which, if compassed, as I have reason to believe it will, Rowland (James) is likely to be one of the parties contracters. It is needless to enter into particulars on our way of managing this, but nothing fit is neglected, though it may take a considerable time to see the effects of it, and the soonest that can be expected is several months hence, till which time people must have patience.

I design this for Galby (Brigadier Campbell) as well as you. I am sorry he found himself disappointed in the person he mentions (Tullibardine), though it was no great surprise to me, but his resolutions as to him are very right. We have all our imperfections, but notwithstanding those that person has, which are more the fault of his education and participating of those he is come of than his own, he is really a man of worth and principle, and can be of use, and I doubt not of his being a friend to another Galby mentions, as he says. I have wrote to Mr. Cutler (Tullibardine), who, I suppose, will communicate it to you and Galby, and also to Mr. Gilbert (Gen. Gordon).

I would have been very glad to see you and Galby where I now am, but, as things are, there is nothing to make it worth the while of so long a journey, and besides it might have made more noise than was convenient and there was not time for it, so I did not send your letter to Mr. Egarty (Lord Glenorchy).

As soon as Egarty came to Paris, he and his friend made a visit to Bairly (Mar) and dined with him, who was very well pleased with them and the conversation. He let them know the satisfactory account l.11 (Glendarule) had given him of them, and said what was fit as to themselves. They parted from Paris the 12th, and would have made another visit to Bairly as they passed his habitation that day, but he found some inconveniencies might attend that, so put it off with a letter and gave them some messages to carry. I am sure Lawson (James) will be very well pleased when I give him an account of all this, and will see how well l.11 has acted his part. Your friends Baly (Ormonde) and Broomer (Mar) can be no longer with Mr. Nelson (France). The first sets out the day after to-morrow and the other next week. I cannot yet tell you positively their route, but it will be what is thought of greatest use to a.1 (James). None

of these thinks yet of going to Mr. Nifton (Italy), because they may be of more use elsewhere, but, if nothing happen in the meantime to make him alter his thoughts, Broomer intends to be with Rowland in three months at most, and who knows but some lucky thing may yet happen to bring that gentleman nearer than Nifton's before them.

It may be some time before you hear from Broomer, but Mr. Gorin (Dillon) will always know where he is, and will let you know what is needful. When anything occurs with you I'll be very glad to hear from you, and it will come safe by the old address under a cover to Mr. Longhorn (W. Gordon) or i.1 (Inese).

I have wrote to Mr. Gavon (Major Fraser), which I leave open for you to read and forward, and pray make my kind compliments to Mr. Gregs (Clanranald).

I have kept a pretty frequent correspondence with c.1 (Tullibardine) since I came to this country, and have got him in pretty good humour again by the help of his friends, who were with Quigly (Paris), and I wish he may continue so. (Concerning the Jacobites at Brussels as in the last letter.)

Mr. Lormer (Stuart of Appin) is now with Quigly and enquiring much, I hear, after Mr. Renter (the Indemnity), but he'll be disappointed, I believe, for I have heard lately he will have nothing to do with anybody under Lormer's circumstances. We heard some time ago otherwise of him, on which Belson (Mar) wrote his thoughts of it to Mr. Kerling (? H. Maule) of which I sent a copy to Cutler. Lormer was inquiring after Belson, who had nothing to say to him, so did not see him. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Major Simon Fraser.

1717, June 15.—I would not have so long delayed answering yours of 10 April, had not I known you could not safely have written to the gentleman in Scotland you mention, because of their opening all letters from France, and I do not know if they have yet given it over, but by way of Holland I believe they now go safe.

I am very glad to find by that gentleman's to you he still continues a firm friend to Mr. Vanderselt (James), and indeed I never doubted his attachment to him, nor his doing all he was capable of for his service. As for Mr. Galloway (Mar), I have heard he was no personal friend to him, but, as he tells me, he laid very little stress on that, knowing he had never done anything to occasion justly that gentleman's ill will. Their differing sometimes in the course of business, as he says, was no reason for Galloway's having any resentment against him, nor could he think the other thought differently of this, and Galloway's belief of that person's attachment to Vanderselt made him always wish to be well with him and give very little ear to what stories he might hear of him. You may assure him that Galloway is towards him as he can

wish, and that he hopes they may yet have an opportunity of serving Mr. Vanderselt together. Galloway desires that gentleman to make his compliments to two old acquaintances, of his, that gentleman's father-in-law and a cousin of his, who is brother-in-law to him in the North Country, whom Galloway still believes to be firmly in the interest they were notwithstanding all that's past. You may tell him that Galloway lately ordered an account of Mr. Vanderselt's affairs to be sent to Capt. St[raito]n at Edinburgh by one at London he had sent it to, to which I refer him. One thing he and others of Vanderselt's friends should think seriously and effectually of without loss of time, that is, getting a sum of money ready to help his setting up shop again. His friends elsewhere are not wanting in this, and it will be a shame for them, if they be. You may tell him that, when I heard last from Vanderselt, he was perfectly well, and partly upon curiosity and partly to be at more freedom to go without noise to a certain place whither he thought he might then be called, he was gone to see two fine places in that country, and, though that call he expected then, is not now like to be so soon, I hope he shall not be long without it. If he come not this way in a few months Galloway, is to go to him, and 'tis upon the account of his service principally that he is so long from him.

Your correspondent, I hear, has not now so good reason to be pleased with his cousin he mentions as he had then. The boy has a great deal of spirit, and I wish he could yet bring him back to the way he was in then and fix him, but I fear that's hard to be done. You may assure him he wanted for no encouragement Vanderselt could give him or he expect from him, so he is the more to be blamed if what we now hear of him be true.

I heard your correspondent thought of making a trip this year to this side the sea, and to go to Spa or Aix, which, if he does, perhaps Galloway may not be far from one of those places and would be very glad to see him, and, if not, will be so of hearing from him when he can find a fit occasion of sending a letter.

As to our affairs here, I have wrote all that is needful to friends whereabours you are, of which you will hear. *Copy.*

Du Mont (Brigadier Campbell) to John Paterson.

1717, June 15. Bordeaux.—I had yours of the 15th. That nothing new has befallen you since my departure is what I expected would continue during this season. I apprehended no less from the first minute that affair made a noise, yet I am convinced something will fall out before the end of the next, provided our friend's broker be as much concerned in those affairs as was pretended. In that case no late agreements of our adverse party can well hinder it, not even the want of carriage, though that seem necessary for conveying

our goods to market. I hope to hear from the little man this week. My fellow traveller is at Libourne, which he chose from the goodness of the air, and the cheapness of all necessaries, which are most material considerations for one of his disposition; I design to visit him after to-morrow. I have seen nobody here nor will, except Glendarule and R. Gordon. Several were there who frequented the town too much, but we have found a way to disperse them, so that they shall not be more heard of for some time.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, June 16. Paris.—There being frequent occasions of delivering and carrying letters that can't be trusted to common servants, Sir Hugh Paterson recommends a very honest fit young man, John Ker, but his allowance being only 30 *livres* a month and not being to diet at my house, he pleads you would heighten it to 50 *livres* a month, as long as he stays here, which is the least he can live for, as to which please let me know your pleasure, as also about the payment of that 157*l.* 12*s.* sterling, disbursed by Charles Forbes in going an errand to Hamburg, which Sir Hugh says he went, and tells me he spoke to your Grace about it. I enclose the copy of an account due to Nathan Fyfe of Perth enclosed to me. The original I sent to Mr. Fothringham 2 Feb. last, but all being then in motion, he did not give it in, and I beg to be advised to whom I shall make application for payment, as Mr. Fyfe is my debtor for much more. *Enclosed,*

The SAID ACCOUNT.

For 62*l.* 16*s.* 0*d. due to Fyfe from the King for hay, deals and planks supplied, dated Jan.*, 1716, *with endorsements by him to Gordon, and by Gordon to James Fothringham, dated* 2 *Feb.*, 1717. (*Calendared in Volume I., p.* 494 *under Jan.*, 1716.)

COL. J. E[VA]NS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, June 16. Aix-la-Chapelle.—I shall be ready to be moving towards England from Spa by the last of this month, and design to go thence by the shortest way and greatest expedition through Brussels to Ostend and over by the first packet, unless you think it more convenient for me to go by way of Holland. That or any way I shall be ready to take for your or your friend's service. Pray use particular endeavours to heal the division betwixt religion and politics, and remind your friend J. M. (perhaps Mar himself) to go oftener to Church than he has done of late. It is very probable I may not stay in England above a month.

C. F. DE BUSI to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, June 16. Vienna.—Hoping he has received a large packet sent by the last post and stating that he is sending another by this.

[C. KINNAIRD] to [the DUKE OF MAR].

1717, June 17.—This minute I receive all I send you enclosed, and have little to add but that I am extremely wearied of this place, and would be glad soon to receive your commands. If there is nothing wherein I can be particularly serviceable to you, I am resolved to go for Pouvies* in order to see Howard (England) and Hewit (Scotland) as soon as I can conveniently, but, as I have often told you, I have no will of my own. Mr. Forbes (Earl Marischal) was some days with me, but is gone to where he was advised by Alexander (Ormonde) to go. Turnbul (Ezekiel Hamilton) has also left these parts by orders from Carmigny (? Ormonde). I had a letter two days ago from Batterton (T. Bruce) with an account of his present situation, of which I doubt not he has fully informed you. This I hope in some measure will prevent the fears I had lately. We have no news, but what the public prints mention. One thing I notice in to-day's prints, that the gentlemen rebels that went from Holland to Scotland some time ago in hopes of being cleared by the pardon his Majesty promised from the throne, are taken up and confined. Batterton sent me a paper whereof I shall send you a copy in a few days.

JOHN PATERSON to DAVID NAIRNE.

1717, June 17. Pesaro.—Acknowledging his letter of the 11th, enclosing what letters had come to him since his last, and asking about the postage.—I have addressed the enclosed from Busi to Barrowfield. There is no great matter in the papers, so after perusing them, you had best seal my cover, and let it be given to Barrowfield, as if neither the King nor you knew anything of the matter. My reason is, you'll observe by Busi's letter he has advanced Barrowfield 52 *ducats*, which Barrowfield did not take any notice of to me, when he talked to me of other things of that kind, so that possibly he knows of some fund for paying it, and, if so, he'll possibly do it more readily if he believes the King knows nothing of it. I cannot imagine why he made a secret of this to me, when he told me all the rest of his story. Please likewise let the King know that Barrowfield received from Sir W. Ellis the 300 *livres* his Majesty ordered him. We have had it confidently reported here that Pritchard (the Pope) has lately made a very handsome present to Patrick (James). If this is not true, I am sure it ought to be, for he's like to have enough to do with it. (Giving his reasons for not coming to Rome at that time, though he is not so stupid as not to have a curiosity to see it.)

I thank you for the printed letter you sent me. 'Tis easy to find out it is not a genuine one, but I think it pretty much *à propos*, and I really believe these people's difficulties are no less than it represents them. God Almighty, I hope, in his goodness will increase them daily, which I may wish for with-

* Some seaport in Holland or Flanders.

out any breach of charity, for, though we are commanded to forgive our enemies, we have in the service of our Church an express prayer for confounding their devices.

T. Southcott to the Duke of Mar.

1717, June 18.—I have at last found B[aron] Wal[ef]. He having changed his lodgings twice since I was with him made it very difficult to find him. He has put off his journey to Lorraine till about ten days hence, and designs to go for Italy the beginning of autumn. Molloy, now at Brussels, is one he was acquainted with in England, a great sufferer, as he said, for the King, and one he should have been glad to have procured any little subsistence for. On this account he once had thoughts to send for him at the end of the summer and to take him with him when he went into Italy, designing to see the Chevalier, but, if he could be subsisted any other way, he should not think of it. This is the substance of what he said, and I am very sure he has no other thoughts than how to live himself and to do that man any kindness he could.

One charged with a message to my goldsmith by word of mouth parted hence about a fortnight ago to desire him to send all the particulars of the affair you desired more punctually, till which time it will be impossible. Mr. In[ese] could give me no light, and as yet I cannot meet with Mr. Dic[conson]. Mr. Nihill told me he was to be in town to-day, and I desired he would give me a rendezvous, but as yet I hear nothing of him, so I am not able to give a just account. The moment I hear from England, I will settle all with Mr. Dic[conson]. As for what I took up myself I sent you the particulars in my last. As for stating the account in English and French money, the first 3,000*l.* sterling, as I said, was at the rate of 15,000 *livres tournois* for 1,000*l.* sterling, but as for the rest, I cannot possibly tell as yet. All I can say is, I will reckon with Mr. Dic[conson] to a penny. I have an account of my friend Mo[or]'s expenses to a farthing, but no particular of receipts. If your desire be to inform a certain person who inquires after five pieces of muslin (money), I am very sure it never came this way, but the factor told me with his own mouth that he had received a good parcel in Holland.

Col. J. Hay to John Paterson.

1717, June 19.—Mr. Morison (Mar) by a letter of the 24th bids me tell you he received yours of the 1st, and desires you may continue writing to him. He has changed his quarters, but is still within four leagues of Paris. We have been in the country these three days past, but it would be too long to tell you all the particular ceremonies that passed in our journey.

Brigadier Colin Campbell to William Gordon.

1717, June 19. Bordeaux.—Since my arrival here, I sent you two letters for Mr. Broomer (Mar), but will not trouble

him more, till I have one of yours. If he is in your neighbourhood, pray lay before him, that, when at Mr. Quinlo's (Pesaro) house, I was commanded to equip myself with the remainder of the money Mr. Broomer ordered you to give me, and at the same time to give in my name to Sir W. E[lli]s who, I think, has marked me from April last. Since then 4,000 *Italian livres* have been given by Mr. Lawson's (James') orders to Mr. Cutler (Tullibardine) for his own use, mine, and Knot's. Now not 1,200 of these having been laid out on our journey, it must be presumed that near 3,000 are still extant, and consequently that allowing Mr. Cutler 200 *French livres per* month and 145 for Knot and me, not one of us should have the least pretension till towards next Christmas, yet things have been so managed by Mr. Cutler, that I must humbly mean and show for commencing from the first of next month. I reckon myself paid for April, May and June from the expenses of my journey, for, by counting them a little more, my fourth share will amount to near 300 *French livres*. You'll wonder we travelled so far so cheap, he having much baggage and a servant, but we came from Via Reggio near Pisa to Adge (Agde) by water, and very little of the rest of the way by post, though our orders were positive to post it, but Mr. Cutler's baggage would not allow of that, and, as things have fallen out, it is all one, as he says, to that matter.

That Mr. Broomer may be fully persuaded of my having certain knowledge of those expenses, tell him I myself laid them out, and kept a particular account of them, which shall be sent when demanded. He will be apt to think Mr. Cutler has the remainder of that money, but the better part of it is gone, and for things that I wonder could enter into any man's head in our present circumstances. I wish that in less than three months he may not hear of all being spent. I have not lived with him since our arrival. He is gone to Libourne, where I design to visit him, which is the only way of living in friendship with him.

I'll now tell you my thoughts of this matter. Most of our folks, especially those of the great names, either never had money of their own, or keep it, and do not put a just value on what is undeservedly given them. They throw it away from a certain itch of buying every thing they see, and so covetousness is the source of their prodigality. If they were only so of their own, it were all right, but God will judge them as void of honour and even common shame in having no regard to another's.

It's rumoured here that Mr. Lawson left Quinlo the 22nd, and had only Knightly (? Hay) and another in company. It's said he is gone towards Lo[?ndo]n. This has been writ from Quinlo to some of our people here, so, if there be any secret in that, let him not depend on it.

You'll understand by the enclosed, which pray seal and forward, that Robin writes me positively that there has been no correspondence, and I'm persuaded that it's from the lady's temper and some accidents misconstructed by Irish malice that the belief of it has prevailed. I heard it again in Italy, and, if it has done him any prejudice in the minds of those with whom we wish him best, we must hope time will carry it off.

M. de Busi to [Walkingshaw of Barrowfield].

1717, June 19. Vienna.—Having advised you by my letter of the 16th of the commission of the secretary of the Comte della Marque, I have just received certain intelligence that he had left Copenhagen to return to France. The King of Denmark would not agree to the proposal about the free conveyance of letters from Sweden to Germany by way of Lübeck, which was the subject of the said secretary's commission. As the news about the journey and the place where the King of Prussia is vary, the last is that he is not returned to Berlin, but that he is at Wesel, and will stay some time there, without it's being yet known whether he will go to Paris or not. Besides the diary I enclose of the army in Hungary, I have just heard of the arrival of a courier from Prince Eugene to the Emperor with the news that on the 15th Gen. Mercy crossed the Danube from the side of Pauzova and Vi Palanka with 30,000 men to be followed on the 16th by Prince Eugene with his whole army. This has been hitherto without any danger and without the Turks showing themselves. It is true the Turkish troops are arriving very late, since they come from distant countries, but the Ottoman army should be united the end of this month. Though they appear to intend to stand on the defensive, they must doubtless oppose a siege of Belgrade. If so, there will be a battle soon, which Prince Eugene desires passionately, having a formidable and increasing army, for yesterday passed by this city a fine foot regiment of Hesse Cassel of 2,500 men, and also the young princes of Hesse Cassel are going to make the campaign. Besides, to-day or to-morrow three regiments of foot and one of dragoons from Bavaria are expected, who also are going to Hungary. God grant that this campaign may be the end of the war, in order that the Emperor may be able to employ his troops in other places, particularly "en faveur v,n,θ,p,θ,x du roy +,e,8, n,r,e maitre. d,n,b,f,+,p. Il y a eu icy un bruit comme si auppres du dit notre roy c,e,f,+,p +,e,8, il se trouva un ambasadeur n,d,o,n,H,n,m,p,θ,+ du roy filipe +,e,8, v,b,ð,b,g,p, d' espagne p,H,g,n,r,c,p et que le meme notre maitre c,e,f,+,p d,n,b,f,+,p, avoit

envoyé une personne de distinction alla cour 5,e,θ,+ de Madrid d,n,m,+,b,m ce qui donne des speculations à cet ministere. d,b,c,b,H,f,p,+,p. L'envoyé ici Stanian b,5,b H,f,n,c,b,n,c, fait eclat p,5,d,n,f de cela et tache de persuader à Mengeold (the Emperor) que notre maitre c,e,f,+,p d,n,b,f,+,p s' apuie n,g,θ,b,p à des puissances enemies g,θ,b,H,n,c,5,p,H p,c,p,d,b,p,H et suspectes, H,θ,H,g,p,5,f,p,H à Mengeold, mais moy en temps et lieu dans les discours naturels tache et tacherai de desabuser le ministere δ,p d,b,c,b,H,f,p,+,p de cela et conserver toujours notre maitre c,e,f,+,p d,n,b,f,+,p dans la meilleure affection à cete cour. Le residant Sternek 5,p,f,p,5,e,θ,+ δ,p +,p,H,b,m,n,c,f H,f,p,+,c,p,a fait le meme de son coté, et je ne vous puis espliquer, comme cet digne ministre s'interesse pour notre roy 5,p,f m,b,r,c,p d,b,c,b,H,f,+,p +,e,8, Jaques. b,n,x,θ,p,H. Je vous reitere, que la comisions δ,n 5,e,d,b,H,b,e,c,H et instructions de sa Majesté me sont neces- b,H,f,+,θ,5,f,b,e,c,H H,n d,n,b,p,H,f,p d,p H,e,c,f c,p,5,p- saires au plus tot pour ma direction et H,n,b,+,p,H d,n m,b,+,p,5,f,b,e,c, propre service de sa Majesté." The Empress went H,n d,n,b,p,H,f, p. to-day to church for the first time after her confinement. She is at present at La Favorite, where the Emperor went to stay yesterday. Mr. Gibson set out yesterday on a yacht for the army with the admiral. le cocce δ,p 5,e,5,5,p (mistake for nonce du pape, le confeseur c,e,c,5,p) m,θ g,n,g,p δ,p 5,e,c,v,p,H,p,θ,+ de Mengeold, celuy de l' imperatrice mere, le referen,- δ, b,d,g,p,+,n,f,+,b,5,p d,p,+,p δ, p +,p,v,p,+,p,c,- daire d' estat etel m,n,b,+,p m' p,H,f,n,f p,f,p,δ et autres, que je pratiques souvent, me font paroitre une tres bonne disposition pour les avantages de sa Majesté. δ,p,H n,θ,n,c,f,n,l,p,H H,n d,n,b,p,H,f,p.

J. Morpeth (James Murray) to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, June 8[–19].—Having retired for a week into the country, I received here last Thursday an answer to the memorial I sent some time ago to John (Lord Mar) in relation to the state of Mrs. Patricia's (James') lawsuit, and write you

this by John's command. I am very glad, if the memorial contained any thing that may prove useful to you. It was a just account of the matter as it then stood, and, if I had known how to have transmitted them, you should have had many such on particulars of equal importance. The care of the Government to prevent correspondences prejudicial to their interest and that of his Majesty, makes people unwilling to write by post of their own private affairs for fear of exposing them to public view, and I was never informed of any other occasion, but by chance of that I made use of. As to what is mentioned touching this piece of management, that Mr. Young (Bishop of Rochester), Mr. Osburn's (Ormonde's) brother and some others employed as counsel have not been informed of the case, I believe what wrong steps J. M[enzies] has made in this have been by the direction of another, whose little artifices are endless on all occasions, and therefore don't think of depriving yourself of the assistance of so honest and industrious an attorney. But another method must be contrived for doing Mr. Young justice in this by a different person. His opinion is of too great consequence to be slighted, and, as odd an notion as I have of t'other man, I think this should be managed so as to give him no distaste. I must say I believe this gentleman very much disposed to serve Mrs. Patricia in his own way, which is so odd a one, that I'm sure if his conduct and all the little arts he has used were set in a true light, it would make no bad subject for a farce.

I came to town at the desire of some of Mrs. Patricia's friends with a prospect of doing her some service during the term. I hope I may presume to say I have done some, though I have been deprived of an opportunity of doing a little more.

James III. to the Duke of Mar.

1717, June 20. Rome.—"Yours of the 24th with all the papers relating to Isaac (Lord Ilay) came to hand three days ago, and I have answered fully that part of your letter in a packet apart which I send a safe though slow way, so that this will reach you first. Most of what you write to me I had already been informed of before, for by the bye your letters are a week older than Andrew's (Queen Mary) generally speaking; what I heard of Mantle (money) was an agreeable surprise, and the little knight's (Sir R. Everard's) memorial I believe I have, though I knew not it came from him. You cannot too soon make an answer to it, for it required none that I could see which wanted a return from me, and you could inform them without that of my situation in relation to foreign courts, though I fear they will as little be convinced of that, as you were all of you heretofore as to the French business. The jars and jealousies with Henry (England) are vexatious, but I fear they are without remedy, though I hope they will not spoil all. It is odd if none of our old

correspondents should be concerned in young Mr. Mantle, surely the Doctor (Shrewsbury) and Povey (Portmore) must be two. Though I cannot answer for Buchan's, etc.'s indiscretion, yet I must take the blame of their going to Panton (Paris) on myself, for I could not imagine they could be hurtfully indiscreet. They were mad to be gone, and, had I not directed them to Dutton (Dillon), I did not know where to send them, but bidding them obey him would, I was in hopes, have solved all.

"The divisions with Harry (England) are very comfortable, God send the right side may not spin so fine as to spoil the gross mistakes of the wrong and render them less advantageous.

"I returned here on Friday from the country and am very glad to be after that little journey, though really there wanted nothing but breeding(?) and order to have made it a very agreeable one, but Nairne writes all that trash to the Queen and I have written so much in my own hand that I can write no longer, nor need I say after that that I am well. I thank God I was never better, and so adieu.

"I expect with impatience your result as to Samuel (Ormonde), though, since Matthew (the Czar) persists in his opinion, I suppose it will be followed. These heats are nothing to the Avignon ones, and agree very well with me. Adieu! I live in hopes of our meeting soon at Urbino." *Holograph.*

James III. to M. de Mezières.

1717, June 20. Rome.—"Je profite avec plaisir de cette occasion pour vous remercier bien sincerement et cordialement du zele et d'attachement que vous m'avez toujours temoigné et qui se sont renouvellés dans ces derniers tems. Je ne vous dirai rien du paquet cy joint, je laisse a votre belle-soeur a vous en expliquer le contenu, et au Duc de Mar a regler avec vous l'usage que vous en ferez. Vos soins et vos attentions envers ce dernier me sont une nouvelle preuve de votre amitié à la quelle je voudrois bien etre en etat de repondre comme je le desirerois. Que Madame votre epouse et sa soeur trouvent ici, s'il vous plait, mes complimens. Leur zele m'est connu, et ma reconoissance le leur sera, si jamais je vois des jours heureux. . . Vous voyez que l'air de Rome n'inspire pas le fer et le feu." *Copy in Nairne's hand. Enclosed,*

James III.

"We hereby pardon and forgive John, Duke of Argyle, and ——, Earl of Ilay, all crimes and facts whatsoever done by either of them or any of their predecessors against us or any of ours in as ample and extensive a way and manner as if it were in the due and common forms and under our great seal of either or both our kingdoms of England and

Scotland, on their returning to their duty, and assisting us in the recovery of our just right and possession of our throne as soon as it is practicable for them so to do, and behaving as good subjects ought to do." With a promise to confirm the pardon immediately after the restoration. 1717, *June* 20, *Rome. Copy in Nairne's hand.*

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1717, June 20.—I received yours of 19 May on the 12th, and am very glad to find by it that you have done with your remedies and that they have had the desired effect. "I hope the journey and the heat of the weather will not prejudice your health nor your affairs with Evans (England), but you may expect all the malicious turns that Wall (the Whigs) can give to it, and that he will insinuate to Prin (the people) that curiosity was only a pretence to cover some private bargain with Pritchard (the Pope) to the prejudice of Primrose (the Protestants), when opportunity should offer. Should Wall prevail in making Prin believe this, there would be reason to fear you might lose him so as never to be able to regain him, or remove his jealousies by any promises or assurances that Patrick (James) could give them, and I think Peter (James) should avoid putting him in mind of his former apprehensions on that subject, by doing anything he does not think himself indispensably obliged to. Patrick may be assured that Samuel (Ormonde) will do all that lies in him to endeavour to prevent the ill effects of Wall's malice.

Jenkins (instructions) who was with Hooker (Jerningham) (*i.e.*, Jerningham's instructions) was by Martell's (Mar's) and Onslow's (Ormonde's) directions to have pressed your affair relating to Marsfield (marriage), but Andrew (Queen Mary) desired them to defer it, till they had your orders. Samuel thought he might be assured of Peter's concurrence in it, since last year he employed a person about it, who indeed I thought not of age or discretion enough for matters of consequence. Samuel will not proceed in it, till he has Patrick's direction, but he is sure nothing could be so much for Patrick's interest or make Evans have so entire a confidence in him.

I shall go very suddenly to see Coalman (the Czar) not far from Laton's (Liége), and hope to give you a satisfactory account of that meeting. Thence I shall go on towards Pilton's (Poland), and, though the journey will be pretty fatiguing, I shall not think anything too difficult or hazardous, when there is a prospect of serving Patrick. *Holograph.*

Queen Mary to W. Dicconson.

[1717,] June 21.—"I saw iesterday Mr. Inese and Mr. Jerningham. The last is going away in two days, and must have money. They both think it necessary that you should go to-morow to Paris to settle that matter and to agree wher

to give him credit. I wish you may go for the money at the same time and do both under one. If you can com hether in going back, I shall be glad to see you." *Holograph.*

Col. John Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1717, June 21. Rome.—I received yours of the 27th and 28th and delivered the enclosed. I am mighty glad you divert yourself so well in your new prison. We have been in the country three days last week, and seen several very pretty places, but one thing is wanting in all this country, which lessens the pleasure of a country life mightily, viz., fine gardens and thickets, which one would think the climate should oblige them to seek after. The first people here will be at no expense about anything but statues, pictures, and music. They have these indeed in perfection, and one must expect to find nothing else agreeable in the country, and you may guess how some of us are diverted with these things. Peter (James) is of opinion that *Que l'on gronde* is finer than anything that can be produced here. Booth calls the fine ancient statues no better than old stones in Herefordshire, so you can easily judge what a fine reputation we should leave behind us, if all the truth was known. Peter is determined to leave this immediately after St. Peter's Day, and go to his summer quarters, where I hope he will see you soon. I always dreaded Martella (Lady Mar) would keep you from us some time. I am afraid the drinking of the waters is but a sham. I fancy little of them will serve you. Martella has brought you a cure with her. I believe such physic would cure my master of all his distempers. I wish you would make the apothecary and prepare the dose. I don't doubt but you'll drink his health to-day, and wish he may think seriously of something of this kind before this day twelvemonth. I long to have some hours' conversation with you about several things.

I suppose Maltha (Madame de Mezières) and her sister are like all the women in the world ; they never think of an absent friend. I'll as little think of them, and begin now to admire Italian beauties, who as yet I like best when their back is turned. I eat a fine turkey to dinner to-day. Cardinals put a great value on them in this country.

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, June 21.—"*Mille annos*, and may this one be much happier than any of the former, may it put an end to all your misfortunes, and give that peace and tranquillity to all concerned in you that is so much wanting and that you can only give.

"When I returned here two days ago from being with Onslow (Ormonde), I had yours of the 28th and 30th. I am ashamed at the trouble Peter (James) gives himself in

saying so much about m.9's (Earl Marischal's) journey, and Francis would be very unworthy if he had not the deepest sense of all his goodness towards him. By all I have written you since o.5's (Ormonde's) arrival, you shall see that neither what is above or anything else has made any *tracasseries*, and I hope Francis (Mar) shall never be the occasion of any such thing, especially when Knight's (James') service is concerned. A proof of this in time past is the way he has behaved towards m.9 and o.5, who, you cannot be but sensible, have not acted by him as he had reason to expect; the first's behaviour, I have been obliged upon other occasions to say more of than I inclined, so will not give you the trouble of any more of it now, and the last after 15 years' acquaintance and the proofs he had of Frank might have been expected to have no room left for such jealousies of him as he had and showed upon their parting in February last; but Frank's regard for Peter and his service made him mind very little those things though choking enough, and you shall ever see him act the same way when Peter is concerned.

"Onslow, being to set out as this day, desired me by Dutton (Dillon) to see him again, which I did in a very private way, and unknown to any but such as knew of him before, though there was some company with me at the town where he was. Jery (Jerningham) was with me and we concerted things as far as we could then and appointed another meeting this day here with me on his way, so that I am just now expecting them. They are to dine with me, and I am glad it falls to be on this day that we may have the pleasure of commemorating it and those it has blessed us with.

"In the little expedition I have made these four days past I had the satisfaction of satisfying my curiosity in seeing all the finery of Mr. Knipe's (King of France's) three fine places, which Mrs. Maltha (Madame de Mezières) had got an order for upon Martilla's (Lady Mar's) account, but in her own name, and all passed without any observation. This was what I scarce could have expected to have seen and could have had it no other way, which to one of my taste had been a mortification, had I not seen those things. I was sorry that Onslow could not likewise participate of those sights, but he would not venture it. I walked about as a person not concerned in the company they were shown to, and was known by nobody but two, and such ways were taken with them that it will be of no inconveniency. What we saw are indeed extremely fine and surprising, and notwithstanding of all the fine sights you have lately seen, I believe you would see nothing so fine or magnificent in that way; but to you who has been accustomed to them perhaps the familiarity would take off something of the appearance they made to us who had never seen them before. I hope yet to see things as fine in their way in the possession of one

I am an humble servant to, and to have some hand in the making them so.

"My being thus employed was the reason I missed writing last post, but I wrote you enough the post before for two at least. If my zeal for Peter made me say anything then unbecoming or with too great warmth, I humbly ask pardon, and, as it was well meant, I hope it will be so taken, and escapes forgiven.

"I sent last night the letter Androw (Queen Mary) is to sign for Patrick (James) to k.5 (King of Sweden) to William (Inese) that he may return it me against Onslow come, who is to carry it, and, because of its not being in Patrick's own hand, which it ought to have been, I thought there was a necessity of some excuse being made for it, and I put that in it which I thought the most natural. I shall enclose a copy of it for you, hoping it will yet come in time before I close my letter. What made it absolutely necessary either to be in Patrick's own hand or some excuse for it's not being so, was that Andrew said that k.5 had formerly had letters from him, so knew the hand. I wish the form may be as it ought, but not knowing that perfectly myself was forced to trust to Creagh. I fear the two last lines ought not to be in it.

"June 22nd.—Onslow was somewhat late of coming yesterday and had not been very well the night before, which was likewise the case with me and some others, occasioned, I suppose by something in the air with the great thunder and lightning we had, so he remained with me all night, and is but just now gone. What he, Dutton and I resolved on last night kept me from sending this by post; but I hope it will be with you sooner than it could have been that way.

"I send you enclosed a letter I had yesterday from Mr. Inese and the draft of the letter which was designed to be signed by Androw for Patrick. You will see by that that Androw scrupled signing because of the excuse which I confess surprised me, for I should have thought the most scrupulous body would have none in this, and sure it is not so much as his putting of Patrick's name to it. Mr. Inese is wrong in one thing, such a letter carried by such a body ought certainly to be in Patrick's own hand, and not in the common form of letters of credence signed by a secretary; but in this case, setting that aside, how could it have been signed by a secretary, sure neither Nairne or Paterson, the only two with Patrick, were proper in this case, and in the letter Jery carries Martel's (Mar's) being absent is mentioned, so could not be by him. This scruple of Andrew's looks so little like one of business that it vexed us heartily for more reasons than one, but so it is, and we could find no remedy for it, but sending an express to you to get it done by Patrick's own hand and that Onslow should wait for it somewhere on the way. This I acknowledge is great loss of time and expensive too, but there is no help for it, so Dutton is to speak to

Androw of it to-day and the express to part to-morrow. William came here this morning early and saw Onslow, to whom we told this, and I suppose he will also see Androw.

" I send you enclosed Onslow's address, to which place he proposes to go after being with Coalman (the Czar) and waiting for a return of this express; for without that letter he cannot go. He thinks it is better for you to send another to him than any who shall be employed in carrying you this, and that the person sent may know nothing of the real person for whom the packet is, but only have orders to make all the haste he can to that place in the address, to leave it there with the person it is recommended to and take his receipt of it, and to return directly to you, after waiting there a little time to see if that person gives him any letters to carry back to you, which may be done without his knowing from whom they are or to whom the packet was.

" I send you enclosed a letter Sam (Ormonde) gave me for you, but it was before we had talked of anything at our last meeting, so that is the reason there is nothing of that mentioned in it.

" I hope at the same time that Patrick sends him (Onslow) the letter to carry, he will also give him directions for trying the affair of Marsfield (marriage) with Miss Hornby (Princess of Hesse), either in case of his going to George (King of Sweden), or, should he find that impracticable, to try it with Hornby at his own home, which he could easily do, and he is certainly the fittest person to be employed in it. I have said so much already of the necessity of Patrick's trying this that I need add no more now, but, for God's sake, let him think well of it and the consequence it would have in his affairs, should he refuse doing of it. For my part, if he should scruple that, I should despair of ever seeing his business succeed, but on the contrary, lose most of those inclined for him from the day of their knowing it, which they could not be long without. Heavens direct him in this, which is so essential for his own good and all of those who have or ought to have interest in him, and I will long impatiently to know what he does in it.

" Jery is likewise obliged to go to meet with c.29 (the Czar) where o.5 does, before he can go further. I have desired William to send you also a draft of the letter proposed for him to carry to Kemp (King of Sweden) that it may be put into Patrick's own hand and sent at the same time to Onslow the other is, and if he, Jery, should be gone before it arrives, there is no help for it, but must make the best he can of that copy which Androw is to sign.

" Elderly (Dr. Erskine) has been with Sangfield (Sparre) who agreed mightily well together, and upon that the latter parts very soon for his own country, which is very lucky, and may be of good use.

"Elderly was for Stelbie's (Sir H. Stirling) going along with Jery to come back from Kemp to Sam and Coalman, which we all thought may be of use if he will undertake it. Dutton and William is to speak to Andrew of it, and Martel is to write to Stelbie of it to-morrow, who is still with Hasty (Holland).

"Jery is to part one of these days and I believe Payton (Sir H. Paterson) will go the length of the waters with him, where he can be of some use with Elderly, who likes him, and, what makes this the more necessary, Elderly's and Jery's tempers hit not so well together as were to be wished.

"Now that most of those affairs are dispatched so far as can be done at this time, Frank is thinking how to dispose of himself. I told you before that he thought it scarce practicable to go much further south until the violent heats be over, and he would gladly have returns to what he has sent to Evans (England), and particularly to Mr. Isac (Lord Ilay), before he go further that way, which he thinks may be of consequence. He would gladly in that time be in such a place where he would not be far from the correspondence with friends on this side of the world and be *à portée* of joining Peter, in case of his coming this way, or going for Jassin's (Italy) either of the routes in case of the other not happening against the time for his going thither come. Mons. Maltha (M. de Mezières) has found another place for him answering all this as near as can be at a friend's house of his in the borders of Lumsden's (Duke of Lorraine's) country within a few leagues of 12 W,u,f,w,i,k,s (B,c(u),r,b,o,n,e), which being like to answer most of what he proposed by going to another place of a name very like it, I fancy he will make choice of it, but that he is not yet fully determined in until he sees Dutton again, who is to see Thomas (the Regent) to-morrow, which may give some more light as to him and the time of his removal; but I believe he will leave the place he is in once next week; it is true he will be very lonely in that place; but Martila and Elington (W. Erskine) will be some company to him for the time he is there, and he hopes not only to preserve his health, but to better it by being there, and be of some service too by being near for the time he has the misfortune of being absent from Peter. This he hopes you will approve of, which I shall long to know.

"Since I have the opportunity of sending a big packet now, I send you a whole bundle of English papers and two letters of Abram's (Menzies). I hope likewise to have those come by yesterday's post, before I dispatch this, to send too. You will see that Abram mentions Le Brun's (Ogilvie's) cousin's being gone, so that I expect to hear of her arrival every day. I believe I mentioned to you in my last Patrick's friends with Mr. Bramford (Brussels); it seems at last, after all the different turns that affair has taken, that they must leave that gentleman, Elmor's (the Emperor's) factor having desired

as a favour to himself that they may do it of themselves, he being much pressed about it on the one side by Betty's (King George's) man and made very uneasy on the other by the people of the place, who are against their going, as being contrary to their privileges. Dutton is to order Gordon to write to them to disperse of themselves other ways, thinking it unfit that any bustle should be occasioned upon their account, so it is likely some of them may go to Laton's (Liége), which they may the better do after what you sent me from that gentleman. I do not believe that Elmor's factor had any particular orders from his master in this affair, neither do I not believe that Patricia (James) would have been in any danger from him at his villa, had she gone there. However the season was argument enough against that journey, and I cannot help still wishing that she had let all that journey alone until the heats had been over; but that is past, and I heartily wish she may find no hurt by it either in her health or otherwise, and I am very glad she has found things there to her liking. She will be returned to her summer quarters, I suppose, before you get this, which I hear is but a very indifferent place, so I pity her and as much for the heats as the other inconveniencies, knowing they are so troublesome to her. There are large rooms there I doubt not, and I suppose nobody stirs abroad in that season, so most places are alike, which is some comfort for it.

"I send you enclosed a copy of a letter I got lately from Martel, which he had written to Price's (Lord Panmure's) brother, which was thought fit to be done at that time; but we hear now that Mr. Joly (the indemnity) will be far from being so good natured as we were told at that time, and I hear that Price's brother will have nothing to do with him upon his conditions. Price would not take it well if he knew there was such notice taken of his brother, which I thought fit to mention to you, in case you should by mistake think to please him in speaking of it. I am very sorry he continues still in his old peevish way, and I hear that Frank is not without being blamed by him though at this distance, which is a little hard.

"Sam and Frank were as good friends at last meeting as ever I saw them. The first really undertakes what he is going about with a great deal of cheerfulness, and the last could not help being very much concerned when they parted. He desired Sam to make his compliments to Mohun (Earl Marischal), who is now at Louvain, and Harper (Gen. Hamilton), who is at Aix, both privately, when he should see or write to them. He thinks they should continue thereabouts and that he could scarce see them, but would write to them. Mr. Hawker (Ezekiel Hamilton) met him here and is gone along with him.

"June 23.—I have just now a letter from William with the draft of the letter to be carried by Jery, a fair copy of

which I am sending to Androw to sign and be given to Jery and another I send you enclosed, which I heartily wish may come in time in Patrick's own hand; for it will certainly look very odd to be in another without some excuse when not in the form and signed by a Secretary.

"I have just now a letter from Le Brun, who sends me one he had from his cousin, who is now arrived with him, and they are both to be at Paris on Saturday next, the 26th, but I intend to stop them a little short of it if I can, so by the post on Tuesday next I may be able to give you an account of what they bring. I now send you enclosed Mrs. Swift's letter to him and another from Abram, which came by last post with more newspapers, so you have of that kind what will give you reading enough for some days."

Martila is to take leave of Androw one of these days, but I fear it will be hard for Martel to get it done so privately as is necessary, however, he is to endeavour it.

Mons. Maltha was with me last night. He is really as zealous for Peter's service as anybody can be. He asked if I had had any answer from him in relation to what I had written about Mr. Isac. I told him I could scarce have it yet, but that I expected it every post. I expect a return from Isac to what I last wrote to him every day, of which I sent you a copy, and I would gladly have it before I have this. Maltha has told me of another place a few leagues from hence, where Francis may be some time longer very private before he removes to the other place on the borders of Lumsden's estate, but he waits to see Dutton before he resolves on this.

The imprisoning those people you will see mentioned in the prints at Paris makes a great noise. 12 *pages. Original and copy. Enclosed,*

ADDRESS

of the Duke of Ormonde at Prague, given post, p. 382.

T. BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, June 21. Brussels.—You may remember I told you that I thought it would be for Mr. Armor's (James') advantage, that offers were made by Batherston (the Emperor) of a trade betwixt him and Howard (England). I judged that Howard, being so deeply engaged with Pultney (the States General) would not accept Batherston's offer, and consequently Armor would thereby have a fair opportunity not only of making the same proposal to Batherston, but likewise for offering him much better terms. In order to this I told you that by means of Aylmer (Lord Ailesbury) and Fuller (Falconbridge) I had got Mr. Pell (de Prié) moved to appoint persons to prepare the scheme of trade, from which it would appear what offers were proper for Batherston to demand of Howard, and what terms were fit to grant to Howard. I could not easily comprehend why this affair was afterwards so little forwarded by Pell. I know, indeed, one special

reason was, because in the present juncture he is unwilling to give any umbrage to Howard or Ogston (Holland). But I got Aylmer the other day to press Pell on that head. Accordingly Fuller was called, and being some hours alone with Pell he proposed to him to forward that affair. But he answered in a passion that he would have no dealing with Howard, but would be very glad to deal with Hewit (Scotland) as to o,v,b,w,v,x,u (f,i,s,h,i,n,g), and assured him that, if either Hewit would by himself trade with Batherston here, he should meet with e,c,f,a,p,r,a,v,f,x (p,r,o,t,e,c,t,i,o,n), or, if he would enter in partnership with Batherston's friends here, he should have p,x,r,f,g,c,t,u,y,p,x,a (e,n,c,o,u,r,a,g,e, - m,e,n,t), and he very earnestly pressed this. With a view to a greater concern, I had formerly got this proposal made of o,v,b,w,v,x,u, and therefore what Pell proposed on this occasion may either bear no construction further than with respect to that single project, or perhaps it may be the artful turn of a cunning man. It is somewhat remarkable that he expressed with passion his aversion of dealing with Howard, which gives ground to conjecture that Batherston will avoid all dealings with Howard, unless where obliged by absolute necessity. But you see that, in case Pell had complied with my first proposal, which I supposed Howard would reject, my design in that was that Armor should lay hold of that opportunity, and not only offer the same terms, but go much greater lengths. Now, seeing Pell has declared against dealing with Howard, we seem to be in the same period of business as if he had made his offer and been refused. I leave it therefore to your consideration if you think it proper to proceed in gaining Batherston's good will by Armor's making an offer to him of some such terms as may engage him in a copartnery.

I suppose Armor's offers may be frank and large, and, besides what may be offered on any other foundation, Fuller and I have made a rough scheme of a few articles which would be very obliging to Batherston, and, if this affair is hearkened to, these articles may perhaps lay a foundation for y,t,c,v,t,u,p (m,a,r,i,a,g,e), of which you wrote lately. I will not send these articles till next post.

In case you relish this, two circumstances are to be considered, the time of making the offer, and the person to whom it shall be made. As to the time, it seems fit none should be lost, for the issue of Batherston's affair with Rutherfoord (the Turks) will soon take its turn. As to the person, it's true the articles I send and indeed all or most circumstances, in which Batherston can have dealing with Armor, must be managed where Pell is, yet in my humble opinion the first proposal ought to be made to Batherston himself, let him put it in whose hands he shall think fit. I suppose he'll first recommend it to e. p,g,u,p,x (P. E u g e n), and he to Mr. Pell. I do not presume to recommend a person for managing this with Batherston, but, if the affair I have mentioned is

thought proper to be gone upon, I really believe you'll find Fuller a very proper person. That you may be the better judge, I shall give you a full description of his character in a post or two.

Though I shall leave this, your letters will find me by the same direction. I believe I shall not go far off. I suppose Sir D. Th[reipland] and Major p,c,b,&,v,x (E,r,s,k,i,n) will be with me, but no others.

John Paterson to David Nairne.

1717, June 21. Pesaro.—Sending two encloseds. Since my last Garland (Count Gallas) passed here in his way to Roberts (Rome), where I suppose he is now. I once was personally known to this gentleman, whilst he was in Evans (England). Tis true he was then in Wall's (the Whigs') interests, but that, I presume, would be only because he judged it then for his master's service to be so. He is, however, a courteous, good natured, gentlemanly man and a man of honour. The world is since a good deal altered, and so 'tis not improbable he might be brought into another way of thinking, if some pains were taken with him, which would certainly be worth while, should it succeed, because most people believe he has a good deal to say with his master, and, supposing he should not listen, I do not see where it can do any hurt. One would think that Pritchard (the Pope) was not an improper hand to give this gentleman a right impression of matters, and that he could do it to better advantage that our cousin Patrick (James) is now upon the place, because the last could rightly instruct Pritchard what insinuations to make. I wish that Garland had an opportunity of seeing Patrick, and, if it could be contrived, that they had a private conference together, which would very easily undeceive Garland, if he has formerly received any wrong impressions of Patrick, as it is not unlikely he would while conversant with Wall. Only as to one thing I would not be misunderstood, as if I meant that either Garland or anybody else should be immediately let into the knowledge of such things as perhaps ought to be kept secret.

If what Waters (Walkingshaw) has often told us be true, that Elmore (the Emperor) does not want good inclinations towards us, and that only he was afraid of falling out with Herne (Elector of Hanover), whilst involved with the T[urk]s, then there may be some ground to hope for something from such an affair as this, for, though Elmore might be shy of entering into any measures with Waters or any other private gentleman that was a stranger to him, yet he cannot imagine he will run any risk this way, when such an affair is to be trusted only to one of his own servants in whom he has a confidence, and that nobody else is to know anything but Patrick, so that he might think himself in safety to establish some correspondence with us by this canal.

If Pritchard thinks fit to talk to Garland, he will easily discover whether anything is to be expected from him, and, if there was any appearance of his coming into any such negotiation, in my poor opinion Patrick would not spend his time ill, now he is at Roberts, though he was obliged to continue longer there than he now intends.

Garland has vanity enough, and so perhaps it will be fit to have some regard to that, if anything of this kind should be thought on. *Copy.*

G. W[EDDE]LE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, June 10[–21].—I am sorry to tell you that the parcel of lace you sent me was thrown overboard. I was afraid I could not save it from the Custom-house officers, and resolved they should have no advantage by it. I have delivered the explanation of the account with which your friend is well satisfied, and he thinks it so reasonable that he is content you should hazard a second cargo as soon as you can.

T. BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, June 22. Brussels.—I believe it is with the Scots here, as it generally is with all idle people, who build castles in the air. I met one of them, named, I think, Beterton (T. Bruce), who showed me a scheme of his I send for your diversion.

It being evident by fatal experience that, since the revolt of the Low Countries, and the establishment of the United Provinces into an independent state, that state has looked on itself as an enemy to all lawful sovereigns, and has not only been ungrateful to its protectors, but has been making daily encroachments on their rights and possessions, as well in Europe as in the East and West Indies, their view being to enhance the whole trade of the world, and to give laws to all sovereign princes, for which end they foment jealousies and support rebellions and revolutions, and their insolence is arrived at that degree that by public treaties they dispose of states and kingdoms, to which they have no right or title.

They are sensible their own establishment is founded on iniquity and rebellion, and towards obtaining a protection against their injured sovereign they have endeavoured to subvert all the lawful rights and titles of the sovereign potentates of Europe, and in place of old right, they set up a new and dangerous maxim of a balance of power, from which they hope not only to protect themselves, but they mean to humble all the sovereigns to make themselves umpires over them.

1. To put a stop to these dangerous contrivances his Britannic Majesty offers to his Imperial and Catholic Majesty to enter into a perpetual alliance, offensive and defensive, for the maintenance of their respective lawful rights and

prerogatives in Britain and the Austrian Netherlands, and for that end to maintain a due proportion of land and sea forces.

2. His B.M. offers likewise to get money advanced from England towards clearing the port of Ostend, and this without interest, the advances to be reimbursed out of the duties on English goods to be imported into the Austrian Netherlands.

3. That the Tariff shall be regulated on that footing, which formerly was judged most to the advantage of the Austrian Netherlands.

4. None of the native products or manufactures of these countries shall be prohibited in England.

5. The duties on Flanders lace, linen, and paintings shall be diminished.

6. His I. and C. M.'s subjects shall be allowed freedom of fishing on the coasts of Britain, as the Dutch enjoy at present.

7. In case of a rupture between his I. and C. M. and the States General, his B.M. engages never to make peace with them, till his I. and C. M. be put in possession of Sluys, Sas van Gent, Hulst, Fort Lillo and Liefhenshoeck on the Scheldt, and all such other forts and ports by the possession of which at present the Dutch stop the free passage of the Scheldt to Antwerp.

8, His B.M. likewise offers to send and pay a proportion of British troops for garrisoning some of the Barrier towns, which troops shall be under the direction of his I. and C. M., by which the Emperor will have no further need of Dutch in these garrisons, and may be free of most of the 500,000 *crowns* stipulated by the Barrier Treaty.

Note.—As to the 2nd article, the English merchants offered it formerly. As to the 5th, Flanders linen is generally from 1 to 2 *guilders per* ell and pays 8 *stivers* duty in England, that of Holland is from 2 to 8 *guilders per* ell, and pays no more duty than the Flanders coarse cloth, and it seems more proper to make the duties *ad valorem*. Paintings paid formerly 25 *per cent.* duty, which within these 10 years is raised to 75. As to the 7th article, it will be of great benefit to England to have the Scheldt opened to Antwerp.

The drawer of the tavern, who was lately run through by one of the Scots, died last night, but the person had long ago made his escape, and I understand the drawer a few days ago accepted 10 *pistoles* besides charges, and gave up the gentleman's portmantle.

By next post, conform to my promise, I shall give you Fuller's (Falconbridge's) character.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, 8 Wednesday morning, [June 23.]—I had the enclosed draft from Jery (Jerningham) last night very late, and have here added to the letter what Martel (Mar) desired, the best

I could in a hurry. I have nobody here I can trust to make a copy of it. Creagh will easily see how it is to be writ by the *renvois* I have made. I have such a headache I scarce know what I write. Martel may put the copy of the letter in his own packet to Patrick (James), but I suppose Jery will be with Kemp (King of Sweden) before it can reach him, and, therefore, when Creagh has writ a fair copy, Martel will please send it to Andrew (Queen Mary) to be signed, that no time be lost. I believe it will be late before the express goes, for at six last night Dutton (Dillon) had not yet found a person fit to be sent.

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1717, June 23.—Francis (Mar) and Symon (Ormonde) give you a full account of all matters. The latter desires you should write in your own hand to George (King of Sweden) and says with reason no other letter would be fit for him to carry. He desires also that Paul (James) send it by a courier to Prague with all diligence, and that Peter's (James') packet may be delivered to the guardian or superior of the Irish Recollets there, addressed as here enclosed. Sara (Ormonde) proposes this method in order not to be known to the courier Patrick (James) sends, and will take due measures with the said guardian that the packet come safe to his own hands.

Though this messenger carries but what may be trusted to the ordinary post, yet Onslow (Ormonde) pressed so much for his going in all haste that Andrew (Queen Mary) could not avoid sending him. He is very zealous and intelligent, so that Pierce(James) may send him by Trant (? Trent) to Prague, if he has no other more proper for the commission; of this Patrick is best judge.

I'll say but little of Onslow's and Jery's voyage, Symon and Francis speaking sufficiently on that head, though it should produce no other effect but knowing what can be depended on from Gregory (King of Sweden). In my humble opinion both the expense and trouble are unavoidable, it being of the last consequence to know positively what can be reckoned on from that side.

I presume this courier will be with you about 4 July, and whoever is sent to Prague may arrive there the 16th at latest. Onslow does not propose to reach there sooner, and, though he should, he'll stop there two or three days.

Dutton (Dillon) is much out of order these ten days, which hindered him from writing to Paul. Onslow's address—Monsieur François Bernard, au Couvent des Recollets Irlandois a Prague. The packet is to be delivered to the guardian or superior, who will be previously advised to keep it till the proper person arrives at Prague or sends for it.

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, June 23. Brussels.—I received this morning an answer to what Mr. Stanley (Sir H. Paterson) wrote to me. The trade to x,f,c,h,t,m (N,c,r,w,a,y) is over for this season. You may freight a ship when you please, but it will stand from 1,000 to 1,200 *guilders* besides a pass and an insurance. Twenty or twenty-five *pistoles* would have done the business three months ago.

Fuller (Falconbridge) is a person of indifferent education, a gentleman, not bred to letters, having gone early into the Irish army. He was in the late King James' service, was taken prisoner, condemned, and escaped the morning before he was to be executed. He went into France, the Queen Dowager equipped him, he was again taken prisoner, served two years in Saxony, and two or three years the Elector Palatine, from whom he has ample recommendations, was two years at Vienna, where he became intimate with Mr. Stepney and was very useful to him, and was entreated by him to accompany the Earl of Manchester to Venice. Afterwards he went to Rome. He is very well known in most of these parts. He is a man of spirit, somewhat vain, but very courteous, very quick and ready at apprehension, but an indifferent pen and language, does both best in French, very much esteemed where he lives with a very handsome equipage, and one of the most frugal men that ever I saw.

Beterton (T. Bruce) has written to James Cumin, merchant at Edinburgh, that the merchants there will find protection and encouragement to trade in these countries either by themselves or in copartnery with people here, but, because no such copartnery can be so established at present, this year's season of herring fishing being far advanced, he has advised that they send some cargoes of their best fishes to Ostend, &c., and by showing good and cheap fishes they will make their trade acceptable, and will incline the people to enter in copartnery with them. This Mr. Pell (de Prié) advised. *Endorsed*, An account of Col. Fal[conbrid]ge.

C. F. de Busi to John Paterson.

1717, June 23. Vienna.—I doubt not his Majesty will have seen all the news I have sent under Mr. Walkingshaw's cover, and I will continue to do so. In three weeks Belgrade will be besieged. The Turks are greatly afraid. The troops from Asia are not yet arrived. Mr. Montagu, the English ambassador to the Porte, has lately sent a courier here. It seems the Turks wish for peace. Provided they cede to the Emperor Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bosnia with Belgrade, I believe he will agree to it. The day after to-morrow 7,000 more Bavarian troops are expected to pass through this town, who are going into Hungary. The Imperial army will be very strong. *French.*

C. F. de Busi to Walkingshaw of Barrowfield.

1717, June 23. Vienna.—Here is some very curious news from England. (News of the Turks, as in the last.) You will see the news of the North in the enclosed printed *Gazette*. Mr. Gibson has passed Buda, and will be with the army by this time. *French.*

James III. to [the Duke of Mar].

1717, June 25.—"I received just now this letter, which did the more peek (pique) me that St. Agatha had nothing to add to it. I told him I had nothing to say in answer to it, but begged of him to solicit anew a speedy answer so necessary to my affairs. I did not hide my being sensible of his Master's obscure letters and affected delays, and told him plainly that, if in two months I had not a good answer, I must break off quite on my side. To conclude, he desired me to recommend a small affair to the Pope of one his Master interested himself in. I told him I could not do it, that at this time the Pope was peecked (piqued) with his Master's behaviour towards me, and that, till I had a good answer, I could meddle in nothing of that kind, but that, if I had a satisfactory one, I would then bestir myself, and was confident I could gett other guess favours for him than such a bagatel as that. I ended with new instances and telling him that I would always deal plainly and openly with his Master, that I desired his alliance more than any other, but that I would nor could not be put off longer than the two months. I was a good deal puzzled before this what to say to Martel (Mar) of such a sort of a matter; I am it now much more, but I must resolve by Tuesday, My letter of that day will reach you as soon as this. I shall on Tuesday not acknowledge the receipt of Martel's great packet for reasons I shall then tell you, so pray keep my counsel also." *Holograph. On the same sheet,*

The Duke of Modena to James III.

Doubting whether Santagata has left Rome, I write this direct to your Majesty, to assure you I have received your very kind letter of the 12th, and with it the memorial delivered to Santagata. I humbly thank your Majesty for the delay allowed me about the business we know of. I reserve to myself the sending of a person more skilled in the French language, whereby he will be able more easily to explain himself to your Majesty, and lay before you the reflections which will occur on the said memorial. The favour of his Holiness will not only be welcome to me, but also necessary when the matter should be in a state to be managed by so worthy a hand, but at present it is proper to keep them in reserve. If Santagata shall be in Rome, he will lay himself at the feet of your Majesty, with the

observations which the state of things may suggest to me; if not, you shall be satisfied with the person I shall send now, and who will find you at Rome, or wherever you shall be staying. I shall inform him of the secrecy you impose upon me, and which I myself consider most necessary in everything, and not only in what is contained in the memorial. Modena, 12 June, 1717. Holograph. Italian.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Friday, June 25, 3 p.m.—I went last night to Andrew (Queen Mary) with the letter designed for Kemp (King of Sweden), which he has signed and sealed with a flying seal, and here I send it to be addressed in Mr. Creagh's hand, and then Martel may give it to Jery (Jerningham). Andrew approves very much Martel's (Mar's) sending a copy to Patrick (James), that he himself may write and send it when he sends that for Onslow (Ormonde), and I hope both may come in time, and then Jery has but to burn this and use the other. If Andrew had not a general order and power from Patrick for doing all such things as Patrick at that distance cannot do by himself, he had certainly made the same difficulty in signing for Patrick, as he did in not signing Onslow's letter with the excuse for its not being in Patrick's own hand, but his having such an order and power makes the case different. As to Martel's visiting Andrew, he says he cannot take that on himself in Martel's case no more than he could in Onslow's (Ormonde's), that he should extremely wish to see him, but that he finds Dutton (Dillon) very apprehensive of the consequence that may follow such a visit, and that Martel and Dutton must decide that between themselves. As to Martella (Lady Mar), Andrew sees no difficulty in her coming in the same company she came last in, but, as visits are now very frequent, to avoid them entirely, Andrew advises Martella to come at twelve and a half either Sunday or Monday next, and then she will find no company. Martel will let me know what day she chooses, that I may advertise Andrew, who at that time will be in the way on purpose. Andrew will here receive a letter I had from Liége in a blank cover.

I have no news yet of any English letters. Those I sent to Martel last, I had not read myself. My headache is better, but not yet gone.

C. F. de Busi to ————.

1717, June 26. Vienna.—I have not heard from you for two posts. I hope mine sent you by Mantua and Venice have arrived. Letters from Denmark say they are afraid of a strong invasion of the King of Sweden into Norway, but Mr. H,f,p,+,c,p,5,q (S,t,e,r,n,e,c,k) here has had no advice of it. He says, however, that as ∂,p (l,e) +,e,8 (r,o,y) de H,θ,p,m,p (S,u,e,d,e), his d,n,b,f,+,p (m,a,i,t,r,e), does not like being idle

and has an army of 50,000 men, perhaps he will undertake it. There are also letters from Lübeck, saying that that King has released some English merchant ships to try thereby to win over the English nation. Notwithstanding, the Resident of Sweden at the English Court is still imprisoned. The Comte de Mark, the French Ambassador to Sweden, has sent an express to his Court to inform them of the dispositions in which he has found the King. It is not understood that they are for

un acomodemact avec le roy dès l'electeur
n,5,e,d,e,m,p,d,n,5,f n,θ,p,5 δ,p +,e,8 δ,'p,δ,p,5,f,p,θ,+
d'anover. Le resi m[d]ant de Suede icy
m'n,c,e,θ,p,+. δ,p +,p,H,b,d, n,c,f H,θ,p,m,p
s[o]utiene continuellement qu'i[l] ne le faira point,
H, θ,f,b,p,c,p
sa Maieste suedoises attendant toutts jours
H,n d,n,b,p,H,f,p H,θ,p,m,e,b,H,p,H
un changement en sa favour. Il est tres certain que
l'oposition d' anover ou de George contre
δ'e,g,e,H,b,f, b,e,c m' n,c,e,θ,p,+ 2,p,e,+,2,p
l'introduction de l'Electeur de Baviere dans
δ'p,δ,p,5,f,p,θ,+ o,n,θ,b,p,+,p
le colege electoral cause un grand me-
5,e,d,p,2,p p,δ,p,5,f,e,+,n,δ 5,n,θ,H,p
contentement pres de Mengeold (the Emperor) contre
cet roy
5,p,f, +,e,8. The English courier, who arrived here some days ago, sent by Mr. Montagu from Constantinople, brought proposals for peace from the Porte, to which no attention is paid here, namely, that as to the Morea, the Grand Signior wishes to begin to treat on the subject of what he has lost the last campaign, that he had great resources in his empire, and that he would employ great forces, if the Emperor would not desist from his enterprises. The ministry does not find these proposals deserving of any reply, and none will be given. I have news that at the demand of Mr. Leat[h]es
δ,p,n,f, p,H
m[in]istre d' Engletere à Bruseles
d b,H,f,+,p m' p,e,2,δ,p,f,p,+,p o,+,θ,H,p,δ,p,H
le Marquis de Prie vice governeur
δ,p d,n,+,x,θ,b,H g,+,b,p θ,b,5,p 2,e,θ,p+c,p,θ,+
des dits pais avoit ordoné a toutts les seigneurs
g,n,b,H δ,p,H
anglois partisans roy notre maitre,
n,c,2,d,e,b,H g,n,+,f,b,H,n,c,H du +,e,8' d,n,b,f,t,p
de se retirer dans l' espace de 8 jours
+,p,f,b,+,p,+ p,H,g,n,5,p b,e,θ,+,H
des dits Päys. Cependant je scay que cette cour n'
5,e,θ,+

a p r o u e
n,g,+,e,θ,p fort cela, et qu'elle attende a son temps de se vanger des bravoures de l'e l e c t e u r d' a n o v e r
ð'p,ð,p,5,f,p,θ,+ m' n,c,e,θ,p,+

QUEEN MARY to DON CARLO [ALBANI].

1717, June 28. Chaillot.—Thanking him warmly for all his civilities and attentions to the King, her son, and begging him to express to the Pope her extreme gratitude for all his kindness to her son since he has been in the Ecclesiastical States. *French. Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, June 28. Rome.—"My letter to Dutton (Dillon) is so long that I have little to add, but what immediately concerns Fanny (Mar). The contents of the first will not, I hope, make her take anything unkindly of me, when she sees I meant nothing but kindness to her in all my behaviour towards her in Marsfield's (marriage) affair, and, if I tell you my mind freely now, it is doing as I would be done by, and as you deserve from me and ask of me.

"I am not in the least surprised that Silby (Stair) should speak as he did to Ferdinand (Mar) as to his stay with Mr. Frazer's (France), nor can I disapprove Ferdinand's stay hitherto with that gentleman, it was what Paul's (James') affairs manifestly required, and good luck it was he happened to be *à portée* of being at hand. But, when once Onslow (Ormonde) is gone at a considerable distance from Panton (Paris), the case will be quite altered. You will be then all dispersed, no more able by joint councils and resolutions, with the help of Andrew's (Queen Mary) advice, to determine me to follow what will have been agreed among you. I shall receive different informations, and may be different advices from all of you, and at the same time that I shall have too good an opinion of my own thoughts to prefer other people's in everything, so I should be very loth to take upon me alone the acting against any advice given me by some persons. Besides, when you are all once dispersed, the scene of business will be no more at Paris, and, while nobody will alone venture to take on himself, all must wait for my directions, and then I be puzzled what to decide, all which must very much retard affairs as is manifest. Moreover, when Onslow is once gone, I do not see what is to be done at Fraser's, but what Dutton may do alone, nor what great good Fanny can do alone in any place by himself, but, though you should think she could do some, yet the advantage of that is to me so inferior to that of her being with Peter (James), that I think it ought not to be put in the balance, nor ought, I think, the uncertainty of Peter's stay with Jassin (Italy) to hinder Fanny's

return, for the trouble of a journey is not comparable to the manifold inconveniencies I foresee in her longer absence from Peter. I say nothing of a certain decorum very much wanting by your absence nor of the personal satisfaction your presence would be to Peter. You know he did once already sacrifice the last to yours and would do it again, but the main point is the good of the service, which, I own, I think very much concerned in your longer absence, except things have taken a very new form since your last letters, and a new one indeed they must have taken to make me alter my opinion, for to be alone without help or advice is really a thing that, were it to last never so little longer, may prove of great ill consequence.

"You asked my opinion, and here you have it with all the sincerity and kindness I am capable of" . . . . .

Copy.

The Duke of Mar to [James III].

1717, June 28.—Since I wrote by the express not much has happened, but I expect Jery (Jerningham) to-day on his way, and to hear by him from Dutton (Dillon) by which I may know more, but it will come too late for this post.

Le Brun (Ogilvie) and his cousin came to me yesterday and then went to wait on Andrew (Queen Mary). She brought me a letter from Honytoun (Lord Oxford) and her instructions from him she put in writing and gave me a long confused letter from Mr. Oldcorn (Anne Oglethorpe) and three from Abram (Menzies), but all of pretty old dates. There is a letter for Peter (James), I suppose from Honyton or Oldcorn, which I enclose, one for Onslow (Ormonde), I believe from Honyton, which I am to send by Jery, and one to Andrew from Oldcorn, which she has carried to deliver. Honyton, you may believe, was then in a good deal of hurry about his own affair, so there is not much in what she brings, but there's a necessity of answers being sent soon, which I am to make and send, as soon as I receive the papers again from Andrew, to whom I have sent them, and that is the reason of my not sending all to you this post, but you shall have them as soon as they are answered. What makes it more necessary to answer them soon and give our friends there all the accounts we can is the miscarriage of the answer to the memorial, of which I sent you a copy, the gentleman by whom I sent it having been forced to throw it into the sea at his landing on the other side for fear of being seized, which was very unlucky, and must be supplied by another copy as soon as we can. I am forbid to write there by the old cipher, so am forced to make a new one, by which this memorial is to be wrote, and I must send the cipher one way and the memorial another. At the same time I will send Peter's letter to Mr. Neal (Lord Nottingham), which Honyton again asks for. He sends me word too that Ogston (Lord Orford) had asked for Peter's letter of late,

which he formerly refused, but Brewer (Admiral Byng) would not be spoke with, though, being a creature of Ogston's, he may yet come to alter his mind.

Honyton again presses the affair of Marsfield (marriage) with Miss Hornby (the Princess of Hesse), for which I hope orders will be given before you receive this. It seems by all those letters that Sam (Ormonde) has wrote to his friends that all the talks of ill agreement 'twixt him and Frank (Mar) were groundless, which has made them easier than they were, but it seems Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) likes not Sam's having left Patrick (James) on any account, and thinks it is a trick of Frank's and Oliver's (Lord Oxford's). Honyton says that he takes all imaginable pains to be well with Rigg, but that he is naturally very jealous. However, they are now better than they were together. Oliver will not have the little Knight (Sir R. Everard) trusted with what concerns him, and thinks him too young and capricious to be trusted with things of importance. Abram assures that Knight's (James') friends increase daily, but as to all the rest they say, I refer to the letters themselves, which you shall have soon.

I had yours of the 5th two days ago, and Andrew sent me that to him, by both which Frederick (Mar) sees new proofs of Patrick's goodness towards him; which, I'm sure he'll do his utmost to deserve, and he were very unworthy if he did not. I am extremely glad you approve of what Frank did as to Mr. Isac (Lord Ilay) and his brother. I expect to hear from him every day. I think Peter was very much in the right to interest himself as you tell me in the affair of Ker's (King of Spain's) priest, z[ea]lous (?) as he is.

I told William (Inese) that I refer you to him for an account of the Indemnity and Lord Oxford's trial, which 'tis likely the English post will bring to-night or to-morrow morning. Abram writes by last post that the Indemnity would certainly be brought into Parliament the day before Oxford's trial was appointed, the Court choosing to let him get free that way rather than venture the trial in which they would be foiled, so I reckon he is out of the Tower by this time. *Cobler* and Stoker (Stanhope) are far from being good friends, I hear, though the breach does not yet publicly appear.

I cannot comprehend what you write of Carberry (Castelblanco).

Martila (Lady Mar) is gone to take leave of Andrew, which Martel would gladly have done too, but Dutton is positive against it for the inconveniencies it might have. I believe they part this week, but whither they are not yet certain.

We have the oddest weather here ever I saw, for these several days and nights it has been excessive hot, with great lightning and thunder every day and night. I have been much out of order these two days with vapours and swimmings in my head, which I fancy the weather occasions. I scarce see now what I write. It begins to thunder and lighten

again just now at 12, and every day we have a kind of hurricane. *At bottom,* 12 V,x,t,c,q,x,k (*i.e.*, C,a,d,u,g,a,n).

An[thony] Verden (Dr. Lees) to Mr. Galleran. (? Father Graeme).

1717, June 18[–29]. London.—It is no small surprise to me to hear by Mr. Douglas of the discovery which has been made by his diligence into that person's estate, as also it is no small satisfaction that my sending of him has been of service to you and company, and that such effectual caution has been taken by you to prevent any further detriment from him or his partners by your timely informing the bankers both at Paris and Lyons. I saw them both the very night they were going off, and had then no apprehension of any unfair dealing, especially on the part of one, to whom I have been ready on all occasions to give as much credit as he would demand, believing he had a good bottom and also a good will. But this last time I gave him none, as neither have I done lately, for he never told me he had need of any letters or bills there whither he was going. On the contrary he said he needed them not, yea, represented that his present business was of a very different nature, and with other persons than those he was formerly recommended to, and said the companion he had taken with him knew nothing of the matter. For the latter's behaviour I have very little to say, having but little knowledge of him, but the other I have trusted considerably, not doubting he was a fair dealer by the repeated instances he gave me in the affairs entrusted to him. Perhaps yet he may now be the same man he was. I am apt to think every one honest, till I find them otherwise. If now at last it be possible for him to act such a part as he is suspected, there cannot be a more dangerous person, but I know many violent suspicions have been cleared up to my full satisfaction, and therefore will never more be hasty in judging, though I am not for neglecting in the meantime the due care and caution, which both wisdom and justice command. Douglas can write you more, having made inquiry at my desire. I am also expecting a letter from Paris, which may set this matter in its proper light or shade. Indeed I am always willing to hear what can be said on both sides, before passing a definitive sentence, and I am the more desirous to suspend my judgement a little, both because there may be some secrets which I am not, which I desire not, to be let into, and also because I should not easily be mistaken in one whom I have had so much opportunity of trying, and in whom I could never hitherto find sufficient ground to suspect of insincerity. His company this last time I could not like. God knows how it is, and may he discover the truth and defend the honest in heart. A considerable merchant, whom I was to meet to-day, is afraid of being a loser, and so are many more, if you delay beyond the season what was promised and

expected. Let me therefore have your answer that we may not be at a loss what to depend on.

J. Northwood (Lord Tullibardine) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, June 30.—I had yours of the 15th on the 26th. Cutler (Tullibardine) thinks himself very much obliged for the double of the letter Mr. Bairly (Mar) sent enclosed, and for his trouble in letting him know what is doing, and that Mr. Rowland (James) is in perfect good health. He believes the most agreeable return he can make is to answer the intention of what is writ in the best manner he can. Enclosed is a copy of a paragraph in his letter to Mr. Gilbert (Gen. Gordon), and he hopes it will not be thought amiss he has used Mr. Broomer's (Mar's) own words, since they must have much greater weight than anything he could otherwise pretend to say. It shall likewise be recommended to all those hereabouts to observe the same advice.

Unlucky Edwards' (Lord George Murray) story is so shameful that Cutler would not have ventured to mention him, had it not been on other accounts than his own, which obliges me to beg Mr. Belson (Mar) to inquire what is become of him at Mr. Bright (Ormonde), for he knew something of his unhappy story before we left Mr. Lawson (James) who at such a time had too much goodness to compassionate so extraordinarily that miserable creature, for which some of us can never enough acknowledge our thankfulness. Mr. Bery's (? Mar) cousin had a letter to deliver him on that subject, but Cutler is afraid the unlucky youth had taken some desperate course before that could reach him, which makes me again so importunately entreat, since Cutler is not in a condition to do it himself, that Mr. Bairly would try, if there be yet a possibility to find out anything about him or where the miserable lad is gone. It may be guessed where Caumont (Tullibardine) stays, when it's known he is in the same place Madam 16,23,26,12,23,10 (M,e,z,i,e,r) sister's retreat was for near six months. He came there the night before she left it, yet was so unlucky as not to see her. *Enclosed,*

Cutler (Lord Tullibardine) to Mr. Gilbert (Gen. Gordon).

Advising those with him to remain quiet, and about the Indemnity as in Mar's lettter of the 15th. Extract.

C. F. de Busi to [Walkingshaw of Barrowfield].

1717, June 30. Vienna.—Since the decrees of the Emperor for the Diet at Ratisbon, and his letters to the Director of all the Circles of the Empire were sent off concerning the removal of the Russian troops from Germany, his Imperial Majesty has changed his mind with regard to the time of sending them,

having found it good to suspend them, and the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, having summoned the Hanoverian Minister, declared to him by order, that the Hanoverian opposition to the introduction of the Elector of Bavaria into the Electoral College was the cause, that opposition having disordered the activity of the Diet and all the deliberations of the Imperial Body. One sees thereby how sensible the Emperor is of this Hanoverian proceeding. However, his Majesty has caused to be delivered to the Russian Resident here a letter containing repeated exhortations on the said subject.

It is reported that the Marquis de Prié has at the instance of Mr. Leathes, ordered all the English of the King, our Master's party, to leave. I am on the point of finding out if that has been done by the orders of Mengeold (the Emperor) or not. *French.*

The Duke of Mar to Dr. Charles Leslie.

1717, June.—Hearing of your being come to France and not yet to Paris makes me afraid you are not in a good state of health, which I would be very sorry for. I regret your having left the King, as I know he does, and, as I am persuaded that nothing but fears about your health would have made you do it, so I know no other consideration would have prevailed with his Majesty to consent to your going. The King designed to have had Mr. Hamilton to supply your place in your absence, but, he being otherwise employed, I believe the King has before this ordered Mr. Barclay and Mr. Cooper to come where he is, that his Protestant servants there may not be without some divines of the Church of England. Since your health did not allow you to continue there, I thought it would not be disagreeable to you to know that care is taken to have your place supplied in your absence. I heartily wish his Majesty's stay there may not be long, but that he will come further north, where the climate will agree better with you, and I do not yet despair of seeing you attending him in Britain and seeing the good effects of your labours with suitable rewards.

I have sent to Mr. Gordon at Paris for your use Hoadley's book and sermon, which have made so much noise, with the report of the Lower House of Convocation on them, Dr. Snape's letter to Hoadley and his reply with an expostulatory letter to him, which I fancy you have not yet seen, and that they will be of some entertainment to you.

I have been most of the time since I parted from you not far from Paris. I am now about leaving these parts, but I'll let the violent heats be over before I go to Italy, and I wish I may have no occasion of going that way. *Draft.*

JOHN PATERSON to [DAVID NAIRNE].

[1717, June.]—I enclose a bushel of newspapers which came last Monday, after the post for Rome was gone. They are all addressed to Waters (Walkingshaw), and I have put them under a cover for him, for the reason I mentioned in my last save one, but have left them open for Patrick's (James') perusal. I told you more than once I was doubtful whether to trouble you with these papers, but, as you have not wrote me anything on this head, I concluded that to send them would be to err on the safest side. There is a good deal of news in them, if well grounded, but I presume you have got better accounts before this can reach you. The letter from Saxby's (King of Sweden's) factor to Waters is, in my opinion, a very singular and curious piece. One would think that the writer envies his [colleagues(?) the hon]our of their being . . than he, and that he was [anxious to] be in the same unhappy circumstances [as] they are, which would very probably have been the result of this letter, had it fallen into wrong hands. However, I have been more tender of him than he seems to be of himself, and so let nobody know I had any advice last post from these parts, and I believe it will be fit you take the same caution, so that this gentleman may not suffer for his good intentions. He may be a very honest gentleman, but I have a very indifferent opinion of his prudence. I may be in a mistake, and by reason of my ignorance of the French tongue may do him wrong.

It would seem by his style of writing, which is very different from that of his partners, that he is not much in the secret with them, nor very well acquainted with the present state of his master's affairs, so that, if other people more immediately concerned and possibly more capable of doing service than he should know there was any secret and separate correspondence with him, they might possibly take umbrage at it, and therefore, if it be thought fit that he and Waters continue to correspond, I conceive it should be put on the footing of a personal friendship between them, and so as Patrick may seem to know nothing of the matter. In this way it may possibly be of some use, and in any other it may do hurt. In the meantime, as he is a factor, Waters, I think, should not be wanting to use him at least with good manners on account of the gentleman by whom he is employed. 3 *pages*. *Damaged.*

PETER KNIGHT (JAMES III.) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, July 1. Rome.—" Yours of the 11th and 14th came safe to hand, and I am glad to find by them that Jerry (Jerningham) was safely arrived among you. I think the resolutions taken in relation to Sam (Ormonde) are very just and reasonable, but as to what relates to Martel (Mar) himself,

I own every day increases in my opinion the necessity of his returning to Peter (James), but I wrote so fully on that subject last post that I can add no more to it here, nor can I say more than I did then in what relates to Marsfield (the marriage), for I think I did enough then to satisfy you of the reasonableness of my conduct as well as Andrew's (Queen Mary's) in that respect, and to convince you how groundless your suspicions of the last were. I approve what you have done in relation to my letter to Mr. Neal (Lord Nottingham). I long impatiently to know what passed between Miles (the Czar) and Anne (Queen Mary), but I cannot but wonder that the first should never yet have seen Frank (Mar).

" I must now tell you how kindly I take of you the freedom with which you write to me on every subject ; I cannot make you a better return than in answering you in the same style, which I hope you will take as kindly from me as I do from you.

" That indiscreet letters may have been written backward and forward heretofore in regard to Peter is very likely ; that Newman (Nairne) may have dropped some letter or another is not impossible ; that such a letter may have been misconstrued and made ill use of is likely enough ; that Andrew should say I was going to such and such places when there was no secret in the journey is very natural ; and that I said it myself at Pesaro is very true ; but that Newman should have indiscreetly written what you heard, or Andrew say what he knew was not true I can answer for the falseness of. My seeing the procession pass by here on Corpus Christi Day, and hearing the Pope's Mass on St. Peter's Day is but what all Protestants in the world are curious to see, and to contrive, if they can, to be at Rome on those days, nay, and what is more, they assist at them in the same manner that I did. As for any extraordinary devotion performed by me here, all the world knows that there has been nothing of it. I came, you know very well, to satisfy my curiosity, and to speak about Mantle (money), for I can assure you religion had no share in the journey. So much for fact and information. But, if after all this indiscreet friends, and peevish enemies will industriously poison the most indifferent actions of mine, I think I am much more to be pitied than blamed. As for my journey here in itself, I own I looked upon it as so indifferent a thing that I never dreamed of waiting for your advice, knowing in general your opinion of that matter before ; but, had you been with me, one word from yourself would have easily dissuaded me from it, and had prevented all these foolish reports, which no doubt can never do good. As for all you say in relation to Silby (Lord Stair), I believe I can easily clear that matter with the *contretemps* of all my letters being longer on the road than other peoples'.

" Some days before I came here, Mr. Galt (Card. Gualterio)

wrote plainly and simply to Thomas (the Regent) that I was coming here, and a week before I parted I wrote it as plainly to you; Thomas, I suppose to convince Silby where Peter was, showed him this letter which happened to come soonest. Now I own to you that, if malicious people will give it the turn that you apprehend, it may be that that *contretemps* may be of ill consequence, but you know the truth and there is no help against malice.

"There is one article more I am very glad you give me occasion to speak of, which is in relation to Andrew. I have not been so blind all along as not to perceive your jealousies and suspicions in relation to him, which would have given me more trouble, had I not flattered myself that time and your own experience would have disabused you in a great many things. You know as well as any my sentiments as to Roper (religion) and how independent they are of Andrew, and, although you know full well my duty and respect for him, yet you cannot sure have so short a memory as to forget that I am far from being governed in every thing by his sentiments; but if, after all this, nothing will cure past prejudices, are not Andrew and Peter the most unhappy people of the world? and the more so that I see neither end or remedy for the evil, since it may be said as long as I live, whatever becomes of Andrew, or whatever he does, that those imaginary principles supposed to be instilled into Peter by Andrew, are the rule of Patrick's (James') actions. You are not ignorant of Andrew's desire of meddling no more in business, but how can that be effected as long as he is so much nearer our *point de vue* than Peter, that several in Harry's (England) family have not that strange ill opinion of him, that Frazer (France) will always respect him, and that his weight and authority will be always of great service to Peter in his present circumstances. Indeed after all this I do not think there is any medium in the matter, and, if it is thought of any essential prejudice to Patrick's service that he, Andrew, should act as becomes him in Peter's affairs, I think that it is equally prejudicial to the interest of the one and dignity of the other if he acts otherwise than with that authority and super-eminence that becomes him. For my part, you know very well the extent of my duty towards him, it is just, but it is reasonable. Our first view is equally Patrick's service and interest, but to see them equally suffer, while Andrew has all the trouble and none of the agreement of it, is what that very duty can never allow. You see how freely I speak to you in a matter that concerns me so near and gives me so much trouble. I do expect and require the same freedom in your answer, and so shall conclude this article.

"One thing I must add, which is, that I had never given such full powers to Dutton (Dillon) had he not been *à portée* of receiving Andrew's directions and advice, and that I am

still more and more of the opinion that your longer delaying your return will be of the last ill consequence to me. Had I you with me, I would venture to take things upon myself, but, as long as we are all asunder, we shall never understand one another, and business can never go on cleverly.

"I could here make my own complaint of my hard circumstances in relation to Roper, but I shall save yourself and me that needless trouble. I see what I have to expect, and I have taken my party accordingly. I act by duty and principle, and happy it is for others that I do so, and, as long as they will allow me to be of use to them, I will despise what is foolish and bear what is malicious from them, for I thank God I can bear being the victim of their malice, although I cannot to be a slave to their passions. But here is enough to give you many a melancholy thought, although you are not concerned in the matter. I shall expect your answer with impatience, and can assure you that to please me you have but to say what you think.

"The memorial to be sent to Harry I like very well, what is said of Marsfield I do not see can do any harm, since you wrote what you then thought. The stopping of the proposal itself was the main point, and when you have seen all my letters, you will, I am sure, be glad that that proposal was not made.

"I never acquainted Andrew with Isac's (Lord Ilay's) affair, for it has been her rule as well as mine never to trust one another in other people's secrets without necessity. Since you have begun a correspondence with Isac by a channel you think good, one would not alter it without solid reasons, nor without great reason make use of another channel which might shock him, but in that matter you are best judge.

"As to Mr. Waling (Walpole), I can see nothing but good in trying him by Mr. Mantel's (money) means. And *à propos* of this last gentleman I must tell you that I am in very good hopes of getting him managed to my wish in this place. Mr. Pritchard's (the Pope's) eldest and nearest relation has hit upon a method which I think cannot fail, so I begin to have solid reason to hope that I shall have 8,000*l*. Berry's account ready at a call whenever I want it for a solid Mr. Ering (expedition)."

If any thing occurs between this and Sunday you shall have it, for I leave this on Monday to be at Urbino by the end of the week, so next post you must expect to miss hearing from me, for I shall be able only to write a line to Andrew on the road. I continue very well and have as yet found the heats very moderate, and, if Urbino be as they say, I am not like to suffer much by them this summer.

Mr. Kemp's (the King of Sweden's) agent with Veronica (the Emperor) has writ a long letter to Mr. Waters (Walkingshaw), and a line in his own hand, in which he professes his

zeal for Peter in pretty plain terms. Waters has thoughts himself of going towards Mr. Fleming's (Flanders), so I bid him write back that, as it was uncertain where he, Waters, would be, he advised him not to continue his correspondence for fear of miscarriage. I think Sangfield (Sparre) should know this, that he may see how cautious I am in all that relates to Kemp, but indeed that correspondence was very useless.

Since I have been here, I have had several occasions to speak to some wellwishers of Mr. Elmor's (the Emperor's), and I find by them all that, though Elmor is far from an enemy to Peter, yet he will not, nor cannot, he thinks, do the least thing now in his favour. There cannot be a greater proof of his niceness in this point, than a certain agent's of his not coming near Patrick here, and that agent's waiving a certain journey Peter had a mind to make, while Thomas' agent, which is particular, has been twice with Paul (James), and dined once with him, but indeed politics were not mentioned. *Two copies, the last omitting the last two paragraphs.* 8 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1717, July 1.—What has happened here since Samuel (Ormonde) went, I leave to Jery (Jerningham) to give you account of. I hope that o.1 (Ormonde) has had an opportunity to get everything needful done with c.29 (the Czar). We will the more long to know of this because of an express Silby (Stair) sent to Coalman (the Czar) after he left Panton's (Paris).

I hope Stelby (Sir H. Stirling) will be with you before you receive this and have also seen Elderly (Dr. Erskine). I find "still the more reason for Stelby's going along with Jery and I have advised the last to consult and advise with him in every thing, which I think you should also press him to do. Stelby is a sensible young fellow and of temper, so may be of use to him and they say two heads are better than one in some cases. I hope, after what I have written to Stelby, he will not decline accompanying of him, and I know Elderly will encourage him to it, to whom I have now written. I have no doubt there will be a return from Peter (James) to the express that was sent him at the place appointed before Sam got thither, at least as soon. There was a copy of that paper sent to Peter which Jery is to carry to be put into his own hand and to be sent by the express, which I hope will come in time before Jery parts or be at a great distance, so that Sam and he must concert where to send that or any other commands Peter may send for him by the express, if it be not thought fit for Jery to go to the place with Sam where the express is to come, which, I fancy, will be the case, especially upon the account of what Sangfield (Sparre) advises as to his seeing of Gainly (Görtz) in case of his present

situation altering, so, until that be seen if it consume not too much time, the nearer Jery be to Gainly the better, and what command the express brings for him Sam can easily send to him, by an express, if he finds that needful. I have positively advised Jery against going through or near to Betty's (King George's) parts, and indeed it is not to be ventured, for such a jade is not to be trusted or a young fellow with her, and I suppose you will give him the same advice.

"I think myself obliged to tell you that I find some folks know of our friend Sam's intentions. 12. L,i,f,q,x,k (M,o,r,g,a,n) spoke to me of it two days ago, and young Lidcoat (Leslie) to Dutton (Dillon) and I hear others suspect it too. I doubt not of the honesty of those two, but sometimes people's zeal or vanity makes them indiscreet, although I hope it shall not be so in this case. I did not own it to the gentleman who spoke of it to me, but turned it off the best I could as seeming to think that Sam was not yet sure himself which way or whither he would go, and Dutton tells me he did the same with Lidcoat. Your friend Frank (Mar) is still where you left him, but intends to leave it on Monday next. Since he saw you, he has been thinking of the place where you thought he had best go for some time, and has written to his acquaintance Ch. K[innair]d of it and desired him to advise with you about it, whom he supposed he would see and, if you approved of it, that he should see for some little country place thereabouts for him. In the meantime, until he have an answer, he is to go to such another place as that where you saw him some leagues from it. He will long impatiently for an answer, and it will be your opinion that will determine him. He supposes that Charles and you will consider whether or not that air will agree with his health, which if you think there is danger of its suffering by it there, he had better go to some other place until the time comes for his going to Patrick (James).

"Yesterday Dutton and William (Inese) came to me from Androw and told me that Derby (Dicconson) had been with him to let him know that the fund for paying Peter's people was so near out that there was a necessity to acquaint them of it everywhere that they were to expect no more and that Frank should do it. That the fund had come to fail sooner than Derby had expected by several extraordinary and necessary things as the credit which was absolutely necessary to give to Sam and Jery at this time, and the drawback of 2,000*l.* sterling from Evans (England) upon Scravenmore (Southcott) upon the account of his having answered that much more in Kemp's (King of Sweden's) affair than was got there, and had never told of its being drawn for, but quite the contrary, until it was now come due, that there was no present money to pay it, so that Androw was forced to sell or pawn some jewels he had remaining to raise it. I confess this a good deal surprised me and gave me a melancholy

prospect as to Peter's affairs in general and to those poor folks in particular. How this last article of Scravenmore comes to be so I know not, and I am sure he told me, as he likewise did Dutton some time ago, that there was to be no drawback of this kind, but quite otherwise, that there was still some more money to come, and that the 3,000*l.* which you know of, and for which there is security, was still remaining to be paid. Jery tells me that his brother complains heavily of him, and says that that affair would have gone much better, had it not been for him. I told Dutton and William how concerned I was for what they told me, that I very much pitied Androw's case, that there was no help for impossibilities, but desired they might represent to him the consequence this would be to Peter's affairs both on this and the other side of the water. That Mr. Jolley (the Indemnity) was not likely to be so good natured as was given out, but how far he would extend his favour would be soon seen, and it was pretty sure already that it would be to none of those against whom there were commissions of bankruptcy (outlawries) out and perhaps some more too, so what could become of those people who could have no favour from him, if Peter did not take some care of them? and, if he did not, what a clamour it would bring upon him, and how it would discourage his friends and diminish his interest, since those people had left their stocks and become bankrupt upon his account? That anything some of their families either had or should get could not maintain them, their wives and children separately, although it might perhaps give them bread if living together in some private cheap corner out of the way, that they could not go to their families nor bring them to the place where Peter is, and besides who could resolve to be with Peter, who, under the notion of being in his immediate service, should have something from him, when at the same time others, who deserved as much as they and who had lost their all as they had done, should be there and have nothing but left to starve. That this would make Peter very thinly attended and that everybody who could get anything to live on either by their families or otherwise, would certainly retire somewhere privately with them rather than continue with him in so disagreeable a way both for him and themselves. That this must be the case with Frank as well as others, for that he would not have the odium his doing otherwise must needs occasion, for all that the King of France could give him. That Frank had already upon the notice of Jolly's favour written to several upon that subject which Androw and you had seen, in which he had told them the fund for paying was near out, but to write to them and tell them that they were actually to receive no more was what he could not nor would not do, nor did it properly belong to him, but to such as meddled with their money affairs, which he never had, since he saw evidently the vast prejudice it would infallibly

do Peter. I told them likewise that, when I parted with Peter, he had told me that, upon Effingham's (Sir W. Ellis) making a computation, the money would hold out for a twelve month at the rate things were paid then, if the ordinary income was duly continued and no extraordinary things happened. That there was, I suppose, no stop in the income, and, although some extraordinary things had happened, yet they were not as yet so considerable, at least what was to be paid of them now, as to make so great a coming short, which people would come to know and could not but be extremely exasperated when they found themselves quite struck off, upon all which that I thought it of the highest importance to Peter's affairs to think of this point well, and that there was necessity of making an arrangement for all, who could not go home after Mr. Jolly's resolutions were fully seen, as well for those who had been long as short while with Peter, and were taken care of by him, which must be equal throughout according to their different ranks, for which the utmost stretch must be made, and, until Frank saw what could be done in this, it was impossible for him to think of returning to Peter to be torn in pieces by his friends as well as enemies, which would certainly be his fate. That, if this could not be done, he would endeavour to live somewhere in a private and retired way the best he could with his family upon what they had, although none of that was yet come to be paid nor knew he when it would, that country was in such a bad way, and that he would ever do the best service to Peter he could, it being impossible for him to alter in his affection or duty to him, nor could he ever have thoughts of going home, if he could, without him. They both seemed satisfied with the reasonableness of what I said, and are to speak to Androw about it. I had almost forgot to tell you that I also told them that I doubted not but those who had been long with Peter would grudge any diminution of what they had, but that, since the calamity was general, there was a necessity of their bearing a share, that their long services made them deserve very well of Peter, but as to his interest they signified not so much as those who have been shorter time with him, their name being almost forgotten in Peter's country, although this last should not make him now throw them off more than the others. I ask pardon for insisting so long on this subject, but I think it concerns Peter so much that I thought it was necessary to give you a full account of it, which I may not have an opportunity of doing again soon. I shall be very glad to know your opinion about it and, if you think I am mistaken in any part of what I have said on it, I beg you will be pleased to tell me freely and I will endeavour to rectify it.

"Le Brun (Ogilvie) and his cousin arrived here two days ago. He brought me a letter from Honyton (Lord Oxford). (Summary of the letter of May 13-24, calendared *ante, p.* 273.)

He sends me word that the letter which was sent some time ago for a person who then refused it was now calling for it, so that they are in good hopes of gaining him, but that his friend Brewer (Admiral Byng) had been spoken to before he went his last journey, but that nothing could be made of him. He desires that a compliment should be written to Mr. V,x,s,e,x,f (C,a,e,s,a,r), who, he says, has been very useful. He says a good deal of his own affair, and sent the papers concerning it. He thinks his way in that cannot fail of having good effects as to Knight (James), whatever it have to himself. This beside his desiring to hear soon is, I think, the substance of all from him, save compliments and that he is extremely pleased to find the stories that had come from this side of differences being between Sam and Frank to be false. I send you a letter enclosed which she brought, which, I fancy, is from him. She brought me also three letters from Abram (Menzies), which are of old dates and nothing but accounts how things were going there at those times which are now so long past that they are not worth giving you an account of them, only he says that k.l's (James') friends increase every day. He makes long excuses for what I sent him word I was displeased with him for, as to his not communicating to friends what I wrote to him from time to time, which he positively denies to have been so, but that he always did and particularly to Rigg. In another paragraph in one of his letters he says in these words, viz., what I perceive Onslow (Ormonde) has written to his brother and the little Knight (Sir R. Everard) has a very good effect against the poison that has been sent for a long time from where Onslow has been, for it came from thence from first to last, but I shall go no further on a subject which has made me weary of my life. What Mr. Onslow has written is honourable and wise and like himself and what I have perpetually begged of his friends to believe, Mr. Rigg in particular. Now I hope there will no doubt remain, and I pray God it be so, for the common interest.

"I never doubted but Mr. Onslow would cure all there had been occasioned by stories from those little people where he was, and now I see he has done so, and I hope there shall never be occasion for them again. I can answer for one that he will do nothing to occasion it on his side, as he is not sensible of his having ever done it, and time will still show it more and more to have been so. I hope now that there will be no differences nor jealousies amongst friends there, and they are surely infatuated if it be not so.

"Abram says that the divisions with Mr. Wall (the Whigs) still increase, and that there are great heart burnings between *Stoker* and *Cobler*, although it does not yet openly appear. That there have been some pains taken to gain *Walling*, that he listened and says he that *Femme qui écoute*, &c., yet that it will be very hard for a Tamiere (Tory) interest

to gratify his ambition without diminishing itself. He must be a supreme. I have by her too a long confused almost illegible letter from Mr. Oldcorn (Anne Oglethorpe), and of which I can make little but a great deal of heartiness and zeal for Knight.

" I am now going about answering all that is needful to be said to what she brought and dispatch her immediately with the boat again. I have another copy of the answer to the memorial, which you saw and was sent, making out in cipher to be sent by her, the other having miscarried, which is vexing enough, but the gentleman who carried it was forced to throw it overboard. I will write too a line to Mr. Rigg at the same time, and after answering those papers, I am to send them and copies of the answers to Patrick.

" I suppose that Dutton gives you an account of a letter he had from 12 N,s,m,m,z (K,e,l,l,y), which gives an account of Sam's friends being very well satisfied with the trip he was to make. I wish to God he may find no interruption to it, and may he have good success, but I own by the way I see things with Godfrey (King of Sweden), so far as I can learn or judge, he will not be fond of his coming there, and I have the same doubts about Jery ; Sangfield being to go there very soon himself, who continues still to be the same sincere zealous friend to his power, is one piece of good luck, I hope, should the others miscarry." . . . . If Frank come to the place he mentioned to C. K[innair]d, he designs that very few should know of it. Jery has a new and very good and complete cipher for you, which Dutton and Frank have both copies of. *At bottom,* 12 E,d,x,k,p,i,h (*i.e.*, S,t,a,n,h,o,p,) ; U,x,t,b,q,x,k (*i.e.*, C,a,d,w,g,a,n,) ; B,x,m,h,i,m (*i.e.*, W,a,l,p,o,l,).

Postscript. July 2.—I have since read over Honyton's letter and fancy I was mistaken in what I wrote of Mr. Neal's brother. The word in his letter is very like what in his cipher stands for Neal's brother, which, with its being so near the place where Neal is mentioned, was the occasion of my thinking so, but now I take it he means Gainly (Görtz). His words are, " When your friends know your state of trade they will act accordingly. I hope Mr. Gardiner (Görtz) has no goods in his hand, because he broke once already. I wrote formerly for doubles of the letters which were lost, &c.," I find by Abram's that those with Evans have no good opinion of Gainly, and, considering the character we have formerly had of him, it is not impossible they have heard of some trick of his or have some suspicions about him. I have heard, since I wrote, that his present abode and way are not to be altered as was desired, and have some reason to believe it so, and for a certain reason I do not believe that Thomas (the Regent) cared much for his going at this time to Gregory (King of Sweden), though he asked the late favour for him. Since Sangfield goes, perhaps it may not be the worse for Peter that

Gainly does not, though Peter's people must do nothing to displease him on many accounts. If this be the case with Gainly, which you'll soon know, it is to be considered whether it be worth while for Jery to wait long in expectation of seeing him. What in my opinion on the one side makes Jery's haste in going the[re] to be regarded, is that Sangfield inclines to be there himself before either Jery or Onslow, and, if he be not nor Gainly either, I scarce see how Jery could get himself introduced, and failing in anything in his first coming might have bad consequences afterwards as well as then. On the other hand, a speedy answer from Gregory is to be wished both on Patrick's account and Martin's (the Czar's), and that Gregory should know soon too that Martin is more condescending than perhaps he has yet heard, which may very much alter his mind, of all which you'll the better judge after finding how far condescending Martin is, but, if it be not on that account, I incline to wish that Sangfield may be with Gregory before either Jery or Onslow that he may prepare the way for them.

If Ploiden (Poniatowski) be come to Hornby's (Landgrave of Hesse's) as I hear he is, I think Jery should meet him as soon as possible, and by him he'll get more light to judge of his going and Onslow's too than can be well got any other way for some time. If he be come, Coalman (the Czar) certainly knows of it, and I hope to purpose. 14 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Dr. Erskine.

1717, July 1.—Hooker (Jerningham) and Calender (Sir H. Paterson) being to be the bearers of this, I need not trouble you with a long letter. They will give you an account of what has happened here since you went. Your conversation with Berefield (Sparre) has had, I find, a very good effect, and 'tis upon that and another thing, which may be lucky to both your affairs and ours, that he is now to go to his master very soon. I have great fears about Hooker's affair. It will be impossible almost for him to get throngh, unless you assist him greatly, and, even if he do, I apprehend much his not being admitted. I have great confidence in Hindon (Sir H. Stirling), who, I hope, on what I wrote to him will be with you before this, and upon that and what you will say to him that he will agree to accompany him. I have enjoined Hooker to act in concert with him in everything, and have now wrote to Mr. Arnald (Ormonde) to do the same when he speaks with him. Pray give my compliments to Hindon, and I hope he'll let this stand for a letter for him too.

I doubt not of your having met Arnald before you get this, and I hope you have brought him and Mr. Davy (the Czar) and him together, and got affairs betwixt them made as right as their nature and situation would allow.

Brumfield (Mar) is very much mortified that he could not have the honour of waiting on Mr. Davys, for whom he has

so great esteem and respect. Brumfield does not think of going further south till the violent heats there be over, and he has some thoughts of going to spend the time near where you now are, though in a very private retired manner, but he is not yet fully determined till he has a return to a letter he wrote about it to C. K[innair]d, who is now at Liége, who can best judge whether that place will do well for him and agree with his health. He desires though this may not be spoken of, for he has no mind his being there, if he goes thither, should be known but to a very few. Your being where you are would be a great satisfaction to him, if he go there, that he might have the pleasure of seeing you again, but he's afraid you'll be gone before then. May I hope to hear from you soon. *Copy.*

A[NNE], LADY C[ARRINGTON], to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, July 1. Bruges.—I remained in England much longer than I desired, but business will take its time. I hope this will find you at Paris, where I will hasten with all speed. I beg, therefore, you will delay your journey for some days.

JOHN ARCHBOLD to FATHER [GRAEME].

1717, July 1. Paris.—I was with that man, I own it with pleasure, and if, to serve my friend, I have forfeited my loyalty, may God forsake me at the last day.

(Complaints of his letter to him so undeservedly applied to an unfortunate but ever loyal subject.)

C. KINNAIRD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, July 2.—I have lost no time in answering yours of the 27th, which came last night. La Grange came here yesterday morning with one, an entire stranger to me, who parted this morning early to return here in two days, and La Grange is to stay till he returns. They parted with Alex (Ormonde) three days ago and tell me nothing of when Carmigny (? Ormonde) comes into Carse's (C. Kinnaird's) neighbourhood, but probably it may be soon. Whatever shall happen in that particular you shall have due and timely information of.

As for what you tell me from Anderson (Mar), tell him I have seen Kemp (Kinnaird himself), who assures me there is not the least apprehension of Ogston (Holland) Nortons (troops). Robertson (Liége) thinks all that a jest. If Morice (Mar) and his friend Anderson think of coming either to Robertson or his neighbourhood, they will meet with much welcome and good air, but Kemp, for many reasons too long to narrate here, prefers Robertson's house to the neighbourhood. Knightly (? Kinnaird himself) and your cousin were toleave this country very soon, but are now resolved to stay longer, having

had information of some friends coming this way, whom they resolve to see, and are impatient to know the precise time of their coming, that they may meet them, and prepare for them. It is probable they will tarry here till the heats be over, but Knightly talks of moving sooner, probably with Batterton (T. Bruce), whose late works I send enclosed. I have many copies and want to know how to dispose of them. Knightly longs to see his friends, and tells me he has been considering, and has in his opinion made due preparation, provided he has two days' advertisement of their coming.

Forbes (Earl Marischal) and La Haye (Gen. Hamilton) are still as I told you in my last. I hear nothing of Arles (King of Sweden). I am afraid of a dog's trick there at last; I wish I may be deceived. Mr. Brown's (the Czar's) friend and I had lately much discourse on that head. I hear nothing either from Rhind (Menzies), Ratray or Elford (Sir W. Wyndham). The last, I hear, is well and the old man. Carse has faith in him upon late conviction. I had almost forgot to tell you that Kemp has taken all necessary precautions that no accidents happen to Anderson, which he thinks the greatest risk, from Armour's (James') friends. There is much more in that than Ogston Nortons. In the chief affair there is no necessity of trusting but one, who is really useful and an old friend of Kemp's.

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Oxford.

1717, July 2. Bordeaux (near Paris).—I had yours of 13 May O.S. from Greenwich (? London) some days ago, and hope that, before this reaches you your health will be quite restored, and have the allowance of your physicians to walk in that fine park, and that your breathing the fresh air will set all right in a little time.

I thank you "both in my uncle Gower's (James') name and my own for the pains you have taken to put Goodman (Bishop of Rochester) in better humour than he lately was, and I wish it may have effect. As you say, I know his humour and I know too, if you apply yourself, you can manage it, which I am persuaded you will upon the general account. I have written to him as Mr. Clair (Oxford) advised.

"You know that I have lately seen Mr. Whitly (Duke of Ormonde), and he has gone some time ago. I found him in a much easier and better way than when I saw him before, occasioned, I believe, by a free conversation my uncle Gower had with him before they parted, in which he convinced him of his mistakes in many things, and particularly of Mr. Jolly (Lord Mar) and both by his way to me, and what I perceive he has written to some of his friends, I fancy he finds he was imposed upon by some little people who were about him, the worst of which is now no more so. He is a man of steadfast honour, has a great many good qualities, and when left to him-

self very easy to live with. He is just now, as before, acting a very honourable part, and pray Heavens he may have success.

"As to our particular affairs, I sent a full account of them some time ago, which was to be shown you, but it was by an accident unluckily lost by the way. I have now sent a copy of it to Mr. McQueen (Menzies) for your use and some other friends. So little has happened since that I have nothing almost to add to it, only things, I hope, go still as well as they did then, and that there is reason to hope and expect as much in them as I then did.

"The letter for Mr. Noble (Lord Nottingham) is sent. You will best judge whether it will be better to give him the first letter as things now stand, with an excuse for the first copy of it being lost, or both with my cover on them. This is left to yourself. I am at a loss to know whether you mean by Gardiner Mr. Noble's (Nottingham's) brother, or one who is now sick abed in Mr. Holmes' (Holland) family. The first has no goods of ours in his hands. The last is thought to be but a tricking fellow, and he had but too great a part of our stock in his hands when he broke, which was unavoidable. He has so great credit with the merchant who employed him that he must still be managed, in case he shall recover and be employed by him again; but we must have the stricter eye on him, and we are endeavouring to get that business into other hands, who we know to be honester and are surer of, and who was the first who began that business with us. This man Mr. Shroud (Sparre) is now going very soon to the principal merchant Mr. Flush (the King of Sweden), which I hope will have very good effects, and the more that Mr. Zelford (the Czar) has sent a message by him.

"I am glad the projects for drawing the old customers from uncle Gower's shop have failed, and I have long thought that there was little else to be expected of those pretended friends who have acted no very fair part, but I hope they are so well known that it will not be in their power to do hurt with real friends.

"I am obliged to you for the caution you give me concerning the lace and India stuffs (letters) &c., which I shall endeavour to observe the best I can.

"I am very glad that Mr. Orock (Earl of Orford) has asked for the bill for him, which I hope he will honour, and I wish heartily that more of his company may come to trade with ours, and in the low way of trade they are just now I can scarcely think that impracticable to be brought about, and, if it can by anybody, it will be by Mr. Carnation (Oxford). Is there nothing to be hoped of Mr. Fiar (the Duke of Argyle) and his friend? I cannot but think they might be of great use in the company if they would join. Could not Carnation and they make up in some measure? their spleen to him would, I fear, be the greatest obstacle to their doing

so, if they would at all, and therefore, in my humble opinion, worth his while to soften things between them. Mr. Oston (Lord Orrery) would be a good hand for this, if he and Carnation be well together, but all this must be gone about in a very delicate way, for fear of making things worse. My compliments to Mr. Carnation, and you may tell him this, for which I ask pardon, he being so much a better judge, but he may see by it I am not self interested.

"The Lady's picture I hope shall be ready to go by the bearer, and I have written to the Gentleman.

"As to Mr. *Fowler* (the little Knight, *i.e.*, Sir R. Everard), there is a necessity to have some dealings with him upon Mr. Jameson (Duke of Ormonde's) account, but I shall do it as little as I can either with regard to Clair or Darbie (Mar), and, if Denbie (the Bishop of Rochester) come to correspond himself, or return to have greater confidence in Mr. McQueen, there will be the less occasion of employing that gentleman in the affairs of the Company, and indeed the fewer of such little folks be employed the better.

"There is only one thing I find the Company is in great want of here, right forms for the papers they have, and daily may have more occasion for, discharges, bonds, commissions of all kinds, &c., which you can judge of as well as anybody, and I wish you could soon supply with what you think they may have occasion for in that way. When I came first hither I found that their former factors had almost entirely neglected to keep any books, and so the present factor had no forms to go by in whatever he had to do or prepare for either of the Company's seals. He is also in very great want of a young man who can be trusted, understands both languages perfectly, which his not being a thorough master of himself makes the more necessary, and who understands something of book-keeping, and writes a quick fair hand. There is no finding such a body here, and there is none belonging to the Company of this kind but an old man, who is a good deal worn out and is always with Mr. Hardy (James). The factor has one who is every way well qualified save as to the language, which is the thing the factor wants most help in, and that is not easily got so well as is requisite. Could you find one fit for this, and who would be reasonable in his demands, your sending of him would be of great use to the Company.

"Mr. Hardy was very well when I heard last from him. He was in some apprehensions that the Company may take some exceptions at a ramble he had lately made upon the wrong turn that some of his enemies might probably give to it according to their usual good nature to discredit him with his partners, but he hopes the Company will not be imposed on by them. At the time he made that jaunt he was in hopes of having occasion every day to make one another way, upon the Company's account, for which he thought this might be a good cover, and, if he has to make that other, he

thought it would look like a piece of stupidity not to see that fine place belonging to Mr. Jenkins (Italy), when he had so good an opportunity of doing it, which perhaps he wished never to have again. This is the truth of the matter, and I hope it shall be of no disadvantage to him, on the contrary the interest he has made with some people he had occasion to see there, may, when occasion offers, be of essential service to him.

"There is another thing I must mention upon the same account, which it is likely you will hear of, and that is Mr. Hardy's old friend Mr. *Tickler's* parting from him not long ago. It was with reluctance that the old man went to Jenkins at first and only did it upon Hardy's (the King's) desire, but, when he came there, he apprehended his health so much, which he had had very ill before in a climate like it, that he pressed Mr. Hardy (the King) so much for leave to leave that place that without cruelty he could not refuse him. I shall not say but young Tickler might have some hand in his being so earnest to be gone. That gentleman would needs go to Jenkins and, when he came there, he found not enough to employ his working spirit, so wearied of it, and was ashamed to leave the old man behind, which I hope is all he meant, for I believe he is very honest to Hardy, and perhaps but a little too zealous in a certain way, which his temper occasions. Mr. Hardy thought to have got Mr. *Toures* to supply Tickler's place, but he is just now otherwise employed, by Jamison (Duke of Ormonde), so that by this time I believe he has sent for other two of that trade to come to him, which are the only people of that kind in his power. They are both of my country and perhaps not enough known by Mr. Brut (England), although they were both with Mr. Jolly upon an occasion which made some noise; but, if you think it is necessary that another of that trade, who is more known to Mr. Brut should be employed, let me know it and who you would recommend. I have mentioned part of this to Mr. Flint (the Bishop of Rochester), but I was afraid to ask his recommendation for fear of his naming one now on this side, and of whom there was so many complaints last time he was with Mr. Brut. I wish Hardy may be soon in a climate more agreeable to old Tickler. They parted very good friends, and I wrote a kind letter to Tickler the other day, who is really a very honest good quiet man.

Postscript. July 11th.—Mrs. Swift (Ogilvie's cousin) has been kept all this time, but she is to part to-morrow morning, and I hope will be soon with you. She is a fell piece, as we used to say, and I believe she is as faithful as mettled and diligent. I thought it was best for her to go by Calais and wait at London the coming of the packet the other way where she will get before it, and Le Brun (Ogilvie) is to put it in the boat and see it carefully put up and dispatched.

*"Since I wrote this I have seen a letter from Mr. Marwood

(James Murray), in which he speaks with respect and regard of Mr. Clair, but I find by it that Clair stands not so well with Mr. Flint as perhaps he imagines. I confess I am extreme sorry for those differences, and I hope you will get them cured, but if that cannot be, I think the best will be to let each of them go on in their own way without having meddlings with one another, if this can be without making things worse between them, and then perhaps the nature of the things they will be employed in will in time bring them to be better together than if more pains were taken to have it so.*

" What Flint complains of most is his not being advertised of occasions coming this way, which may be by McQueen's fault; but the blame of all that is put upon Clair. It were easy to let them know when there is an occasion coming this way, so that they may send what letters they please, or if they like not to trust them that way or by McQueen, why may they not find a way of their own of sending them from time to time ?"

I am extremely glad your first dose of physic went so well, and I hope soon to know that a few doses more have put an end to your malady, and then I hope all those little differences will be removed and the affairs of the Company go better than they have done for some time.

I long impatiently to hear from you, and will expect it assuredly by the end of August at furthest, for about that time or a very little after I shall be thinking of setting out on my journey to see my uncle.

On a separate sheet.—Enclosed is the letter you asked in place of that which was lost, which has been some time in my hands, and you had got it sooner, had I found a sure occasion. It is now long since it was wrote, and things have a quite different face from what he expected when he wrote it. It was left to me to enclose a copy of the paper he mentions, but things being so far changed, I thought that was needless, and, when it pleases God to bring about again a fit time for such a paper, it will very likely be necessary to alter a great part of it. I wish these letters may have better luck than the last, and I have so good an opinion of the gentleman's sense they are designed for, that I can scarce doubt of their having the wished for effect.

July 2.—The other letters you wrote for shall be sent as soon as I get to the place where he is, but I hope to hear again from you before. He wrote one to Mr. Lee (Lord Lansdown) some time ago, to which there has been as yet no answer, at which I wonder much, but I am persuaded that worthy gentleman is unalterable in his way of thinking.

At bottom, F^{e} E E,r,e,p,x,t (*i.e.*, S[i]r R. R,e,r,a,l,d, probably a mistake for Everard), X,r,f,x,u,r,f (*i.e.*, L,e,s,l,i,e,',s), R,n,r, & v,p,y,u,x,d,c,z (*i.e.*, E,z,e,k H,a,m,i,l,t,o,n,). 8 *pages. Copy. The part between asterisks is printed in the* Stuart Papers p. 3, note.

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, July 3. Chaillot.—"Though I have charged both Dutton (Dillon) and William (Inese) to tell you how vexed I am not to be able to see you befor you leave these parts, yett I must again tell you so myself, and assure you, that nothing but the fear of displeasing those powers, whicch now, as you say, wee must reverence, could have prevailed with me to lett you go without seeing you, and speaking to you of all that relates to the King's affairs, in whicch I shall always desire to know your mind, and follow your advice, knowing nobody mor capable to give it, nor mor affectionate to the King. The place to whicch I find you are like to go, is realy the best, as I think, until you can go to Peter (James), for it is pretty near Henry (England) and James (France), so that you may often hear from all your friends, and all of us from you. Dutton, you may be sure, will inform you of that all coms to our knowledge, and I hope you will let him or me hear often from you, and let us know what becoms of Coleman's (the Czar's) affairs; I heard to-day from the King, who went the 15 of June to a country house near Rome, wher he was to stay three days. Dutton will tell you what litle news I had from him, the best is that, God be thanked, he is perfectly well; I hope you and Martella (Lady Mar) will keep your healths wherever you go, and wish to you both all the happenesse you can wish to yourselves. I shall not enter into any busenesse in this letter, for Dutton, to whom I have spoke my mind freely in all particulars, will informe you of it, as he has and will informe me of yours. Ther is one article on whicch I have charged him to speak to you, concerning the payments of the poor pensions wee give, and to assure you that there is no shift nor retrenchement possible that I will not make to go on yett a while with those payments, for I declare to you, that the thought of leaving so many deserving people on the *pavé* putts me on the rack, but I should flatter myself and you, if in the extremity wee are in, I should have, or give, hopes that wee can go on with it for any time, unless Divine Providence is pleased to help us som extraordnary way, of whicch I will never dispair. What you have sayd on this subject to Dutton and William shews your justice, and good nature, and encreases my esteem for you, of whicch I hope you will never doubt no mor then of my friendship, and of the great sense I have, and ever shall have, of all you have don for your master, who, I am sure, is as sensible of it as you can wish, and I hope will live to shew it." *Holograph.*

POPE CLEMENT XI. to JAMES III.

1717, July 3. Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome.— . . . "Dum Regias virtutes tuas aliasque preclaras animi dotes cum singulari erga Nos, et hanc Sanctam Sedem devotione conjunctas, quibus bonorum omnium Largitor Majestatem tuam multipliciter insignavit, paterno affectu consideramus, tanto perfundimur animi gaudio, tamque vehementer urgetur

sincera nostra in te charitas, ut eam spiritualium donorum, quibus tua pietas animæque salus majora indies suspicere valeant incrementa, largitione tibi testatam esse velimus. Cum itaque nos tibi decadem precatoriam ex lapide cyaneo cum numismate ex agate lapide filamentis aureis ornato, cui ab una parte effigies Sancti Johannis Baptistæ Christum Dominum Nostrum baptizantis, et ex altera Sanctissimum Nomen Jesu insculpta sunt, donaverimus: Idcirco Nos spirituali tuæ consolationi animæque saluti uberrime consultum esse cupientes, Tibi ut quam diu decadem precatoriam propriam penes Te habueris, quotiescumque officium divinum ordinarium aut Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ vel defunctorum, aut septem Psalmos pœnitentiales vel graduales vel Coronam Domini, aut ejusdem Beatæ Mariæ Virginis vel tertiam partem Rosarii recitaveris, aut infirmos alicujus Hospitalis visitaveris vel pauperibus Christi subveneris, quoties scilicet aliquod præstiteris ex operibus hujusmodi, ac vere pœnitens et confessus sacerdoti ab Ordinario approbato, in aliquo ex Dominicis aut festis diebus de præcepto sacram Communionem sumpseris piasque ad Deum preces fuderis pro heresum et schismatum extirpatione, pro Fidei Catholicæ propagatione, Christianorum Principum concordia, aliisque Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ necessitatibus, semel in hebdomada plenariam omnium peccatorum tuorum indulgentiam consequaris: Præterea, ut quando feria sexta cujusvis hebdomadæ in honorem sacratissimæ Passionis Dominicæ jejunaveris, ac ipsa die vel Dominica immediate sequenti confessus ac Sacra Communione refectus, ut supra oraveris, toties plenariam indulgentiam consequaris; quoties vero cum dolore de peccatis et proposito emendationis conscientiam tuam examinaveris, toties indulgentiam decem annorum et totidem quadragenarum consequaris; quod si per integrum mensem ut minimum semel in die id egeris, eoque mense absoluto, peracta confessione, sanctam Eucharistiam sumpseris, plenariam pariter indulgentiam consequaris; quoties autem ter Pater Noster et ter Ave Maria in honorem Sanctissimæ et individuæ Trinitatis aut quinquies in honorem quinque Plagarum Domini Nostri Jesu Christi, cum proposito te ab aliquo peccato emendandi, dixeris, aut Missæ etiam privatæ in ferialibus diebus interfueris, aut aliquod ex operibus supra in primo capite præscriptis præstiteris, toties indulgentiam decem annorum et totidem quadragenarum; in mortis quoque articulo si vere pœnitens, ac, si potueris, ut supra confessus Sacraque Communione refectus, alioquin saltem connisus nomen Jesu, ore, si potueris, sin minus, corde, devote invocaveris, plenariam pariter indulgentiam consequaris. Denique, ut omnes indulgentias supradictas per modum suffragii fidelibus defunctis applicare possis, concedimus, in contrarium facientibus non obstantibus quibuscumque." *Wax seal with impression of the ring of the Fisherman. On parchment.*

SUMMARY.

[1717, July 3.] Of the above indulgences and of the conditions on which they were granted. *Latin.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Oxford.

1717, July 3. Bordeaux (near Paris).—" You may be sure it was a very great pleasure to me to hear of you by so sure a hand as Mrs. Swift (Ogilvie). I hope your distemper then was come to a crisis and that in a very little time you will be quite free of it, and be allowed by your physicians to take the air, which, I hope, will soon set all right, and that I shall have the satisfaction of hearing from you sometimes with your advice about the way of trade I follow here, of which you are so good a judge. I lately sent a stated account of the Company's concerns to some friends with you, and desired it might be shown to you, but it unluckily miscarried, so I have now sent a duplicate and it is so full, and so little of business has happened since to make any alteration, that it is needless to say any more on that subject, only that the vintage promises fully as well now as it did then, so that I have reason to think as well now of the Company's affairs as at the time that account was stated. I hope our partners of the Company where you are agree perfectly together, as they do on this side, notwithstanding of what you might perhaps hear to the contrary, and all the pains that was taken by some little busy-bodies to make divisions and jealousies amongst them, and long may it be so ; for without that it is impossible that the trade can prosper. I think of making a visit to my uncle (James) in the South by the beginning of the vintage, but before that time I hope to hear from you and receive any commissions you may have for him, and shall write again when I receive them from you, so will trouble you no further at this time, but I heartily wish you a quick and perfect recovery of your health. . . . . The three enclosed you know how to dispose of." *Endorsed*, " L. M's cover to his packet to Mr. Honytone or Primrose." *Two copies.*

The Duke of Mar to the Bishop of Rochester.

1717, July 3.—(The beginning, denying the truth of the reports of differences between the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar, is printed in the *Stuart Papers*, *p.* 5, *note* as are also the sentences below between asterisks, on *p.* 4, *note*.)

When Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde) and I were together or in a way of correspondence, I heard of you and your opinion of things from time to time by him, but, since that is not like to be more so for some time, hearing directly from yourself would be a great pleasure to me, and would be of use in the concerns of the Company. Your opinion and sentiments were always what I very much valued since ever I had the honour of your acquaintance, and, as no former acquaintance could, if it had been attempted, prevail with me, when we were last together, against that, so you shall never find that it will. I value your good sense and integrity, and I have seen such proofs of your sincerity to the interest of the Company, that my

esteem for you may grow, but never diminish. Sincerity is what I value myself upon, and I hope you shall never have cause to doubt it.

When I came some time ago into this country I had a long letter from Sir Jonathan (James), but things happened so cross that it was not to be ventured nor, as things changed, would it have been of so much use, so it still remains with me. *One principal part of it was for your opinion concerning a paper of Mr. Dryden's (a Declaration), which there was then like to be some occasion for and of altering it a little from the last edition.* Some time after I found an occasion of sending a copy of it as altered on this side to our friend Mr. Morley (Menzies) that he might show it to you and some other friends, which I doubt not of his having done. *There has not been so sudden an occasion of using it, as I then hoped, but there yet may in time, and, against that occasion shall offer, I must beg to have your advice upon it, and that you will make what alterations and additions you think needful to please those it is designed for. You are the fittest person for this, and it is what Sir Jonathan entrusts to you,* as you will, I hope, one day see by that letter I have. The sooner you do this the better, for we know not when the time may come, and there may be an occasion of sending it soon to a place at a distance where it must be printed, and it ought to be perfect before that. You know my opinion formerly on an affair of the same nature, when another, you thought, should have the doing of it. I am still of the same mind, and hope your modesty will not have the same effect on you it had then; you have now another to do with, and who, I can assure you, will be so far from taking the exceptions you then apprehended that he begs your assistance in it, and, if it be entirely done by you the better, and more he'll be pleased with it and like it.

(Concerning the account sent over to Menzies, James' visit to Rome, and Mr. Leslie's leaving Italy to the same effect and sometimes in the same words as in the letter of the previous day to Lord Oxford, calendared *ante*, *p.* 405.)

I do not think of going to our friend Joseph's (James), till the violent heats be over, which will be above two months hence, and I'll be mightily desirous to hear from you before that time, as I know he will to have accounts of you, when I come to him. I can assure you, from my certain knowledge there's none he has a greater regard for nor greater trust in, and I am sure he'll be extremely glad to hear of the considerable part you have had of late, as formerly, in promoting his interest and hindering some to join in trade with others. I had a message from you by Col. E[vans] not long ago. I hope to be able soon to give you a particular account of that affair, which, by the accounts not being yet fully cleared, I cannot now do, but I have no doubt but all your cloth (money) was sent and bestowed by Mr. Morley. I was surprised to find

by that messenger that Morley did not behave entirely to your liking, for he has ever expressed himself of you with all the respect and esteem that can be, so I conclude there is some mistake in it, and I think I can promise you will find him an honest, faithful and discreet servant.

May I trouble you with my compliments to Mr. Allan (Lord Arran), and I owe him thanks in particular for what I saw from him to a near friend of his some time ago. I respect him as much as I can anybody for his known honesty, honour and worth. Do our old Club ever meet together now? If they do, I shall be very glad to be remembered by them, and they shall ever find me the same they found me in those days to them and the joint trade. 4 *pages*. *Two copies*.

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Tavestock (Cæsar).

1717, July 3. Bordeaux (near Paris).—The particular and useful share you have had of late in the affairs of the Company I am concerned in, and principally as to what regarded my uncle Gower (James) is such proofs of your attachment to the trade and him that it is never to be forgot by those who have any concern in either, as, I am sure, he himself never will, when he is fully informed of it, which I have in some measure done already, and shall further, as soon as I have the good fortune to see him, which will be ere long. Your hardships on that account, I hope, will have a suitable reward in time, and I know nothing of that kind will keep a man of your spirit and resolution from going on in the paths of righteousness, which at last will prevail, but that must be by men that will act such parts as you do, and I should be glad to see more of that kind than we have yet met with in our way of trade.

I have sent John Morley (Menzies) a duplicate of a stated account of the Company's concerns, which unluckily miscarried by the way. I hope it will give you and other partners satisfaction, but it will in a great measure lie upon the management and endeavours of the traders at home to make good what is proposed by it, which I wish earnestly they may all be as hearty and active in, as I know you will. What commands you may have for me Mrs. Worthie (Anne Oglethorpe) or John Morley will know a way of sending, and I'll be very glad to hear from you.

A gentleman, who came to me from you some time ago on a very good design, was recommended to Mr. Zelford's (the Czar) service, there being no occasion of employing him the way you intended, and he is to be very well there, which I hope one day may be of good use to the Company.

I must beg you to make my compliments to your lady. The old gentleman's picture will, I hope, be ready to send by this bearer, which my uncle (James) will be glad is so well placed. There are no good limners at Marseilles (? Pesaro) where he resides, so she'll excuse, I hope, it's not being an original,

for it is better than it were by any who could have made one there, being by the best hand at Paris, and done from an original by the same hand. Doing such a thing well takes a long time, and the bearer being to be dispatched soon, if it should not be ready to go by this occasion, it shall by the next.

I will long impatiently to hear a good account of our friend Primrose's (Lord Oxford's) health, which I was in hopes was near recovered, but I just now hear it will yet take some more time, and that he is not yet out of danger of suffering a good deal by the distemper, though his life be in no hazard. *Draft by Mar and copy.*

The Duke of Mar to J. Menzies.

1717, July 3. Bordeaux (near Paris).—Swift (Mrs. Ogilvie) made a much better voyage hither than to you, and I had all safe that came in that cargo.

It was very unlucky that the cargo with the stated account, which I sent by G. W[eddele] should have miscarried. I fear he was a little over timorous, but I doubt not of his having done what he judged for the best. I have now sent you a duplicate which I have put in cipher, of which our friend Morpeth (James Murray) has the key, and G. W. carried another. You will draw out a fair copy of it for Mr. Pluckny (Lord Oxford) and another for Messieurs Bostock (Bishop of Rochester) and Emmot (Arran), to whom I have wrote you were to do so. So little business has happened since that it is needless to add anything further at this time, only, as the vintage is now a little further advanced and promises full as well as it did then, so I have full as good hopes of the Company's concerns, notwithstanding what you may hear of some of those who were expected to trade with us going to deal with others.

I thank you for your accounts in your last three letters by Swift. "I have long pitied the vexatious way your friend Mr. Morton (Menzies) has been in, but now, I hope, there's an end put to all these jealousies and jars, and that there will be no more of them amongst you, since friends know from so good hands here that there was nor is no cause for them. I have wrote to Mr. Bostock recommending Mr. Morton to him, in which I do him justice as to him, Bostock, in particular, and I wish it may have the effect I design for Morton's ease and quiet. You must explain some words of that letter to Bostock the same way you did formerly. I desired Eelkine (Hamilton sent over by Menzies) to let you know that Bostock had desired Griffith (Mar) by one who brought at the same time a paper from you, as well as since, to let him know if his five gallons of brandy (5,000*l.*) had been all sent by Morton. I have put off giving a positive answer as yet, but it is fit and absolutely necessary upon Morton's own account as well as others, to give Bostock full satisfaction in that

point, and also Griffith and Hutchison (Inese) as soon as possible, and indeed he should have done it sooner, since, as I find, Hutchison has only received between three and four gallons of it, although I doubt not but Morton has made a right use of the remainder, or still has it to be sent, which the sooner he could do the better, the stock of that liquor on hand here being very near out, and never more occasion for it, one great reason of which happening by a trader with you having lately written to the person he dealt with here to be repaid of two gallons (2,000*l.*), which he had advanced more than he had got, and that quantity, although seeming small, is a great deal in the low way they are in. The person here that trader dealt with, who, I confess, I never was for being employed, told us some time ago that there was not only nothing overpaid by that trader, but still some of the brandy he had received in his hands, which would be sent in due time, and now, when he found it quite otherwise and that the Trader had asked to be repaid of those two gallons by a certain day, he did not let Jan de Witt (the Queen) or any of his people know of it until the day of payment came, which exceedingly straitens him (de Witt) to get done, and is like to make others want he was to have furnished with what he had, who have no other way of getting it. This is worth your enquiring into, which 13 J e r n e g a n y e g o l d s m i t h, O,s,f,k,s,q,x,k z,s q,i,m,t,e, l,o,d,p, can give you the best account of, and letting us know it as soon as you can. The person he dealt with here is F a: S o u t h c o t R,x: E,i,c,d,p,u,i,d which Jan de Witt now repents being the occasion of, and has quite discharged him to have any more meddling with his concerns, but he will, I know, be going on in his correspondence notwithstanding, his temper being such that he cannot refrain. It is therefore fit that our friends he corresponds with there should be advertised of it, particularly Mr. Stubbs (St. Amand), who used to write very freely to him, and of Olley (Lord Oxford) which I am sure he would not like if he knew it, but pray let me not be named in it to any, unless it be to Olley if needful, that no *tracasseries* may be occasioned by it here.

"As to Morton's going to the Spa, you may be sure Mr. Berdo (Lord Mar) would be very glad by that to have an opportunity of meeting with him, but I am afraid there might be inconveniencies now in his leaving of the place where he is, and Monsr. Meyer (Ormonde) being now gone, to whom he was principally to explain matters and mistakes, and that I hope all these mistakes and misunderstandings are now over amongst friends with you, there is not the same occasion there was some time ago for his making that trip unless some new thing happen, but you can best judge of that with the reasons for and against it, and advise him accordingly, so I leave it entirely to you. Monsr. Berdo will, I believe, be near

to that place for some time, although I am not yet sure where, so that, if he finds it needful still to come, he will probably find him thereabouts any time these two months to come, and, if he do not, he will find ways of writing fully.

" Eelkine thinks of making Morton a visit, he has been very useful to me since he came over, and I am very well pleased with him. If Morton go not over himself, if there be occasion, he might send him to Mons^r. Berdo, and he cannot find a fitter hand to employ.

" I send you herewith a packet for our friend honest Mr. Black (Harry Straiton) in which there are some letters to some friends concerning Mr. Crowder's (Lord Mar's) family concerns, which require a speedy answer; pray get a quick and safe way of sending it him, and take care to forward what he sends you in return to Crowder (Lord Mar) as soon as you can find a safe conveyance for it after it comes to your hands. You would give Mr. Black an account of as much of the concerns of the Company as you think needful, for the satisfaction of our partners there, Crowder having referred him to you for it, and partners there want very much to know some state of the trade.

" If Mr. Pluncky recover his health, as I hope he will soon, you will have, I doubt not, opportunities of seeing him, which I wish you may often do, and receive his directions about the affairs of the Company and anything he may have to say as to Mr. Griffith in particular, and of things he may write or send him word of. I have written of some things to Mr. Bostock which is needless to repeat to you, since you must necessarily see the letter by your being to explain some of the words in it.

" I am very glad of the accounts you give me of Mr. Savage (Duke of Shrewsbury), Brownsword (Earl Portmore) and those other friends ; my kind compliments to them, and you will show them the stated account of the affairs of the Company, on which I shall be glad to know their opinions.

" I never doubted honest Mr. James Maynerd's (Lord Lansdown) continuing the same firm man, and Mr. Bowles (Sir William Wyndham) acts a part worthy of him. I am sorry the letters you mention to have had were lost, but before I go to visit our merchant, Mynheer Seabrook (James), I hope to have new ones to carry from them and particularly from the two last named, because he may think it odd he is so long of hearing from them. If David Waldo (Lord Dupplin) be in town, as I suppose he is, my affectionate service to him, and tell him that his little friend Tom (Lord Erskine) is entirely intrusted to him, and I hope he will make him an honest pretty fellow, and he must trust Providence for the rest.

" I have sent you two ciphers, one with names and the other with figures, both very full. Mr. Rivers (Inese) is to have a copy of the first, and the other is for you and I alone, when we have occasion to write of our own affairs, which I thought

absolutely necessary, your post of late having ruined all trade by their intercepting or looking into all letters, so my next shall be by one or other of those ciphers, which they will find pretty difficult to unriddle, and will give them pains for their curiosity.

"I hope the bearer or some other, although a faithfuller cannot be got, will be soon dispatched again after this comes to hand, and I will expect to hear very fully then.

"I have now written to a lady of your and Mr. Olley's acquaintance, and enclosed in hers one for Mr. Bullock (Cæsar), which she'll deliver.

"You say you expect De La Rue (Ch: Kinnaird) soon, I hope to see him before he begins his journey, and shall tell him what I further have to say to you.

"I hear Isaac Mercer (Lord Wharton) acts an unworthy part, it seems he has forgotten what Berdo (Lord Mar) has under his hand, which he desired might be kept to make him infamous if he ever acted contrary to it, or else has no shame, but it may yet spoil his market in both places if he take not more care, and it were not amiss that he were told so by a fit hand.

"I am sorry to find by Mr. Rook's (James Murray) I mention in my other letter to you, that all is not yet so well as I hoped between Mr. Pluckny and Mr. Steele (Bishop of Rochester), and that the last should have so good cause of complaint as not being told of the occasions of writing by, which I suppose was the case with him as well as with Mr. Emmot since Rook says it was so with himself, and Le Brun (Ogilvie) has never brought any letters from Steele nor Emmot. This might easily have been otherwise, and may so still without Pluckny or Steele knowing more of what one another writes than they have a mind to; but, if you find that cannot be, there must be some other way contrived for our hearing from Steele, Emmot, Rook, &c.

"I have written to Pluckny so much on the affair of a good intelligence amongst them there, and he seeming so much to enter into the necessity of it as well as being the first proposer of Steele's being chiefly employed, that one would have thought things would have gone more easily amongst them. In things of this nature there are mostly faults on both sides, but, where there is a disagreement or unlikeness in humours, things can scarcely ever go smoothly, especially where there has been former grudges. I am sorry now they were ever brought together, and Pluckny himself was the chief occasion of it. If they cannot be brought to draw together without jarring in time coming, it were good that they were each left to their own way of working without their expecting that they are to concert together, which perhaps would occasion their doing it more than the other way; but the danger is that they will not be brought to fall into this separate way without leaving such a grudge betwixt them as would have the same

effect as an entire breach, which would be of very bad consequence. Upon the whole, I wish you could speak to them freely of it separately, I am sure Pluckny would hear you, and I hope so would the other, especially now that he knows the falsehood of the stories he had heard of a disagreement between Walton (Ormonde) and Griffith. I have heard Steele say that it was not the worse that there were more ways than one of going to the well, and, if you find that a joint way will not be agreeable to him, he had best be humoured in it, which I am persuaded Pluckny's good sense and knowledge of the world will keep him from resenting or taking ill. Since I saw yours of the 17th of last month O.S. to Rivers and Elkine, what I am most afraid of is that Pluckny may suffer so much by his distemper that he will be rendered incapable of acting in any business for some time by being sent by his physicians to some remote place in the country for the recovery of his health, that people may have no access to disturb him, which, whatever effects it may have on his health, would be a very great loss to the affairs of the Company, since it would in a great measure deprive them of his advice and assistance, but I wish that I may be disappointed in those fears by his quick recovery, and so not be obliged to be so confined or restrained from business. My letter to him was written before I saw Rook's, else I had mentioned something upon that head to him. Although Rook has always been more in with the other set than with him, yet he speaks very well of him, and with great regard although he thinks his ways something odd."

You must endeavour to get people managed and accommodated the best you can. It is no easy task, I know, but you have been accustomed to it.

Copy of the cover to Abram's packet.—I send a duplicate of the stated account of the Company's affairs which lately miscarried. The post with you ruins all trade by looking into, or stopping letters, so it is in cipher by G. W[eddele] and by one of those you'll get it explained. I hope it will give full satisfaction to our partners, and I'll be glad to know soon their thoughts on it. You'll have the enclosed letters delivered as addressed, and you must explain some words in that to Mr. Bostock. As to the rest, I refer you to your friend, de la Rue. I'll expect to hear soon and fully after the receipt of this.

The stockings came to my hands safe, and I shall be sure to let my uncle (James) know from whence they came, and the honesty of the giver. I hope they shall not be the last of many that he shall make for him and his.

I have since seen a letter from Mr. Rook, to whom I have now wrote which you'll deliver. I desire you to make a copy for him of the figure cipher without cant names that I have now sent you.

July 11.—Since the enclosed was wrote I am removed a little further from the place where I wrote it, and in ten days

I believe I shall go further still. Le Brun and his cousin are but come to me to-day, they go to-morrow morning, and I think it is better for the last to go the direct way and the other to go and forward the packet by the other conveyance, so she'll be with you long before it. Pray let me know as soon as she comes, and also as soon as the packet does. I believe I shall keep James Erskine till then. 8 *pages. Two copies.*

The Duke of Mar to his son, Thomas.

1717, July 3.—"It was no small pleasure, you may be sure, to me to hear by so good a hand as a near friend, who left you some time ago, and has been so kind to you since I saw you, and also now by one who saw you lately, that you were well and improved daily in your studies. I heard likewise you had acted your part very well in a play, which I hope is a good omen of your acting your part well in the world . . . and, that you may be capable of doing so, I most earnestly recommend to you applying yourself diligently to your book. Learn principally to be an honest man, which I hope you shall be or none, but without letters you'll make but an ill figure in the world, and be long of retrieving the affairs of the family you are to represent. I hope, notwithstanding hard fate, you shall not want to give you a suitable education to your birth, which I am more concerned for than for your fortune, which God, I hope, will provide for in His good time. Your uncles, I know, love you, and can give you good advice, which I hope you'll follow, which will be for your good, and you can never be enough thankful to your near friend who is at present with me.

"I hope your little sister is well, and that you and she will be always good friends. I am obliged to Mr. F[?oreste]r, who, I hear, is careful of you. . . . . I hope your schoolfellow and my favourite L[or]d G[eor]ge is well. Were it fit on certain accounts for me to send compliments, I would not fail of doing it to him. and to your master who, I hear, is kind to you. You may send me a letter safely by the person who is to deliver you this, and I'll be very glad to hear from you. Our correspondence sometimes can be of little prejudice, I hope, to you as yet, and, should it be discovered, I suppose it could give no offence to anybody, nor should they find anything in my letters concerning them, but it is full as good that few should know of it, and you used to value yourself for keeping a secret. . . . .

"I hope you shall not have many enemies on my account personally, but mind to make friends to yourself by behaving yourself well as you ought to do like a good Christian and a man of honour, both which, I pray God, you may be, as I hope from the disposition I have perceived in you you will, and his good Providence will not let you want what's necessary for you when you grow up, whatever becomes of me. . .

"Since I write to you, your near friend, who is with me, does not now, . . . but says you have not been so good as your promise in writing to her, which she desires you may still do, and I fear by this you mind your play more than your writing, which is not right." *Copy.*

EDWARD WAUCHOPE to the DUCHESS OF PERTH.

1717, July 3. Paris.—Requesting her protection, which, with his services, will, he hopes, procure him the advancement he desires, which is a brevet of colonel from his Majesty dated as those that were given in Scotland, which he desires on account of his long service and of his going to Scotland on the last expedition, having served the King as an officer these 30 years, for 14 of which he had a captain's commission in Dorington's.

T. BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, July 3. Brussels.—Yours of the 27th came to-day. It is amongst the welcomest Baterton (T. Bruce) has met with, having thereby some hopes of seeing Mr. Anderson (Mar), which for many reasons will be agreeable to him, particularly with a view to Mr. Langford's affair. I had a letter to-day from Cars (C. Kinnaird). He parts from Robertson (Liége) on Tuesday, but, if he has that affair to do for Anderson, perhaps it may oblige him to put off his departure. If Cars does not succeed in that affair, and Anderson thinks well of Mr. Russel's (Brussels) neighbourhood, I believe I could get him sufficiently taken care of within four miles. By to-morrow's post I can be more positive.

The British rebels have all except one or two left Brussels. Most of them are retired up and down the neighbourhood. I cannot be positive as to their settlement or security there, seeing the same orders are given in all the towns of Brabant and Flanders as at Brussels, though I have been told that M. de Prié is not very forward against them, and had appeared easier in the matter, if they had sooner disappeared. It is not unlucky the enclosed, which is spread about town to-day, may still more dispose people to be easy. I shall know to-morrow how it takes. I wait for Callender (Sir H. Paterson) and afterwards I shall take the air into the country for some time five leagues from this. No passengers are troubled here. Direct for me as formerly. I had the other day a long letter from Mr. Haly (H. Maule), saying he had a long letter from Mr. Anderson but has not answered it for want of a direction.

JO. FOWLER (FATHER GRÆME) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, July 3. Calais.—I received both your packets yesterday, and had only time to carry the letters for England to the posthouse before the mail went, so I reckon they'll be found of fresh date. I had too good an opinion of Archbold, and was very much in the wrong for recommending him to you as I did without knowing him better, but I always

dealt with him with as much precaution as if I had foreseen his becoming a rogue, for I was so far from speaking to him of J. M[enzies], that I dare say he knows not there is such a man in the world. The letter I sent by him for J. M. argues nothing against what I tell you, for, besides that it was enclosed in another to Mr. Jones by the name of Everart, I put no address on it, having only desired Mr. Jones to deliver it to my friend, whom he knows by that name. Now, if Archbold could not find out Mr. Jones by the name of Everart, it's a sign I did not let him know more of him and far less of other matters. As for the commission he had for Sir Richard H———, you know very well that all the hand I had in that was approving of what Mr. Dare had resolved on. If it be true Archbold is become a rogue, I must own I am to blame for having been so silly as to take him for an honest man, and, if he be still an honest man, I need make no excuses for having represented him as such. I am really in a doubt about what was told me of him, having got no confirmation of it, and being entirely a stranger to the gentleman who came from England to acquaint me with the news of it. One would think, had he really been to make his court to Sunderland at the King's friends' expense, somebody or other of our acquaintance would have informed us of it before now, but it was my duty to let you know the bad character given me of him. If anything could have made me wait for further proofs, it would certainly have been the fear of making you uneasy, and myself liable to be thought a blockhead.

Mr. Chumly (Cholmondeley) of Hordford is a cadet of Lord Cholmondeley's family. As he is a man of a considerable fortune and very loyal, I thought you had known him. He was concerned in the Oxford business, and was forced to give 6,000*l.* bail to have the benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. He came here, as far as I understand, only to divert himself, yet I received two or three visits from him during his short stay here, and he expressed himself with all the tenderness imaginable on the subject of his master. Perhaps you know as little of the two gentlemen mentioned in my last. Sir Thomas Sebright is an M.P. for Cheshire, and worth a great deal of money, and Mr. Heron is member for Boston. The letters I had yesterday of the 20th O.S. say that the Act of Indemnity is put off till the Earl of Oxford's trial is over, and that it will not extend to those attainted, nor restore any to their titles or estates.

James III. to Pope Clement XI.

1717, July 3. Rome.—Nominating Dr. Edmund Kelly, Dean of Clonfert, to the Bishopric of Clonfert. *Latin. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 202.

James III. to Cardinal Imperiali.

1717, July 3. Rome.—Enclosing to him, as Protector of

Ireland, the above letter, and requesting him to present it to his Holiness and to use his good offices with him in favour of the said Kelly who is earnestly desired by the clergy of the diocese, and is considered by the Metropolitan to be the most fit person. *French. Ibid.*

PETER KNIGHT (JAMES III.) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, July 4.—"I was with Mr. Pritchard (the Pope) yesterday, and have settled the affairs of mantel (money) to my wish, being secure of finding always ready at a call the sum formerly asked by George (King of Sweden). This is short but substantial. After what I wrote last post, I do not see how to go about to write to Onslow (Ormonde), till I see further into matters. I hope you and Dutton (Dillon) will manage it so as he may not take my silence ill, but, as soon as I come to Urbino, I will write a line to him referring to you two as for business." *Copy.*

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Sunday, July 4.—I here send all I had by last post from England. I fear their Indemnity will be of little use. The more I think on what Martel (Mar) said of the necessity of continuing the pensions, especially to such as are excepted in the indemnity, the more I am convinced of it, and I have according writ to Patrick (James) and spoke to Andrew (Queen Mary) of the absolute necessity of carrying on these pensions, and I am persuaded both of them will be of the same mind.

Martel will please remember the copies of the ciphers he said he would order for me. I suppose W. Gordon will know how to address him wherever he may be. I wish both him and Martella (Lady Mar) a prosperous journey.

The DUKE OF MAR to MR. OLDCORN or MRS. WORTHIE (ANNE OGLETHORPE).

1717, July 4.—Thanking her for the accounts in her letter he had by Mrs. Swift (Ogilvie) by which he sees zeal unwearied working for his uncle Gower's (James') interest, which he will not fail to give an account of.—I hope your endeavours to remove little jealousies and disagreements amongst his friends has had good effects, and the best service that can be done him is to keep entire and good correspondence amongst them. I hope they are now convinced there was no cause for them, nor ground for the little ridiculous stories the little busybodies on this side were at pains to spread in your place of the world. There is nothing but good correspondence and union amongst his friends on this side, and I wish it may continue long so both on this and t'other.

I wrote so fully to some of our friends about the affairs of the Company that I will not give you the trouble of repeating.

I pray God our friend Mr. Primrose (Lord Oxford) may soon be restored to his perfect health, both on his own account and the good of the Company. Your two friends McQueen (Menzies) and Le Brun (Ogilvie) deserve the confidence you put in them, and Mrs. Swift is as discreet as honest, so may be trusted securely. I am very sensible of Mr. Tavestock's (Cæsar's) worth. I have given you here a letter for him, and leave to you to explain some words of it to him.

You say more to me on account of your brother than I deserve. I have had so convincing proofs of your friendship and such civilities and obligations from your friends on this side, that I am obliged to serve the whole family to the best of my power, and I shall do my best in your brother's affair, but it will take some time, ere I can give you a full and certain account of it. *Copy.*

ROBERT BROUN (GLENDARULE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, July 4. Bordeaux.—I hope you will pardon my writing so much on that affair of Mr. Muntly (the Highlanders), it being according to any view I could possibly then have of his part pretty reasonable, and it was with entire submission to your judgement, and designed only for your information. Should Mr. Muntly be employed several months hence, the scheme with respect to him must necessarily admit of several alterations by reason of the difference of the season, yet I am of opinion Mr. Muntly may do full as good service and rather better in the later season than in the first, but, till there be a nearer view of his being necessary, I shall not trouble you with my further thoughts, unless you command me, and, should it come to that, I could do you better service in it by waiting on you, than I can by writing at this distance, but, if that cannot be allowed, consider if I might not wait on Mr. Gorin (Dillon) where he is, and discourse the matter fully with him, which could be done without anybody's knowing of my being there, but such as you ordered me to wait on, but this is with all submission to your judgment. It would require to be some time before Mr. Muntly is employed.

I am very glad you sent not my last letter to Mr. Egarty (Lord Glenorchy). The reason I wrote so pressing was that I did not then know he had been with Mr. Bairly (Mar), for the letter he desired his friend to write me of his being with you came not then to me. It was sent to Toulouse and took much time ere it came my length. I had afterwards a very obliging letter from himself, as also a second, the day before he parted with Quigly (Paris). I am extremely pleased he answers the character I gave you of him, and shall be much disappointed if he prove not worthy of your favour and protection. It is the greatest pleasure to me that you think Mr. Lauson (James) will be pleased with my poor endeavours, thought I must own it was a very easy work, nor did I omit

insinuating every thing that could do him pleasure, and fully satisfied him of the excellent opportunity he had to serve himself as well as Mr. Lauson, and soon convinced him that he could do more service than he comprehended till I opened the matter to him, and that he could never look for the like opportunity, if he let this slip, that Mr. Brewer (? Argyleshire) would fall entirely in with him, without any regard to Mr. Baker (Duke of Argyle), and, if Mr. Egarty acts his part, as I hope he will, you may be very indifferent what part Mr. Baker takes, seeing by Egarty and Mr. Brewer you will have all his interest without his trouble, nor does it signify what Mr. Dempster (?Lord Breadalbane) does either, seeing Mr. Egarty will carry all his interest without dispute, so it is most necessary you continue to correspond with him, and give him all encouragement. I spent in my journey to Egarty and while with him and in my return 400 *livres*, which I received from Mr. Liburn (R. Gordon). I could have made the journey cheaper, but was obliged to have a servant that spoke the language. This considered, I should be sorry if any could have made the journey for less, it being, going and returning, above 240 leagues, and, had I not made part by water, it could not have been done.

So soon as I received yours, Mr. Galby (Brigadier Campbell) and I waited on Mr. Cuttler (Lord Tullibardine), and I delivered him your letter, which he read to us. The hopes you have of Mr. Anster (the Czar) and Ashby's (King of Sweden) agreeing, give us great pleasure, and we very well know no time will be lost or any thing omitted by the hands that matter is in.

Mr. Cuttler is in perfect good humour, and, I am persuaded, will act a dutiful part to Mr. Rowland (James) and to Mr. Broomer (Mar) the part of a firm and grateful friend, yet I must own, unless Mr. Bairly goes to Pooly (Scotland) himself, I think Mr. Gorin will be a fitter person to trender (*sic*) in Pooly than Mr. Cuttler or any of his rank, for which many reasons could be given. I do not find Mr. Cuttler has the least notion about it, and putting such a thing upon him would do him hurt and prejudice, and would give offence to others. I know not if ever this was designed, yet hope you will forgive me giving you this hint. Mr. Cuttler read also to us Mr. Belson's (Mar's) letter to Mr. Kerling (? H. Maule) with respect to Mr. Renter (the Indemnity). I am very well pleased to see those disappointed that promised themselves so much friendship from Mr. Renter, and I truly think Mr. Renter and Mr. Belson treated Mr. Lormer (Stuart of Appin) as he deserved. But few in these parts would thank Mr. Renter for his friendship, or would have to do with him on any terms. All that stayed at Quivers (Bordeaux) are retired to the country on advice given them, except three or four, who had promised themselves Mr. Renter's friendship, yet I find his terms are

such that they can have no benefit by him, so I hope they will retire and follow the example of others. I received a letter last post from Mr. Gilbert (Gen. Gordon) telling me that Mr. Edwards (Lord G. Murray) is at last come his length, and will soon be with his brother, Mr. Cuttler. I have writ to him of Mr. Edwards, but think my letter could not come to him ere he had writ to you. Two of those that stay at Quivers declared their resolutions pretty early to be in friendship with Mr. Renter.

I have wrote to Mr. Gregs (Clanranald) in the very terms you desired, and have also sent your letter to Mr. Gavon (Major Fraser), which will give him great contentment, for I had a line from him the very post yours came into my hand, telling me he received two letters from Mr. Kerman (Lockhart) since I parted from him, much to the purpose of the letter he sent you from him, which made Mr. Gavon impatient to hear from Mr. Broomer. I am glad he has writ to him with so much goodness, nobody being more sincerely his servant, and what Mr. Gavon proposes for himself and desired me to write to Mr. Broomer is, that he be made Holmes (Major) to Mr. Lessington (Glendarule). I wrote to you formerly about him, but think I did not mention this, which makes me do it now, having had a line from him desiring me to let him know what answer I had with respect to him. This would not only be very obliging to Mr. Lessington, but would also be good service done him.

I received a letter last post from a friend, telling me that my nephew, Mr. Johnstoun (Sir Hector McClean), is a very hopeful youth, and that all his friends are devoted and very honest in Mr. Lauson's interest, but that the narrowness of his circumstances obstructs his education, therefore it appears that H. St[raiton] has neglected the orders sent him by Mr. Broomer, which, I am persuaded, he will take very ill. It is a pity Mr. Johnstoun or his friends should meet with any discouragement, otherwise this is a subject I would very unwillingly touch. As no doubt Mr. Broomer will repeat his order to H. St[raiton], I presume to think it might not be amiss to write at the same time to Mr. Kircly* who is most nearly concerned in Mr. Johnstoun, and to take the opportunity of writing to him with kindness, for he is a man of influence, and great integrity, and may be of very good use.

I shall be most ready to obey what orders I receive from Mr. Gorin, for whom I have all the esteem and honour imaginable, and I most humbly acknowledge the honour he does me in considering me amongst his servants. I know how this comes, and I shall never omit anything that can do him the least pleasure, whom all the world agrees to be a man of entire honour and generosity.

Just as I was finishing this, Mr. Lyburn came to where I live right retiredly near this. He told me the D[uke] of

* An uncle of Sir Hector, probably a Macpherson.

Li[ri]a was at his house and desired much to see me. I was advised not to decline waiting on him in a private manner, which I did. He spoke nothing in particular, but in general discoursed with concern and good hopes of Mr. Price's (James') affairs, without asking me any particular question. He spoke with great kindness of Mr. Broomer, and desired me to make him his compliments the very first occasion I had. He would have writ to Mr. Broomer himself, but judged wherever he was, he might be *incog.*, therefore he would not presume on it, but desired me with much earnestness to acquaint that no man was more his servant, or had greater esteem and honour for him, and to tell him he was next day to set out in his journey to Nasby (Spain), but that he would be always ready to obey his orders at any time. I have repeated his own words, and I think making this compliment to Broomer was his design in desiring to see me. I told him I was persuaded his compliment would be highly acceptable to Mr. Broomer, that I knew not then where he was, but that I would take the first opportunity to do as he desired.

I have ventured to write to my friend that it was not Mr. Broomer's fault Johnstoun was neglected, and that his orders would be repeated to H. St[raiton]. 6½ *pages.*

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 4. B[russels]—In case C. Kinnaird should not find a suitable place for Mar at Liége, describing a house within two leagues of Brussels which he thinks may suit him.—To prevent his creditors getting notice of Mr. Anderson's (Mar's) arrival, the master of the house, on notice given him, shall be at W,t,z,z, (H,a,l,l, [e]) two leagues from this, any day Anderson appoints, with chaises to receive him and carry him straight to the place. If Mr. Anderson shall only think fit to pass this way, if he come single, he shall be taken up in the same manner at W,t,z,z, and shall lodge here with the same person, unseen to anybody, till he thinks fit to proceed further.

This place affords very few news at present. The British rebels have left this, and, if they had not complied with the orders, all the danger was they would have had fresh orders sent them, for they would not have been seized, for which reason such as pass this way, or stay but for a short time will not be taken notice of, and, if they should be, they will only be obliged to depart after notice is given them.

To-day I had a letter from Mr. Haly (H. Maule) telling me that Mr. Harry M[aule] had on the 1st a letter from Scotland, telling him that a signed information is given in against him and sent to Court, declaring that he came to Scotland last February, and had several meetings with gentlemen there about treasonable designs, and that the informer spoke with him and was at one of the meetings with him, and informs that he is yet in Scotland, and directed

where to find him, and search was made there and elsewhere for him, for which cause he writes that he was on the 2nd getting an attestation from the Rector and Council of the Magistrates belonging to the University, that he has never been four nights out of Leyden, since he first came to it. He was to send over that attestation that night. I cannot refuse giving credit to what he writes, but am persuaded there must be some mistake in those who have written it from Scotland, and he has taken the alarm so hot, as not to wait another post, which, I daresay, would have undeceived him and would have saved him this labour.

The Duke of Mar to [James III.].

1717, July 5.—I did not think, when I wrote to Hay last post, I should have been here to-day, but those I am obliged to for my hiding places came last night, " and by their staying till four this morning kept us from putting up our little luggage, so made it impossible for me to set out until to-morrow, which I design early, if not prevented again by such another compliment. The night grew dark, thundered, lightened, and rained prodigiously, so that they could not travel, nor would they go to bed.

" I go to-morrow to see Chantilly, where if it be heard I have been, it will be thought on my journey, and from thence I go to another little place they have got for me about four leagues from thence where I will stay until I hear from Ch. K[innaird] and Onslow (Ormonde), if they have found a place for me about Laton's (Liége), where Androw (Queen Mary) thinks I had best go, and if it will be safe for me to stay there until I go to attend Peter (James). This is my present situation, which affords me many occasions for speculations.

" I had a very kind letter yesterday from Androw by Dutton (Dillon) whose goodness I scarcely know how to acknowledge. The news you write him, and that he sent me word of relieves me from a thousand melancholy thoughts I have had about Peter's affairs ever since Dutton and William (Inese) were last with me. The present relief that you write of, coming at the nick of time when we had reason to think almost all out and the grounds you have for expecting greater things there upon occasion, together with the affair of *Frisk* beginning to take place effectually, of which I suppose Anne (Queen Mary) writes to you, looks so like the finger of Providence that I cannot but remark it, and which I hope shall ever attend those who adhere to Peter's righteous cause, but upon my word there is nothing in this which gives me more pleasure than the relief it is to Androw's mind, who I heartily pitied upon the message he sent me some days before by Dutton and William and the thoughts that necessarily arise upon it.

"Dutton was with me from dinner when the company who have kept me here to-day came. They like [each] other as cats like mustard and upon seeing of him, they pulled up a strange countenance and flounced out of the room to that where Martella (Lady Mar) was. There they found Le Brun's (Ogilvie's) cousin, with whom they have had several pickerings since she came, upon which they looked as strange. Dutton ran away as if he had seen a spectre. I went to the company, who I found in an odd constrained way, they fearing to disoblige or provoke Mrs. Le Brun too much but made awkward compliments and excuses to her, which had visibly little effect. Mr. and Mrs. Le Brun at last took leave, although they are to be with me again before they go, so I was left to be made wise by the honest good man and one or other of the ladies, the other remaining with Martela in the meantime together with Ranny (René Macdonnell), their squire. After instructing me two hours I thought they were a going, but I found they resolved to stay to supper, then it was too dark to go to town, so I pressed their going to bed, but they would not. At last under the pretext of going this morning, we left them to their own ways, and to bed we went at two, and I am told they went this morning at four. I ask pardon for writing you such stuff, but I fancied it would amuse you and make you laugh. The only serious thing I was informed of by them was that the packet to Mr. Isac (Lord Ilay) was safely delivered, at which he seemed to be in good humour and some very good things of Sangfield's (Sparre's) good intentions, both which helped me to prevent the increase of my spleen to undue bounds.

"I hope soon to have a return from Mr. Isac and that Sangfield will set out very quickly, from both which I expect much good.

"My packet for Le Brun and his cousin is not as yet quite finished, and Craigh has been so busy putting again in cipher the answer to the memorial which was lost, for them to carry, that he has got almost none of my letters copied, so that I could not dispatch them, therefore they are gone to get Androw's dispatches and are to come to me on their way this week when all shall be ready for them. I showed Dutton most of my dispatches that he might give Androw an account of them, and I shall send you the copies of them, by which you will see I have not been idle, and that most of them, as I conceive, were necessary, and which I hope you will be pleased with.

"I send you one of Abram (Menzies) with the last news. They are now likely to turn Lord Oxford's trial to high crimes and misdemeanours which will be worse for him, the punishment for those being more arbitrary than for high treason. It is to be feared by his friends that they will imprison him for a certain time in some remote out of the way place to be free of the mischief they know he can do them by his working, were he at liberty.

"You will see by one of the newspapers a paragraph from a certain place with things that I apprehended, and by the copies of mine which I send by Le Brun's cousin you will soon see the turn I give to that affair both to Honyton (Lord Oxford) and Rigg (Bishop of Rochester).

"Jery (Jerningham) went on his journey together with Payton (Sir H. Paterson) from hence Saturday the 3rd, and I wrote a long letter by them to Onslow, from whom we have yet heard nothing since he left Rheims, but he is certainly long before now with Coalman (the Czar)" . . . . .

Holograph. At bottom, 11. Q,e,w,i,c,n,h (*i.e.* F,r,a,n,t,[c],i,o[a]).

Harry Maule to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 5. L[eyden].—I had yours of 26 May on 23 June, and another since from you of 7 June. The first gave me no address and neither Callender (Sir H. Paterson) nor Hooker (Jerningham) left me any, so you need not think it strange you have not heard from me. Mr. Hooker was with me before he left this, and, I believe, will have told you my poor opinion of Mr. Saxby (King of Sweden). His temper and conduct, which is all of a piece with his former, and the little correspondence that can be had with him, and no measures taken by him, are something like a certain L. who for many years could not be heard of, and, when found out at last, would not write his name on any account. What falls out to be done by such a man must be looked on as a miracle, and not depending on human conduct, and so I have no confidence of anything that will come that way.

Mr. Haly's (King George's) affairs with Mr. Holmes (England) seem to be reduced to a very narrow compass or bottom, and Haly and Nagle's (the English ministry's) conduct contrary to all sense and reason, yet, there being no sufficient measures taken by Holmes against them, and little appearance there will be any, the good fortune that has always attended them still carries them through, as is evident, for, after all the turns Mr. Hurly (the Parliament) has taken, they have got most of what they desired of him, and even their particular malice satisfied, and the ruin of a number, if not the whole of those they had a mind to destroy. Our news from England makes the Indemnity very uncertain, and they are breaking their heads every moment to exclude particular people from the benefit of it, so I can say no more of it, till I see what shape it comes out in. Most of those here are of your opinion that Mr. Robinson (James) will suffer no prejudice, and I do not see how any rational or ingenuous man can think otherwise, but they are glad to know his opinion.

Ever since Mr. Harrys (H. Maule) came here, he has been pressed to petition, but has absolutely declined it. His wife sent him last week a letter to her, telling that many infor-

mations were given against him, one of them signed and sent to Mr. Nagle. What effect it will have, a little time will let him know. He was forced to prove before the magistrates here how long he had been here, and that he had not been three nights absent since his first coming, which he sent to England to let them see the falsehood of the information, but he is as easy in that matter as can be expected, but the death of two of his younger sons and his wife's affliction for them lies heavier on him at present than any thing can do for himself, for, though he should get liberty to go home, his satisfaction will be very small to behold the ruins of so many of his friends. I wish your friend where you are going all happiness and good success to his intended marriage, and that it had been long ere now, and I wish to hear he were returned from Mr. Simson (Rome).

James III. to the Duke of Ormonde.

1717, July 6.—With yours of 20 June "I received by Mr. Sheridan Martel's (Mar's) and Dutton's (Dillon's) packets, with the two drafts of letters, which I here send you in my own hand. Having no other person but this same Sheridan so proper to send to the place appointed, I make him the carrier of this, although without naming you to him. He has my directions to wait as long as ten days at that place for the Friar's answer, and then to return to Andrew (Queen Mary); for, since he can bring me nothing from thence that requires much haste, I thought that less expensive and better to *depaiser* both him and others, and by consequence keep Onslow's (Ormonde's) motions more private, and the precautions Mathew (the Czar) has taken for his safety makes me more easy on his subject than I should have been otherwise. Your powers are so ample, and your zeal and prudence such, that, leaving them to direct you, I shall only touch here on one particular which relates to Mr. Marsfield (marriage). It was great Providence that Andrew took upon him to hinder any engagement of that kind being made before my answer came, for, at the time that I received letters from your parts about that affair, I found myself engaged in another of that nature to Mr. Masters' (the Duke of Modena's) eldest daughter. You know how much everybody in general and you in particular have insisted on my striking up with Mr. Marsfield, so that I thought I could not do a thing more conformable to my duty nor more agreeable to my friends than to make use of the first opportunity of gaining Mr. Marsfield, and, a favourable occasion offering for the person above named, I thought there was no slipping it by, since I had then none more proper in my view, and that the natural defect attributed to the other made me think that never to be compassed. In this situation you see of what fatal consequence a new proposition would have been, and, as the case stands

and I have ordered matters, you may, I hope, be at a certainty in this matter before you could possibly yourself have made any proposal of this nature. If in five weeks I receive no definitive answer from Mr. Masters, I should be, as I sent him word, free from any engagement, and in that case you shall have immediate notice of it under my own hand, with authority from me to act in relation to the other Marsfield, which I see is of such consequence to my interest, and in which I have no difficulty to engage myself the moment I am a free person, and provided there is no stinking breath in the case, of which I desire you will previously enquire.

" On the whole I think a delay of making directly that proposal of no ill consequence, nay, had I had no other engagement, I should have been of opinion that a thing of that nature were never to be abruptly proposed for fear of a refusal little honourable to me. Jer[ning]ham in that case might have felt the ford from himself, and may do it in that manner even yet, and then, if the matter had been relished, had been the right time for Samuel (Ormonde) to have spoken in Paul's (James') name; and this method may be yet observed, if, as it is very likely, t'other affair does not succeed; for after all, if you consider both George's (King of Sweden's) and Mr. Hornby's, (Prince of Hesse's) present circumstances, their consent to the proposal is very uncertain, and their refusal to a direct proposal would not only be disagreeable, but of ill consequence if known, by the discredit it would give to Peter (James) in the world; for the same reason, if Mr. Masters' affair fails, I require of you an absolute secret, which I fear will not be kept on all sides, but that must take its venture, and I am not responsible for it. Andrew is by this day's post informed of all this; it was my duty so to do, and I thought it necessary also to acquaint Martel and Dutton with the contents of this, for, although Masters requires of me an absolute secret, yet theirs and yours being ignorant of this matter, or indeed of any that relates to me, may prove of ill consequence, and may run you, out of ignorance, into many mistakes, all which would not have been prevented had I now imposed silence on Andrew, whom it was my duty to acquaint with the first steps of such an affair. I was glad to give you in particular this ample account of it; for, although I am not responsible to anybody for my actions, and that I am persuaded no reasonable body will disapprove my present conduct, yet as a friend I could not but unbosom myself to you on this occasion that you may be a witness of my having acted a reasonable part, and yet more convinced of my great confidence in you. I must be surely the most unhappy man in the world if my seeing Mr. Roberts (Rome) can turn to my disadvantage; curiosity was not only a natural but a true reason, and my public behaviour there ought sufficiently to convince the world that there was nothing else in it. I did not see Mr. Pritchard (the Pope) often, there were no other

devotions performed by Paul, nay, as it happened, not so many as you have been in all places witness of; and the two ceremonies, which I hear may make such a noise, he saw in no other manner than all the Protestants and even Whigs, whose curiosity assembled on that occasion; and surely nobody is so mad as to think it were in his power, although it was in his will, to transact anything with Pritchard to the prejudice of Mr. Collier (the Church of England), or so silly as to believe such a thing could not be done without an interview, which any wise body would avoid in such a case, but there is no fence against malice, and, if after all my precautions and condescensions, my most indifferent actions must be misrepresented, it is a misfortune I cannot bear the blame of, nor suffer by from any of common sense, but too much on a subject now out of doors. Sheridan found me just leaving Rome; to make no noise I did not defer my journey and have stopped here within forty miles of it to write this, so that this little *contretemps* will cause but a very short delay to your receiving of this. *Enfin*, whatever other people may think or say of my meeting Roberts, you will not, I am sure, regret that journey when I tell you that I have gained the great end for which I made it, and which I should certainly never have obtained but by my personal solicitations. In two words Mr. Pritchard has engaged to give Paul the same sum which was last year asked of Hary (England) for George's (King of Sweden's) use, for to be employed in Mr. Ranford's (a restoration) favour when a reasonable opportunity offers. . . . .

"To show you how nice Mr. Masters is in the affair that is betwixt us, he desired of me not to speak of it to Pritchard. To please honest Jer[ning]ham I enclose one of my letters in a kind note to himself, which I here send, for both of them and him you are to dispose." 5 *pages. Copy.*

Postscript.—"I remember very well that Marsfield of Hornby (a marriage with the Princess of Hesse) was mentioned to Mr. Wake (Lord Wharton), but I can be positive that no direct proposition was made by him, because Carolina (the Princess Palatine), whose name I believe you remember, was not then off the *tapis*. Indeed since that Carolina was married, but it was only after I knew that she was engaged elsewhere that I made the proposal to Masters, for I am an honest dealer and desire to have that character everywhere, and it was that that made me so uneasy, when I first heard t'other day of a like proposal being to be made without my knowledge whilst I found myself otherwise engaged." *Copy in Nairne's hand.*

James III. to Mr. Sheridan.

1717, July 6.—Instructions. You are to repair with all convenient speed and secrecy to Prague, and there deliver the packet entrusted to you according to its address.

You are to show these instructions to the Guardian of the Irish Friars there, and direct him to open the packet you give

him, within which he'll find another packet which he is to dispose of, as he has directions.

If he does not sooner dispatch you, you are to stay privately in the town for ten days only, and then, after receiving a letter for me, and the receipt for your packet from the said guardian, you are to repair with speed and secrecy to the Queen to deliver such papers and letters to her, to give her account of what may have passed in your journey, and to receive her further directions as to the disposal of yourself.

If he should at the end of the ten days desire you to stay longer, you are to do it, and return to me instead of to the Queen, if he tells you so to do, for in these cases he will, to be sure, speak according to the directions of the person to whom the packet is sent. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the GUARDIAN OF THE IRISH FRIARS at PRAGUE.

1717, July 6. Near Rome.—You will have had, I suppose, directions as to the enclosed packet before this reaches you. All I have therefore to recommend to you is to have it carefully forwarded to the person it's designed for, with[out] entrusting anything to the bearer of this. I look on him as an honest man, but without necessity would not trust my own brother on such an occasion. You have nothing therefore to do but to receive this packet and deliver the answer sealed to the bearer, who has my orders where to go after. If at the end of that time you have no letter from my friend to forward me, I desire you will send me by the bearer the receipt for this. Forget not of what consequence the secret imparted to you is. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to MR. JERNINGHAM.

1717, July 6. Near Rome.—I have had of late such proofs not only of your zeal but of your capacity to serve me, that I cannot but let you know in my own hand how sensible I am of both. Your present expedition will, I hope, give me new occasion to be satisfied with you. You are employed in a matter of the greatest consequence, and will, I doubt not, acquit yourself with all the dexterity you are capable of. Enclosed is a letter for you to deliver, which, I hope, will come time enough. You are in all points to follow the Duke of Ormonde's directions. *Copy.*

COL. JOHN HAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, July 6.—I received yours of 23 June by the express which came to Rome about two on Sunday. We set out about twelve at night, and came to a house of the Duke of Parma's where we dined yesterday and came here at night. Peter (James) is here quite alone, nobody having followed him out of Rome. At this season nobody sleeps out of Rome and

returns to it again without great risk of a violent fever or some other sickness, but there is no danger in leaving it altogether in any season, only one must not sleep in the Campania de Roma, which goes about 30 to 40 miles round Rome. Where we are is a house belonging to the Pope's nephew. It stands on a hill in a very wild situation about 40 miles from Rome. The landlord of the house pressed waiting upon Peter here, but the last was glad to hinder it, that he might be the sooner at his ease and free of Roman ceremony. I don't reckon we can be at Urbino till Sunday, for Peter has several places to see on the road. Our *séjour* there will be pretty melancholy and much worse to some, that you are at so great a distance.

I am surprised at your telling me that Mr. McMa[ho]n should have thought it worth his while to mention my name in any of his letters, on account of anything that should have passed betwixt him and me concerning Nanny or any of the family. What was said relating to her was all in her praise. He asked me if I had seen the two sisters, and on my telling him the civilities I had received from them at Paris, he seemed surprised that, since I had seen them just before I came away, he had no letter sent him from Fanny, and said he was afraid they were displeased with him, and that the reason of it might be his appearing to prefer Martel (Mar) to Onslow (Ormonde) in his own favour, to which I could make no answer, having never spoke to Fanny or her sister of McMa[ho]n, but in general amongst Onslow's followers, so, I suppose he has only wanted an author for a reason of some complaint against them. I did not think my discourse with him could have had any consequence, it was so short, and said in so indifferent a way, and I believe I shall be tempted to say something to him, but shall do it very cautiously. I can't endure my name should be mentioned in the most indifferent thing, where I have no concern. Peter bids me tell you he received your packets of the 21st, and that he follows the directions therein given him, and that Dutton (Dillon) will acquaint you with all he has time to write you now.

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Wednesday night. July 7. Coal. (Liége).—Hooker (Jerningham) and Aitkins (Sir H. Paterson) arrived at Mr. Coal's this night. They met very luckily with C. K[innaird] one of Lumley's (Ormonde) people, the priest, who told Hooker that Lumley was only got to 11,27,41, (S,p,a,) last night, so they set out to-morrow early and hope to see all their friends there to-morrow night. They have learnt nothing further of Blunt (the Czar) than that he is there. C. K[innaird] says he wrote to Brumfield (Mar) of his having several places in view for him in this neighbourhood. Ch[arles] and I are to look at a place or two to-morrow in our way, and a report will be made soon to Brumfield of it. Bonner (T. Bruce) told me of a

place he had in view in his neighbourhood, but I do not think that air will do so well, for it seems more infectious in all that country than what was apprehended even in other places than where Bonner is.

Aitkins heard at Lally's (Brussels) yesternight that Mr. Manners (the Earl Marischal) was at 23, 26, 14, 41, 21, 25 (L,o,w,a,i,n,), which he passing on his way hither to-day waited on him, but had very little time to stay with him, so little passed. Aitkins conjectures he has a design to see Lumley, and supposes, when he is gone, he will leave these parts. He has parted with his fellow traveller, and I find their humours did not agree, and that gentleman is now attending the ladies at the waters. After Aitkins has seen Murphy (Dr. Erskine), he will not fail to acquaint Brumfield with what passes. Hooker also delays writing till then.

A[NNE], LADY C[ARRINGTON], to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, July 7.—Regretting her being so unfortunate as to come to Paris the very day he left it, and begging him to appoint a time and place, as she must of necessity discourse him on several matters.

J. FOWLER (FATHER GRÆME) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Wednesday, July 7. Calais.—I hope you will be no longer vexed about Archebold. I cannot but condemn myself for having harboured the least evil thought of him, after the many proofs I have had of his being a man of worth and honour, though I could do no less than acquaint you with what was laid to his charge, especially finding the King's friends in England so much alarmed at his pretended crime. He has been at the pains to come here to make good to me what he tells me. His errand then to Sunderland was merely to oblige his friend and fellow traveller, Mr. Spetial, who, being in danger of being clapped up in coming out of the country again, after obtaining a letter of recommendation to Sunderland under a borrowed name from a particular friend, who is an M.P., sent Archebold, as being altogether a stranger to Sunderland, to personate him and ask a pass for him and his companion to return to Paris, where they pretended their dwelling-place was. This both Mr. Spetial and Archebold affirm to be true, and what they are ready to prove at the hazard of their lives by going back to England, if they find no other way to clear themselves of this foul aspersion. Those who don't know Archebold as well as I may still doubt of his sincerity, but may not Mr. Spetial's word be taken after the character Dr. Lees under the name of Verden gives of him even in the letter wherein he seems most to suspect him. I hope you will contradict what has been said against them and see justice done them as soon as possible. The panic fear which made some of the King's friends send me word to take care of these two gentlemen

has cost them above 50*l.* in coming to cure them of it. If Mr. Spetial, whom I take to be an M.D., lays out as much for every cure he makes he'll never make a fortune by his trade. (About Mar's packets.)

The Act of Grace is certainly put off till the Earl of Oxford's trial be over. When that will be nobody knows, but it began last Monday, on which day he was carried through Traitor's Bridge to the place of trial. It's thought they will let drop the accusation of high treason, and endeavour to prove the misdemeanour in order to fine and imprison him for life.

Mr. Spetial is known to both King and Queen and several of our courtiers by the name of Harrison. He is resolved to stay near this with Archebold till he hears of our friends on t'other side being come to their senses anent him and his companion.

The troops designed to demolish Mardyke are all arrived, and everything is ready for that scandalous sacrifice, which is only deferred to the arrival of the English Commissaries.

James III. to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 8. Foligno.—"My former letters will very much abridge what I have to say to yours of 21, 22 and 23 June. I sent you last post the copy of my letter to Onslow (Ormonde), there was not time to have more copied by that post. You have here the rest of the papers Sheridan was charged with, which cost me pains enough, they being all in my own hand, and I think exactly conform to the directions you sent me. I do not wonder Andrew (Queen Mary) was loth to write of a sore hand, for, to tell you my mind freely, I think in those cases it is better to leave people to make their own constructions than to make use of such poor fetches, nay, I think the best way of all and what would have been most natural would have been for Andrew to have written in her own hand and from herself, which, considering her rank and character joined to Peter's (James') absence, would have been of equal weight with a letter from Peter and subject to no inconvenience, to which letters out of our hand and signed in my name and not by myself may be; but I hope none of those inconveniences will happen, and that my two letters to George (King of Sweden) will come in time.

"In the short one I retrenched the first lines, and the last which was a wrong ceremonial. I remembered the right one which I put to both. In the second dated the 21st April also I was made to say that Matthew (the Czar) and Panton (Paris) were together, which I also altered, saying they were to be it.

"In fine as to all this whole affair I think you could not take better measures than you have done, and that Onslow's journey and that alone can clear us as to George's true

intentions, which it is so necessary we should at last know. Pray God George may but once make up with Miles (the Czar) for the effecting of which Sangfield's (Sparre's) late interview and present journey may be of great use. The news you send me from Harry (England) is on the whole comfortable enough, and the advice I sent you from Laton's (Liége) comes very *à propos* on what you write to me in relation to Mr. Bramford (Brussels), which I think worse for the appearance of it than the thing itself as matters now stand.

"I am heartily glad Samuel (Ormonde) and Frank (Mar) have now parted so good friends. Frank's behaviour towards the first and to the other two he mentions, is what Peter takes as a particular obligation, easily seeing that his service is the cause of it. I shall be impatient to hear what Mrs. Swift brought to you, although I fear no great matter can come at this time from Mr. Hugh's (England). I like your letter to Mr. Price's (Lord Panmure's) brother very well, and shall be sure not to mention it to Price himself, for he is in a sad peevish way. I can assure you, you never wrote any letter to me that I took ill, neither can I, as long as you write me freely what you think on all subjects.

"You will have seen by my last that I do the same by you, and that I hope you will not have taken unkindly either. I was indeed a little warm when I wrote it, but you might easily see it was not at you, and, although all truths are not to be said, yet it is hard for me to keep any from you. As to your return I can say no more than I have done already, but abstract from politics I can assure you that you are impatiently wished for, and that Peter is often times scarcely able to undergo the slavery of doing every thing himself, for what little thing he does not do himself he must oversee so nicely that it comes much to the same. Pray make my kind compliments to Martella (Lady Mar). I hope to be Sunday at Urbino, and send this by the Roman post as safest and quickest, for I think it does not at all require an express." *In Nairne's hand, signed by James, and a copy.*

Monsignor Alamanno Salviati to Sir W. Ellis.

[1717, July ?] 8. You have done very right in reserving for yourself four Swiss for the guard of the Palace, and I am ordering the captain of the Corsican guards that their *Corps de garde* should be near the same palace. The King should be the first served and particularly by me, who have the honour to be so devoted to him, and to be so full of zeal for his service. I thank you for your compliment on my successful arrival here. *French. Month torn off.*

Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) to Mons. Russell (Duke of Mar).

1717, July 8.—I received yours of the 23rd enclosed in one of the 25th from Aitkins (Sir H. Paterson), but of as old

a date as that I had from him before anent two letters for Mr. Hooker (Jerningham), which were not come when he left these parts, but which I have since disposed of according to order.

In obedience to yours I set out to-morrow to meet with Murphy (Dr. Erskine), but am afraid that by going so late I may either have obliged Hooker to wait for me, or be deprived myself of contributing to what you think for Robertson's (James') interest and agreeable to Denison (Mar). All considerations ought to give place to these, and, though I cannot go great lengths because of the situation of affairs you mention, yet I hope to make a shift for this time. Doyle (C. Erskine) is got safe home, and got the better of malice.

The Duke of Mar to James Murray.

1717, July 8.—I was not come from Bordeaux (near Paris) when yours of the 8th came to G[eneral] D[illon's] hands, so that he had an easier way of communicating it to me than by writing. As I promised, I sent soon after "a full answer to the memorial you sent concerning the affairs of the Company which was to be delivered to you or S[ir] R. E[verard] by G. W., but by accident it was lost, as I suppose you know. Having a sure occasion to J. M[enzies] I put a copy of it up for him telling him that you could explain it to him, and now it is not worth while to take it out of that cover, since he will bring it you. There you have all I can yet say of the affairs of the Company, only they look full as well now as they did then, and I hope will soon be in a better way, nor do I apprehend much that our principal merchant (King of Sweden) will go a trading with others, notwithstanding of what you may hear of him, and all ways are taken to encourage him to go on with us. I hope the stated account now sent will give satisfaction to friends, and I shall be very glad to hear from you after having perused it before you go to the country.

"I wrote to J. M[enzies] to send our old friend Mr. Scougall (H. Straiton) an account of as much of it as was thought fit for the satisfaction of friends there; but, if you think of going to that part of the country soon, you can supply that. And if you do, pray make my compliments to $\overset{G\ e\ o}{12,23,25}$: $\overset{L\ o\ c\ k\ h}{29,1,10,40,60,}$ [art] and tell him that I saw some time ago a letter from him to one on this side in which there was something concerning me, and I hope the gentleman has given him an account of my answer before now, by which he will see that he was misinformed about me in relation to that affair.

"I confess I am sorry that you are going to the country, as Patricia (James) will be when she hears it, upon account of

her law suit; but, if your business makes it absolutely necessary, I hope you will be back before next term.

"Since the Government with you opens private letters as well as others, I have written to J. M[enzies] to give you a key to write by, that our little affairs may not be made more public than we intend them, at least that those who will be prying may have some pains for their curiosity.

"I am heartily vexed and regret that Mr. Young (Mr. Rigg, *i.e.*, Bishop of Rochester) and the other gentleman you name cannot hit it better together, as we used to say, but old grudges are not easily removed, and their tempers are not alike. I hope though that they are better together now than they have for some time been and that they will yet come to a better understanding and closer concert, but, if that cannot be, it were good that they had no meddling together, but each be taken in their own way, if this can be brought about without occasioning a greater grudge between them than hitherto. I have written to Mr. Young, for whom I have all the value and regard that can be, as Patricia has. He has formerly had reason to see that I preferred nobody's opinion and advice to his, and I can assure him that I am not changed.

"The other has a particular way with him which may not be agreeable, though I hope he will endeavour to help it, seeing the consequence it is to the affairs of the Company to have a good understanding between them, and I am persuaded he wishes the success of the trade, as much as he can do anything, and in the situation it is in, he may be of very good use, and the more so, if he recovers his health, as I hope he will soon. It were to be wished that they could bear with one another's ways by condescending mutually for the common good of the whole; but I acknowledge it is much easier to preach this doctrine than to practise it. I have said enough on it more than once beside this time to this gentleman, and I hope it has not been without effect. I must do him the justice to tell you that he very earnestly recommended Mr. Young to Patricia to be chiefly employed in her law suit, so I would still fain hope that all will be set right between them, and that there will in time coming be as good agreement amongst friends on that side as is on this. I know you will do your part to have it so, but, if you find it cannot be brought about between them, pray endeavour to keep them from growing worse, and that they may act separately without interfering with one another, and then perhaps the nature of things will bring them together and into a better understanding than the mediation of friends could. As for J. M[enzies] I can assure you that he has all along done Mr. Young justice, so it will be hard if he have not a good opinion of him, but if it be so, and cannot be helped, I hope Mr. Young will find out another way of letting us have his advice and opinion in the affairs of the Company. I was forced to make use of J. M[enzie]s'

key in writing now to him, but, if he would not have me to do so any more, pray do you make a copy of the key I have now sent you for him, differently figured, beginning with 14 and so on, or let one be sent me for corresponding with him or any else he appoints.

"I do not think of going to my uncle (James) until some time in September, so that I will expect to hear from you fully before I go, and I believe J. M[enzies] will have a sure occasion of sending any letters to me before that time.

"Pray is there nothing to be hoped of our old friends D.A r g / 8, 26,30,12 [yle] and I l / 33,50. [ay]. It is to be thought that their eyes may be opened by this time, and any good they have to expect the way they are in, is at a great distance and they may fail of it at last. I value them both and never had a difference with them but what I thought the interest of the Company obliged me to, and it would be a particular pleasure to me if they would fall in a way of trading with us, and there is scarce anything I would not do to bring it about. I am persuaded their joining the Company would be a very great advantage to the trade, and I hope it would be so to them too. Sure I am, the commodity of their own country, in which I believe they, as the most of their countrymen are most concerned, can never be retrieved and set up on its old foot in the way they are in, and I do not take them to be so selfish [as] to prefer a distant, or any hope of some little gain for themselves, to the general trade of their country, in which they could not fail, beside, of being greater gainers. I say this to you because I believe they would hear you speak on such a head rather than most, or any of our traders, and perhaps it were not amiss that you should try it a little before you go out of town; but, if you do, I believe it will be best as if entirely of yourself, though you can best judge of all this on the place, and I wish you may not still have reason to be of the same opinion about it that you was last year.

"If you go to the country, you would settle a way with J. M[enzies] for sending my letters to you, though in the place where you will then be, it is not probable that I will have much to say to you. When you are there, may you not try to get something done in the muslin trade (collection of money) upon the Company's account? Sure our partners there are much to blame, and sit much in their own light if they do nothing that way, at least those who were at no loss in the former misfortunes of the company."

I had a letter t'other day from brother John (Col. Hay). My uncle writes that he is very much pleased with him of late in particular. I hope you will now find means to get his friend (Mrs. Hay) made pretty easy, since I see others are to be made so. My kind compliments to her and brother George.

If you go to the country pray see my cousin Errington or Gibson (Sir J. Erskine), of whom Scougal or J. M[enzies]

will tell you, I having referred him to you for an account of the affairs of the Company. *Copy except the last paragraph.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, July 9, at night.—This is in answer to yours of the 5th. I was very sure the company I left at your house would interrupt your journey. With all the inconveniency that attends them, I believe they are much your friends, and their offer to you was very kind. You are right to say it's dangerous to jest or meddle with edged tools, but you may be sure no confidence you make me shall ever rise in judgement.

I enclose a second letter from Mr. Morpeth (James Murray), which contains no great matter. Your alphabet with him appears to me somewhat tedious and intricate. Pray send him an easier and general cipher by Le Brun's (Ogilvie's) cousin, and to me a copy at your leisure.

I also enclose an edict published to-day, whereby you'll see how the difference 'twixt the princes was judged. The nobility confined remains still the same. Sangfield (Sparre) was with me yesterday for two hours. He has no news either of his master or Coalman (the Czar), and we are still in the dark about what passes 'twixt the latter and Barnaby (King George). All the Whigs that were here parted two days ago to assist at Lord Ox[ford's] trial ; it's said they were summoned by their party to go over without delay.

I received to-day a letter of the 1st dated at Liége from O'Brien with Onslow (Ormonde). The latter expected to see Elderly (Dr. Erskine) the 5th or 6th, which is all he says that's material. As to Mr. Scot, I'll speak to Mr. Dicconson about him, and tell him you desired I should do so. . .

I'll write again by Hamilton, the English post is not yet arrived.

The DUKE OF MAR to SIR J. ERSKINE.

1717, July 9.—About four months ago, when I came to this country, I had a letter from Meinard (Sir J. Erskine), which gave me great pleasure, as it did Trueman (James), but we were both then in great concern on account of some uneasiness we heard he was like to be in, which we were glad afterwards to hear was not so. Pray make him my compliments, and tell him Trueman remembers him often with a great deal of kindness. Murphy (Dr. Erskine) I saw lately pretty frequently, and he continues to act the same honest part he did, which, I hope, will have good effects in time.

I have sent a full account of the affairs of the Company to two friends with Longhorn (London), one of whom, I believe, will see you soon, J a. M u r r a y, 37,50. 93,67,82,63,72,46, so to him I refer you.

My friend, you would hear, came to me some time ago. I do not think of going to Kid (? James) till the violent heats

be over, and hope to hear from you before. If you write soon, and give it to Mr. Skinner (? H. Straiton), who is to send you this, he will send it a sure way. I long much to know how the affair of muntles (mines) goes, and hope it shall turn to account to nobody but Meinard. You will have seen Doyle (C. Erskine), I suppose, long ere now. I believe Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) is to go to Whitford (King of Sweden) and return from him to Davys (the Czar) and Murphy. I hope your family is well, and that the gardens go on and other improvements. I have seen a great deal of that kind since I came to this country, which indeed are very fine, and I am glad to find the taste at home of those things of late is so much after their way. I saw one belonging to M. Plaineuf (? Louis XIV) who, you know, went off some time ago. The gardens had been fine, but were in such disrepair that they put me in mind not a little of another place as I imagine it is now. Do you ever now see that place ? I wish the planting there went on, and that they would thicken the blanks in the wood and the walks of that and the gardens where trees are wanting, that they may be coming on, and it is the less matter for other things of it, which can be repaired at any time, but trees well grown cannot be got for money.

I know you'll give what assistance you can in the affairs of my friend, and what may concern the little ones, of which I have wrote to two of my friends and R[ai]t. You may easily believe how concerned I am to have what's theirs made effectual.

Do you find any way of getting Burgundy now ? A friend of yours has quite lost his taste of claret now when he is come to taste it again, at which I was not a little surprised.

I imagine you live very retired, and, as things stand, I think you are so much the happier. C——— in, I suppose, is the most of your company, when he is not about oppressing the people of Fife, in which, I hope, he still has a hand. Cousin Will. is with me, who salutes you. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to H. Straiton.

1717, July 9.—Since I came to this country I have had three of yours. It was not much I had to say that could have been of any use, and I was told all letters to your parts were opened, which kept me all this time from writing, and now all in yours is so old, that answering it is needless. I know you'll do the best you can to recover that money of W[illso]n, though I despair of your getting any more of it, and a little is better than to lose all.

I have wrote a full account of the affairs of the Company to the Doctor (Menzies) and Morpeth (Murray) and told them to communicate to you what of them is necessary for your own and other traders' satisfaction with you, and I believe you'll see the last soon, so to them I refer you. This goes by the

Doctor, who, I hope, will find as sure a way of sending it to you as I do to him. I do not think of going to my uncle (James) till the violent heats be over, and the Doctor will have before a safe opportunity of sending to me, so write to me and send it to him with any other letters that may be for me. A few days ago, when I heard from my uncle, he was perfectly well. When I meet with him he will be anxious to know of you and other friends there, so pray write fully. (Concerning his having written to Murray about the collection of money).

I hope you'll get the two enclosed safely delivered, and send the answer to the Doctor to be forwarded to me. I enclose an alphabet to add to our cipher for any words that are not in it, that of Jackson's (Inese) being with my uncle Kirkton (James) and I am now at some distance from Jackson.

I condole with you heartily for all your crosses and maladies, but would hope you have now recovered a little health.

I know not if you be acquainted with Raintill (Rait), for whom the enclosed is, but you'll easily get notice where he is to be found. He is an old servant of Mr. Montague's (Mar's) who came to your country not very long ago.

Postscript.—July 11. I have since had an account of young Mall (Sir H. McClean). His friend says he's a hopeful youth, but regrets the want of what's necessary for his education, by which it would seem you have done nothing in that affair, as I wrote to you by Mr. Knox's (James') order, at which he will not be well pleased. Pray let this be helped as soon as possible, and let his friend and manager, the advocate, know in particular that I have wrote again to you of it. *Two copies.*

Dutton (Lieut.-General Dillon) to [James III.].

1717, July 10.—I accused by last post the reception of your letter of 13 June, and now answer it more at large. Andrew (Queen Mary) has already advised you of what he determined about the enclosed you sent for Martell (Mar), and Dutton forwarded your letter for Onslow (Ormonde) without delay. Symon (Ormonde) and Francis (Mar) seem well united. The former is at present in Matthew's (the Czar's) neighbourhood. I believe he'll soon be dispatched from thence. The latter is now about 12 leagues from this, where he expects an answer from Liége, on which he'll take his resolution. If he can be safe in that country, he intends to stay for six weeks thereabouts.

I made your kind compliments to Sangfield (Sparre), who is most acknowledging. He has no late news of his master, and we are still in the dark about what passes 'twixt Gregory (King of Sweden) and Bernard (King George), neither do we know if Barnaby (King George) made any late offers or proposals to Myles (the Czar). Elderley (Dr. Erskine) will without doubt inform Sam (Ormonde) about the last.

Gen. Rank arrived some time ago at Hesse from Sweden. Sangfield presumes he is charged with new proposals from Giles (King of Sweden) to Martin (the Czar). The latter appears very willing to adjust matters, provided the other can be brought to any reasonable terms.

Mr. Pritchard's (the Pope's) usage and gallantry to his niece Petronilla (James) is both gracious, noble and well-timed. Andrew ordered me to inform Symon and Francis of it. Martell was highly pleased with the gift and manner, and seems to have no more regret for Paul's (James)' visit to Roberts (Rome). I presume Sylvester (Ormonde) will not be less satisfied. Jery (Jerningham) is with Onslow. I hope to receive an account very soon of their proceedings.

I enclose an edict, whereby you'll see how the difference 'twixt the princes was judged.

Passport.

1717, June 29[–July 10]. Spa.—From the Czar to Wenterzeym, Landsbergh and Reykbergh, who are going to Russia. *Original in Russian, signed* "Peter" *and with seal; and a French translation.*

Pope Clement XI. to James III.

1717, July 11. St. Maria Maggiore, Rome.—Your Majesty will know in a few hours that the desire of meeting your wishes has made us get over all the difficulties, though of the gravest nature, in the business known to you. The greatness of the embarrassment, in which such a resolution placed us, cannot be explained. Only the advantage which might result to your Majesty could have made up for the trouble it has caused us. *Italian. Holograph.*

James III. to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 13. Urbino.—"This is only to desire you to send away Creagh to come here the cheapest way, as soon as you receive this. Nairne is sick, and I have not a soul that can write French, and cannot, I am sure, do all myself, especially being now a little troubled with bile in my stomach, though otherwayes well. Paterson, I believe, writes to you, so I need say no more, but that I hope this will find you well and on returning to these parts, for really without some very extraordinary reason, I don't see how I can be longer without you.

"Not perfectly remembering whether you did not once advise me to write to Matthew (the Czar), but thinking it reasonable to do so, I have at a venture by this post writ to him, and send my letter to Frederick (Mar) enclosed in one to Elderley (Dr. Erskine), which if Frederick approves of he may forward. Much more might have been said and arguments

used to encourage Matthew, but, after all that hath passed, I thought a short letter sufficient and more consistent with cautions necessarily to be kept for fear of accidents. I have made use of Edin's (Sir J. Erskine's) cipher—I am told that Elderly has it,—and have writ all in English as most natural."

Postscript, July 16.—"I spoke to Price (Panmure) about a person he named Cooper, and I have bid Paterson write for him and for Berkeley also. I am pretty well and should be better, if I could get but a little quiet from writing. Amorsley (Alberoni) has gained his point, so we shall now see what he and his master will do for Peter (James). If you should chance to hear that the stables are taken away from John [Hay] and given to Booth, pray let it not give you a moment's uneasiness, for 'tis far from proceeding from any dissatisfaction against John, who hath behaved himself all along as he ought, and as I could wish, tho' as I never had a servant do before. He hath my favour and he knows it, and nobody shall be able to take it from him. As for the stables, he begged himself to have no more to do with them, but, as long as he hath patience to do it, he shall have to do with me, for 'tis a pleasure to be attended by such a one. I am well again." *Holograph.*

Queen Mary to W. Dicconson.

1717, July 13. Chaillot.—"I send you back Berry's (St. Amand's) letter, but I keep the account of the tryall to send to the King, it beeing the best I have yett seen. Pray don't fail when you writt to Berry to bid him make many kynd compliments from me to Baker (Lord Oxford) and congratulat his perfect recovery, whicch I shall do myself when I have a safe occasion, but I beleeve the trusty woman is gon, for I writt to him by her a fortnight ago." *Holograph.*

G. Samson (the Duke of Ormonde) to [James III.].

1717, July 13. Bastogne.—It is a great while since Simon (Ormonde) heard from Peter (James). He hopes in God he is well.

Samuel (Ormonde) has been with Martin (the Czar), who professes great inclination to serve Patrick (James) and told me, after I had made him Peter and Andrew's (Queen Mary's) compliments, that he hoped that Abraham (Queen Mary) had informed him of the professions that he had made to Andrew for his service. I was kept four days before I could get dispatched and have letters and p[assport]s to Colson (the Commander-in-chief) and factors of all sorts at 146 (Danzig) or in that neighbourhood, ordering them to assist Simon in every thing that lies in their powers, and particular heads of what Matthew does insist on in keeping of the goods that formerly belonged to Gilbert (King of Sweden). They are

pretty high, but I am told by Coleman's (the Czar's) factor that Martin will lessen these demands, if Godefroy (King of Sweden) will but hearken to reason. Coleman told me that Ploiden (Poniatowski) was come to 146. Sangfield (Sparre) told Dutton (Dillon) that he was come to Hornby (Prince of Hesse), therefore I have desired Jerry (Jerningham) to go to Hasty (Holland) to endeavour to meet with him, and, if he does not find him there, then to go to Hornby's to try if he can meet with him there, it being of consequence to endeavour to know what message he brings, that on his information Jerry and Simon may take measures how to manage themselves. Jerry is to go to Pelly (Prague) in his way to meet with the letters that are to be sent there. No time will be lost, for Sangfield thinks it best that he should be with Gilbert before either Jerry or Samuel arrives there, that he may endeavour to inform Jerry how to behave, which I think very right.

Coleman's factors told me that Hasty will soon release Gainly (Görtz), though Barnaby (King George) does all he can to hinder it, but to no purpose, they fearing of inconveniences should they detain him longer. I shall make all the haste I can, and have taken care that the letters (?) shall not be lost. *Holograph.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Tuesday, July 13.—As Martel (Mar) desired, I made his compliments to Andrew (Queen Mary) and showed him his letter, which he read with pleasure and desired me to return his kind compliments most affectionately and heartily both to Martel and Martella (Lady Mar). Andrew has been very much out of order of late by a colic and looseness, which has brought him very low, but he is now better and takes physic to-day, which, 'tis hoped, will carry all off. I was last night with Andrew, who showed me a long letter of Peter's (James') to my great satisfaction as I am sure it will be to Martel's, when I tell him that the young gentleman has managed what he had in view with so much prudence and dexterity that all the cunning red caps put together could not have done it to better purpose. Not content with the present Pritchard (the Pope) made him, he was resolved before he quitted the old gentleman to obtain from him an assurance of such a sum as might alone be sufficient to restore him to his own, when things were prepared for it. He prepared the old man for this by showing him in detail how often he had missed of his aim, merely and only for want of sufficient ready mantle (money). Peter made the old man cry over and over, and got of him great protestations and promises to make a last effort, but being otherways informed that Pritchard is so engaged to Elmor (the Emperor) and Vandermel (the Venetians) and so drained by them, that he alone could not give such security as could be absolutely relied upon, wherefore Peter found another string to his bow. There has been a quarrel of at least

three years' standing betwixt Pritchard and Ker (King of Spain), on which both parties were so irritated that all mediators hitherto employed in it had given it over. Ker would hear of no accommodation, unless a red cap was given to his great favourite, Amorslie (Alberoni), and, this last having personally disobliged Pritchard, he flatly declared he should never have that honour in his time. Peter, who well saw of what consequence it might be to him, if by his means this breach was made up, contrived so that all Ker's factors and Amorslie's friends applied to him, begging him to interpose his credit with Prichard. In a word, Peter undertook the matter, and has compassed it, Pritchard declaring to Ker's factors that they owe it entirely to Peter's mediation. At the same time Peter and Pritchard have agreed how on this agreement the sum in question shall be secured to Peter whenever he wants it, and 'tis certain that, Pritchard granting to Ker a liberty to raise it on benefices, there cannot be a better security, besides that by this means Peter has got the friendship of Ker, and, which is more, that of Amorslie to a degree that may be in many respects of vast use to him, so that I think Peter has reason for what he writes that it shall not be said he visited Roberts (Rome) on a sleeveless errand. I thought Martel would be glad to know the particulars of this matter, though perhaps he may have them from Peter himself, but Andrew also desired me to give Martel some account of the matter.

I also send Abram's (Menzies') last with the prints. Yesterday's post is not yet come, but I send this, because I hear Mr. Hamilton goes to-day to Martel.

About a month or six weeks ago I sent Martel a letter from Col. Bulkeley, who is now with the Duke of Berwick. It was only a compliment and assurance of Mr. Bulkeley's being ready to quit all to serve the King, when occasion should offer, and begging Martel to let him know when there should be occasion. I find that family takes it very ill that Martel has not answered that letter, and desires me to remind him of it. I must therefore beg him to send me a short line of answer. He may only tell him that he has or will inform the King of his zeal, &c., and that, when there is occasion, he shall be advertised.

The money is allowed to Mr. Gordon, which he advanced to Charles Forbes, and 300 *livres* given to Le Brun (Ogilvie) for repairing the boat, and 300 more to Mrs. Le Brun for her journey.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 13.—It was only this day that Patrick (James) gave me yours of the 7th past, which was very welcome. Patrick wrote a return to this letter from Roberts (Rome) which leaves me nothing to say. I am sorry my being from you should occasion you any inconveniency. I wish though

that C[reag]h's being ordered to come hither may not still occasion you more uneasiness, but there was a necessity for it. Newman (Nairne) is out of order, Parryfield (Paterson), you know, writes but one language, and it were unreasonable to think Patrick should do all the drudgery himself. K.1 (James) told me he was to write to your friend, m.13 (Mar) by this post, and would give it me to enclose. I must refer him to that letter. I never saw Patrick look better in my life.

Will you pardon me giving you the trouble of the enclosed for 9 $\frac{\text{B}^{\text{r}}\ \text{C a m p b e l.}}{\text{S,}^{\text{c}}\ \text{R,t, h,e, s,p,x.}}$ You'll easily perceive I mean Tarver (Tullibardine) by the fellow traveller. Patrick wonders he has heard nothing of Tarver since he left us.

Postscript. July 14.—Knight (James) has told me that in consequence of what Martel (Mar) wrote to him some posts ago, he had discoursed Price (Lord Panmure) about the affair of 9 $\frac{\text{B a r c k l y}}{\text{S, t, c,r,y,x,k}}$ and $\frac{\text{C o [o] p e r,}}{\text{R,f, e,p,c,}}$ who had given it as his opinion that one or both of them should be sent for, but that, if only one was to come, he inclined that R,f,e,p,c should be the person. I am sure Price had no regard as to the political consideration we formerly mentioned with relation to the Sophie, and therefore I thought this choice in Price something strange, but I readily gave it as my poor opinion that this should be entirely left to Price, &c., so Knight is to talk to some others of these gentlemen,who will be in town in a few days, and then will give me his orders. I believe it will land in their being both sent for.

Postscript. July 15, 16, 17.—I beg pardon for troubling you with my letters to other people, but, for more reasons than one, I would not be thought to neglect anything that concerns any of Samuel's (Ormonde's) family, so I hope you'll find some way to forward this enclosed for Karrel (David Kennedy), and I must do him the justice to tell you that I have had some reasons of late to believe him a very humble and sincere servant of yours. Patrick, I know, writes you Horseley's (Hay's) story, which leaves me nothing to say on that head, but only in general that Horseley has many obligations to Patrick, who is certainly one of the most indulgent and best masters that ever any man served. 4 *pages*.

Lieut.-General Dillon to Queen Mary.

1717, Wednesday, July 14.—"I was yesterday morning with Thomas (the Regent) according to his orders. He told me Silby (Stair) persecuted him still on Symon (Ormonde) and Francis' (Mar's) account. He assured [him] Onslow (Ormonde) was actually at Versailles, and that Martell (Mar) was lately seen near Chantilly. I assured Thomas and with truth that Symon parted from this neighbourhood about 20 days ago and that he was out of the kingdom. I likewise

assured [him] Francis parted the 6th in order to leave it, that I believed he might have been at Chantilly, it being in his road. It's too tedious to repeat all Thomas said on this score, but on the whole we separated fairly.

I don't find Silby complained of Paul's (James') family about his broken windows, but am told by good hands he resents the affront to a high degree, and don't question, if he discovers where Martell is at present, he'll make great noise about it. In this case Thomas will be certainly much displeased, and with some reason. I give Martell an account of all this by a messenger that goes to him this night.

William (Inese) told me Andrew (Queen Mary) sees no company this day, which occasions my troubling you with this note."

Note in Queen Mary's hand :—" If Martel after this dos not go soon quitt away, I fear Thomas will be very angry, and with som reason, with Dutton (Dillon) and Andrew. I own I cannot comprehend why Martel should be so loath to leave these parts, as long as he can carry Martella (Lady Mar) to any one wher he gos. Nay for my part I beggin to think he will carry her to Jassin's (Italy) house, wher, if Peter's (James) last letter dos not persuade him to go, I beleeve nothing ever will."

Lieut.-General Dillon to Mr. Crescit (the Duke of Mar).

1717, Wednesday, July 14.—I received yours of the 12th yesterday with the letter I supposed to be from Morpeth (James Murray) and a copy of your answer, which I'll send to Peter (James) as you desire. I'll speak to Mr. Dicconson about Father Græme's small bill, and write to Glendarule and Barry as you recommend.

I am very sorry Paul's (James) family can't remain in any part of Flanders. What will become of them, or what measures can they take ? Is the order for their removal from the Imperial Court, from the Marquis de Prié, or by the desire of the inhabitants ? Don't forget sending me your cipher with Morpeth.

The best way of writing to Peter whilst at Urbino is by Saturday's post, and it's what he recommends to Andrew (Queen Mary). I'll wait on the latter to-morrow and give him Martell's (Mar's) duty. Andrew sent me the enclosed two days ago, and I kept it to be remitted by this safe hand.

(A somewhat fuller account of Dillon's interview with the Regent, described in the last letter.)

On the whole Thomas (the Regent) and Dutton (Dillon) parted fairly enough for this time, bnt it's certain, if your abode be discovered, the next attack will be more vigorous than this last.

All the windows of Silby's (Stair's) hotel were broke two nights ago by some drunken fellows. Silby resents this to

a high degree, and I believe imagines 'twas some of Peter's friends were authors of this affront, for which he is in a great fury, and will do all that depends on him to be revenged. The windows were broke by some French young fellows after a long and merry supper. I should be very sorry any of our people had a hand in so poor and mean a thing. Hamilton presses me extremely to finish this, I therefore have no time to say more. You may be easy where you are till you hear again from me.

Onslow (Ormonde) arrived at Spa the 5th, saw Elderley (Dr. Erskine) the 6th, and expected to see Matthew (the Czar) the 8th. O'Brien wrote all this to me, and I expect daily a letter from Onslow.

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 14. Paris.—I had yours of the 10th only yesterday and caused the encloseds to be delivered immediately and to-day forwarded that for London. I shall observe your directions about addressing any letters that don't come by Mr. Hamilton, and they shall not be seen by any but Mr. Alexander, who shall take them to the post-house. I beg your answer to a letter I wrote some time ago, which I want in order to give in my account to Mr. Dicconson.

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 14. [Received.]—Long looked for comes at last. I have not received a letter directly from my friend (Lord Ilay), but I think as good, since by the little billet I send you that he writ to my mother, you may see the reasons of his silence and depend on an answer, which you know was what we chiefly wanted, for I'm almost sure you'll have reason to be contented. I desire you'll let me know if you are, for I interest myself mightily in this affair. He puts a great confidence in my mother, who, you may be sure, does not hurt us. I send you her letter, that you may the better judge of our friend, and my brother's that you may see the news of the *Courier*, not knowing but it may concern you. You'll forgive our sending you our family letters, but 'tis that you may know more exactly the news, and we look on you as one of ourselves so treat you with the same freedom. Our friend has served Lord Oxford, as I believe. He little dreams he owes you that obligation. M. de Mez[ières] says he should be sorry that the master's letter was not arrived when the answer we wish for so much comes. He fancies you'll be of the same opinion. We send you the news which be so kind as to return, they not being ours. You'll see by that it's question of Baron Görtz. The King of Sweden had declared that he would hear of no proposals till he was delivered. You see it's to be feared he will. They sent yesterday a courier from hence to Sweden, it's believed about it. All that's to be wished is that the neighbour (Sparre)

gets there before him, but you may depend that the King of Prussia will not deal in anything with Görtz. The neighbour has hopes to get his last pass. I received your last but in the afternoon. Du Mainy (Magny) was then gone. You shall have some wine. They had told us you had got some. I find it's a mistake. Our other letters tell us that the Duke of Argyle voted for Lord Oxford as well as all his friends. It gives me a great satisfaction, for I don't suppose they would have done it six months ago, and I believe you'll find I told you nothing but the truth. I hope you'll have the answer before you leave this place. He has acted ever since just as you could desire, which is a main point. You had better keep the little billet to have of his hand by you. It's certain the place is very retired where you are, and better than being far off now. I'm sure we shall not talk of it. Every body here seems convinced you're gone. Lord Stair was met t'other morning with l'Abbé Dubois at the Tuileries, which he seemed very angry at, and the next day was seen at the country with Lord Bolingb[roke]. *Endorsed*, "Miss Fannie to L. M. with the doctor's (Lord Ilay's) note."

Lord Linlithgow to John Paterson.

1717, July 14. Milan.—I'm very glad all our friends where you are are well, and that the King is to be soon with you. I hope you will speak to him about what I wrote to you last. We could find no place so cheap as where we are, and our whole pensions will not pay for our lodging and eating in the month, and both are indifferent enough. Pray deliver the enclosed to Lord Edward. Mr. Fleming and Gros Georgie give you their service.

Karrel (David Kennedy) to John Paterson.

1717, July 14. K,x,s,b,i (R,e,i,m,s).—I received last night yours of 12 June with the encloseds for Brate (Mr. Butler) and your aid. The enclosed for Effingham (Sir W. Ellis) is from Brate in answer to one you sent, he thinks from him, about an affair he has no concern in. I am heartily glad Patrick (James) is in good health. I don't doubt he is returned by this time to his country seat and that you have changed your quarters. I shall make your compliments to Busbie (Bagnal) and Hill (Ezekiel Hamilton) when I see them. They went hence about a fortnight ago with Onslow (Ormonde) who told me, as he passed, he had received a letter from you. I have not seen Panton (Paris) since I wrote to you. Brate and I have been here about two months, Onslow not thinking it proper for us to come to him, while he was in that neighbourhood. At his return we shall remove, but whither is more than I can tell. We often drink all your healths and in much better wine than you can pledge us in. Brate is much obliged to you for sending to Griffin (Genoa) for his packet.

[James Murray] to [the Duke of Mar].

1717, July 3[–14]. London.—"It is with great pleasure that I embrace this opportunity of giving Mrs. Patricia (James) and you what light I can into the present state of affairs. It is the second I have had since my arrival here, it having been absolutely improper to write on a subject of that importance by the common post. I believe there never was in this kingdom or in any other, a more critical juncture of affairs, or a time when more address and application was necessary to keep things in the right way than that which we have gone through during this session of Parliament. I am not used to magnify any little services I am capable of doing, but I dare say you will believe me when I tell you that I have laboured a good deal in that matter.

"We have so far seen the fruits of our labours that now towards the close of the session, after the Earl of Oxford was acquitted, that and all other matters have been so managed that the three parties subsist separately without any sort of understanding with one another, so that hitherto all projects for drawing any of the Tories into either of these parties notwithstanding all offers, have been entirely defeated. This is what we proposed, and therefore, if we are on a wrong bottom, it must be owing to wrong judgment and not to want of success. Your Lordship may also believe that we have had jealousies and difficulties of many sorts to struggle with, which I have endeavoured to smooth as well as I could.

"Mr. Y[oun]g (Bishop of Rochester) complains that he has seen no letters from you since the first in which he was desired to confer with Honyton (Lord Oxford), but only short extracts made by J. M[enzies] with &c., &c., to be explained by word of mouth, and, having heard of no advice of any consequence, he therefore concluded he was left out of the secret, and that it was got into other hands exclusive of him. He is very desirous that an account of the muslin (money) should be transmitted as soon as is possible and begs that you may know that, after being but a little while employed in that service, he was obliged to stop short by other people's using his name indiscreetly without any authority from him. It is likewise thought proper that Patricia should by the very first occasion write two letters, one to B r o m l [e] y, 9,2,25,27,50, 11, and the other to S h i p p e n 61,7,33,47,39,23,59 thanking them for their services in their way, and another to L[ord] B a t h u r s t 9,13,19,60,14,30,22,55 owning the receipt of 1,000*l*., and making him a proper compliment upon it. I have sent by the bearer a memorial, which I extended [from] minutes taken in the presence and by the advice of Mr. Y[oun]g and some other friends, which I hope may be of some account, and upon the whole I must say that at a

time when there is so much confusion and distraction here, I am sorry to find your affairs so backward elsewhere as I must judge them by any thing I have yet heard. As to my own particular, I hope you will do me the justice to assure Patricia of my inviolable zeal for him and his cause, and be persuaded that I have the most particular regard for yourself. I came up at the earnest desire of some friends, who thought I might be of use, and have stayed during the whole session, which you may believe has been no small inconvenience to me in the present situation of my affairs. I have nothing therefore left but to get home as soon as I can, but shall stay within a call of this town until I have the honour of your commands in answer to this.

"It is with a sensible pleasure that I can acquaint you that my dear Westminster Scholar is now past all danger, at the same time that I inform you that he has had an accident of a fall from a horse by which his head was a little bruised."

Postscript.—In justice to the bearer, I must acquaint ym. (*sic* ? you) that without any fault of his Mr. Y[oun]g has detained him in order to give you an account of the issue of the trial, though the memorial was prepared three weeks ago all to the last paragraph. *Endorsed*, "[Mor]peth's [to Mart]el. O.S. 1717. R. at M[ouch]y, 29th N.S." *Torn.*

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, Friday, July 16.—I have been in my new habitation since Thursday sennight, "and two days after I came Le Brun (Ogilvie) and his friend came, as I had appointed, and I dispatched them the next day, Mrs. Swift (Ogilvie) to go by Crafton's (Calais) to give them an account as far as she can and to wait the packet's arrival, which Le Brun is to see safely dispatched the other way as usual. I now send you in one packet all that Mrs. Swift brought me and in another my answers to them, which I wish may be to your liking, and then I am paid for my pains in writing so much at once with my own hand. I hope the packet will get safe there, and that it will give them all the satisfaction can be expected at this time. The answer to the memorial is the principal part of it, which you had before. That memorial was sent by the little Knight (Sir R. Everard), so it was reasonable to think it his, but I find by one from Morpeth (James Murray) to Dutton (Dillon) which I send you, that it was written to him. My answer to Morpeth I sent some days ago to Dutton, who is now to send it you. He is also to send you a letter I had just now from Mr. Jery (Jerningham), which is all I know of those people since they left me. I wonder Jery says nothing of Ploiden (Poniatowski), who, we know, has returned to Hornby (Prince of Hesse), and must certainly have brought some answer to Coalman, (the Czar) so I should have thought that both Samuel (Ormonde) and Jery would have been for Jery's seeing Ploiden before either of them went much further, especially since Jery

had seen and talked fully with him before he went to Kemp (King of Sweden), but it seems Coalman's pressing that going immediately has determined them, and good success may they have.

"Martel (Mar) in coming where he now is, went to see 12 C h a n t i l y, V,p,x,k,d,o,m,z, with which he was indeed charmed. He saw nobody there, but it seems young Lidcoat (Leslie) was there some way privately at the time, and, as he has since said, saw both him and Martila (Lady Mar), which he thought fit to mention to more than one with Panton (Paris), by which it came to Silby's (Stair's) knowledge, and upon that he spoke again to Thomas (the Regent), which he had not done a good while before, though he could not but hear that Martel was still about Panton's. He spoke at the same time to Thomas of Onslow's being actually with 12 : V e r s a i l s, C,s,f,e,x,o,m,e, upon which Thomas sent for Dutton, as perhaps he will give you an account, who told him both were gone. I cannot help thinking that Silby delayed all this time making another application about them until he should hear of their being actually parted, and so did it then for his own justification, when he knew it could signify nothing to them. Perhaps you will think it is my partiality for an old friend that makes me think so. I wish he may be long of hearing where m.13 (Mar) now is, in case he should apply again, and m.13 is unwilling to go much further, since he proposes to be setting out for to join Peter (James) about six weeks hence. The place where he is, is very retired and out of the way, so, if those who put him there keep the secret, he may be long enough without being discovered. Silby actually thinks him gone and very few besides those people know anything about him. The place is but indifferent enough, far from what the other two he was at formerly are, being damp and no place about it for airing, which with the wet weather we have, makes it, I believe, not very wholesome, but he would rather bear with it as it is than go further. He has been a good deal out of order these two or three days, a little agueish and troubled a little with what he never had before, the piles, which makes him a good deal uneasy at this minute, and in a good deal of pain. What he has seen of that distemper before makes him the more uneasy, but I hope it shall go off, he has bid Dutton send him something for it, but I ask pardon for troubling you with such things.

"I had not the pleasure and satisfaction of yours of the 20 June until two days ago, and that you mention concerning Mr. Isac (Lord Ilay) is not yet come to my hands. I long for it the more that I am in daily expectation of an answer from him to my last letter, of which you have the copy, and I should be sorry yours to Mr. Maltha (M. de Mezières) concerning them was not come before it. I send you enclosed a note

under Isac's own hand to Mrs. F. Oldcorn's (Oglethorpe's) mother, who gave him my last letter, though she knew not from whom nor about what it was, by which you will see I have reason to expect an answer. Pray lose not the note, for comparing of hands by it afterwards. He and Aylmore (Argyle) have been vigorously for Honyton (Lord Oxford), which is new, and, I hope, shall make all right again between them. Mr. Milton (McMahon) must know nothing of all this affair of Isac's, nor F[ann]y Oldcorn's part in it, which I was desired to caution you about in particular, and should have done it sooner. Mr. Oldcorn (Anne Oglethorpe), your old correspondent, knows nothing of F[ann]y's being with Evans (England), and it would be a great quarrel should he come to the knowledge of it and Isac and he by no means agree nor like [each] other.

"I know not who are the people who are concerned in Mr. Frisk's (Francia's) mantle (money) affair, which you mention, but I do not believe that either Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) nor Povie (Portmore) are any of them, nor does Abram (Menzies) I judge, know anything of it, no more than Rigg (Bishop of Rochester), nor does Honyton know anything of it, that I yet know, and there is no haste, I think, in telling any of them of that affair.

"William (Inese) by Androw's (Queen Mary's) direction gave me an account the other day of the good success Peter has had with Prichard (the Pope) about mantle, Ker, (the King of Spain), &c., and of his prudent and dexterous managing all that matter, which you may be sure was agreeable news to me as you imagined it would, and what Peter says to me about his health gives me a real and great pleasure, long may it be so. I am sorry to hear that the music, paintings, and statues there have not entertained him much, but the knowledge of those agreeable things and the pleasure they give comes by being habituated to them, which I wish, now that he has so good an opportunity, he may take some pains to be. Allow me to say that it is fit for him to have a true taste of those polite things, and I know by experience, though without such an opportunity, that it is to be acquired and then the pleasure it gives, is beyond what any can imagine until they feel it after they come to have a taste of it, which being accustomed and giving attention to them brings by degrees. I am sure, if he try it some time, he will thank me for telling him so, for the pleasure and entertainment he will find by it.

"I send you enclosed the last news letter I got, with a note of Abram's, and the Edict about the Princes, which some people think will not put an end to their differences.

"I have a letter of the 11th to-day from Calais, which says that it was voted in the House of Lords to acquit Lord Oxford in case the Commons refuse to proceed against him upon the point of treason, which carried by 30 votes, a great majority. By this I conclude that he is at liberty before this,

which is great glory to him, and will be a great mortification to the Court. They say George intends to go over, and has a mind to carry Hopefull (Prince of Wales) with him, but he declines it. I have it from good hands that Lord Marlborough and Cadogan are fallen out, and that the last is in great favour, so stands upon his own bottom. The Court will stand, it seems, on a pretty narrow one at last."

Martel has heard from C. K[innair]d about his being in his parts, but is to hear again from him, for which he waits before he determine about it, and hopes too of hearing of that from Onslow.

I wrote some time ago to Hay of one Spetiall and Archbald who, I heard, had turned rogues, but I have now letters contradicting it, and saying they are still honest men, which is all I know about them, only they are not going to Italy as was said. *Holograph.*

THOMAS CRAWFURD to SIR WILFRED GLAWSON (? LAWSON) at Rome.

1717, July 16. Paris.—I wrote to you long ago to Venice. This is the first time I write since I received your letter from Rome with a commission about your picture, which I own to be a very great fault, but the post goes but once a week to where you are, and one often forgets the post night. You'll perhaps think it unkind of me to think so seldom on a friend of such worth, but this is so singular a place and I have so singular an employment that I think I have some right to plead an exception. Your picture I sent to England very soon after Lord Essex arrived here, and had for answer from the person to whom I sent it that Lady Stair had delivered it herself to Mrs. Lowther.

We have no news here but the decision of the dispute betwixt the Princes of the Blood and legitimated ones, which is in favour of the former, but neither party is satisfied, for the Princes think there is not enough done against the bastards, since by the edict they remain in possession of the honours of the Parliament, and the others think there's a great deal too much done against them, since they lose the title of Princes of the Blood and all pretensions to the succession to the Crown. Your friends here expect to see you very soon. For your encouragement to come you'll find Lord Stair in a better house and better company in it than you used to see, since Lady Stair and her daughter, who is not ugly, are to be here the beginning of next week, and, I believe, he will make his public entry in six weeks or two months. Pray give my best wishes and respects to the Doctor, if he is with you, and return him thanks for his letter from Tours. *With envelope with seal.*

COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, July 16. Loupiac, near Bordeaux.—Apologizing for not having written before, expressing his esteem for him, and hoping to hear from him

Postscript.—My namesake and I are retired five leagues from Bordeaux, and also our friends have also gone from there into the country to shun giving offence, except three or four, who, I hope, will be prevailed with soon to follow their friends' example. The Marquess of Tullibardine has retired to a greater distance and agreed I should continue nearer to receive what orders might come for him, for I am still in the best friendship with him. His brother arrived, after having long expected him, only two days ere he went off; he is gone with him. I wish that young gentleman may mend his manners and live hereafter with greater discretion. He may thank God he has a most gracious master. He is not either at a very great distance. I can be with them in a day and a half, when any accounts come that require it. You will receive a letter this post from your friend Don of Brisbin, who will give you compliments enough for him and me both. We drink your health very solemnly, yet with great sobriety, for I have led a sober life since I parted with your worship and our grave friend, Mr. William, who very near rendered me as graceless as yourselves. Don complains you have not answered his last letter, and we all charge you to answer his letter, and more, to do it to the purpose, for you must know he keeps doubles of all of them. We live here very well and plentifully on the subsistence our master allows us.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 17.—Since Patrick (James) and I had made up our packets of this date the post is just come in, bringing yours of the 28th by Roberts (Rome). Patrick tells me there is nothing in it requiring an immediate answer, and therefore orders me only to acknowledge it.

John Carnegy to John Paterson.

1717, July 17. Rome.—I had letters last post from several of our friends in Holland, showing a forwardness in accepting an indemnity and desiring my advice. It being of some consequence to delay to give some answer thereto, I have ventured to do it in these terms. In my weak judgement it is for his Majesty's service that his subjects be at home, where they can be most useful, provided that can be done on reasonable terms, they continuing their loyalty and firmness to the King's interest; at the same time it is their duty, and no doubt will be taken in good part to write to know the King's commands and pleasure as to that, if the time limited by the indemnity will allow thereof. I mean this well; if I have done amiss, I hope the King will pardon me.

Dr. Wilson is recommended to me by one of our friends in Holland. He is a man of learning. He was taken in or about the Isle of May in endeavouring to pass the Forth. I think he was an officer in Lord Strathmore's regiment, and

since his escape he has maintained himself by teaching mathematics in Leyden, for nine months. He is now reduced to want the King's subsistence, which I hope will be granted him. Col. Clephan perhaps may know him, and I beg he'll assist you in your application. I am not acquainted with him, but Freebairn is personally and gives him an exceeding good character. Maitland recovers beyond expectation, and goes abroad twice a day.

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1717, Tuesday, July 20.—Andrew (Queen Mary) gave me yours of 27 June from Rome, with an enclosed from you to Francis (Mar). If literal Sheridan had reached Paul (James) before he sent these letters, I presume they would have been suppressed for more than one reason. If d.17 (Dillon) makes a wrong judgement, I hope Mr. Knight (James) will excuse him. Andrew intends to write at large on this head by next Saturday's post. I forward by this post three packets Martell (Mar) addressed to me for Patrick (James).

(About his interview with the Regent and about the breaking of Lord Stair's windows, as in his two letters of the 14th calendared *ante, pp.* 449, 450.)

I enclose the copy of a letter Hooker (Jerningham) received from a good hand. I think we may reasonably expect that Matthew (the Czar) and Gregory (King of Sweden) will come to a true understanding and unite against their declared enemy, by so much the more that it's their mutual interest. I look on this as the greatest and perhaps the best step that could be made towards the recovery of Peter's (James') right. Bernard's (King George's) late behaviour may in some measure hasten and conduce to this union. He tampered with Myles (the Czar) and George (King of Sweden) separately, in order to draw a good bargain from either to the exclusion of the other, and, when their factors come to compare notes, you may be sure Barnaby's (King George's) deceitful proceedings won't be forgot.

Enclosed is a letter from Onslow (Ormonde) received this morning. He seems extremely well pleased with Coalman (the Czar) and Elderley (Dr. Erskine). I don't doubt but he informs you fully on that score.

The copy of Hooker's letter is in French and for greater security I translated it into English without adding or diminishing the least syllable. Jerry (Jerningham) went straight from Liége to Spa to give Elderley the letter he had for him from the same hand. After delivering it he'll go without delay to Ploydon (Poniatowski) in order to confer with him as required. Jery is acquainted with him, which is of some advantage in the present occasion. Symon (Ormonde) knows nothing of all this, neither can he be informed, till he arrives at Ulm, where I suppose Jery will meet him or write to him towards 1 Aug. This letter is plain, I hope, however, t'will

come to Paul without any accident. I shall be somewhat uneasy till I am sure it came to your hands. Some friends from Holland write affirmatively that Bernard and Knox (King of Denmark) have made a league offensive and defensive, and that Gainley (Görtz) will be soon set at liberty by the States General, though it appears Barnaby insists still on his detention. A little time will clear this matter.

You'll find enclosed a letter from Morpeth (James Murray) to Dutton (Dillon). You'll see by it Lord Oxford was acquitted of the impeachment against him, and came off with flying colours.

Peter's assuring Andrew that his health is perfectly well is most agreeable to his friends. 6 *pages. Enclosed.*

*Copy of a Letter writ by Ployden's (Poniatowski's) orders from a m.*6 *(minister) of Hesse to Jery (Jerningham) dated Cassel,* 8 *July, and received by Hooker (Jerningham) the* 15*th at Liége.*

The friend so long expected is at last arrived. Myles (the Czar) will have reason to be satisfied. Full powers are given for the negotiation, which is all I can say at this time. You shall hear again from me in a few days and more at large concerning this. Give the enclosed to Elderley (Dr. Erskine) and recommend to him at the same time to dispose and engage Matthew (the Czar) not to execute so soon his promise to Barnaby (King George) about withdrawing his troops from Mecklenburg; it's very important this should be delayed.

Col. O'Berne to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 20. From Mr. Donthes (Mecklenburg).—I wrote to you when I had my orders to come to this country, and would have since, had I had anything to say. Mr. Adams (Sir H. Paterson) sent you then a 21,31,42 (k,e,y,) of which he gave me a copy. I have writ to him since but never had any answer. I and all my comrades part hence to-day, and go to visit Mr. Hobbs (Poland), with whom we may stay some time, if he makes us good cheer. We have here with our friend three barrels of herrings (thousand men), being fish he much admires. Mr. Martin (the King of Sweden) and those in *procés* with him do nothing but look at one another, and it will come to little or nothing this term. We are told he will come to no reasonable composition with Mr. Jeremy (the Czar) and that Mr. Brown (King George) and his friends are like to have a good understanding with Mr. Jeremy by Mr. Turner's (King of Prussia's) persuasion. You know best whether this be true. I would be glad to know the certainty that I may guide myself accordingly. I despair almost of seeing Mr. Jasper (Dr. Erskine), because of our sudden journey. I will write to you, if possble, as soon as I come to my journey's end. (About the way of sending and receiving letters through a correspondent at Hamburg.)

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 21. Paris.—Reminding him of ordering several articles about which he wrote some time ago, and how to place the money paid to his Grace and Mr. Erskine, and on behalf of James Wright of Rotterdam advising his Grace that 18*l.* is due to him for wine furnished to his Grace.

John Carnegy to John Paterson.

1717, July 21. Rome.—I had yours of the 14th giving an account of the King's safe arrival at Urbino, and that he is in good health, which gives me the utmost satisfaction, for there was an account here some days ago that he was taken ill on the road. I wrote to you some days ago about some letters I had from Holland touching the Indemnity, that is or rather was expected; at least it is delayed till Lord Oxford's trial be over, and by the message sent by Mr. Addison to the House of Commons it seems it will be very narrow, so that no hurt can be done in answering these letters as I did.

As for news I amuse myself by reading the prints; the certainty of any good news I wait for from Urbino. In the meantime we divert ourselves the best way we can, and endeavour to pass over the melancholy time.

Tell Strickland, if he were here, I would carry him to drink cool liquors about one or two in the morning, for they are extremely good here.

James III. to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 22. Urbino.—"I have little to say to yours of the 28th, which is almost all on Hughs' (Lord Oxford) subject. The letter you sent me is not from Mrs. Olderon (Oglethorpe), nor in his hand, but as writ by him, and, though but a compliment, yet I thought it deserved a like answer which I send you with his to me; what is meant by *Amsuris* I do not know, but it is not material. I am glad Onslow's (Ormonde) writing to do Frank (Mar) and Samuel (Ormonde) justice had so good effect. And the little twist that Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) gives to Samuel's parting with Peter (James), ought more to serve to show the temper of the man than give any uneasiness, for, if one doth not, not only put one's self above the foolish world's talk, but even above wise men's notions which they may and will have sometimes, there will be no doing business.

"In the enclosed packet you will find Paterson's letter to Cooper, with two others which speak for themselves, and a draft I drew for Nairne to write to Malcolm [of Grange], who in your absence writ to him. It is necessary you should see that paper that we may all speak alike, I hope you will approve of it, for I worded it as nicely as I could, and in such a manner as I think cannot be misconstrued.

"I find Andrew (Queen Mary) is in great perplexity about Mr. Mantle (money), but I have written to her not to be uneasy on that score, for I have enough to continue all the pensions for a good while.

"If you complain of odd weather, I am sure I can do as much, for we have neither thunder nor lightning nor heat, but just what we used to call fine September weather at Paris, but the winds are indeed a little boisterous. I am in the best house I have yet been in the Pope's country, I do not speak of the Pope's two houses at Rome, but after them the best without dispute, great, noble, and for convenience I never was so well in my life. Indeed the country is bad, but there are still some promenades, especially now I have begun to ride again, for I thank God my little ailment is quite over, and I never found my health and stomach better than since my remedies. You have a very good apartment here, big enough for Martilla (Lady Mar) also if she came, and after all why should she not in the little prospect we have of things soon changing ? but that she and you are best judge of, and I do not pretend to advise in such matters, all I shall say is that, if you find it otherwise convenient for yourselves, she shall be very welcome wherever I am, and that I shall be always pleased with whatever can make your being with me agreeable to you in all respects.

"I have been forced to give an underhand dismission to poor Rhodes, so I believe there will not be now so much stuff writ from my family. I have no more account from Masters (the Duke of Modena), which I wonder at . . .

"I shewed your uncle (Lord Panmure) my paper about the Indemnity. He approved it, and is now very easy, and very well pleased that Mr. Cooper is sent for." *Holograph.*

J. Gowre (James III.) to Lord Oxford.

1717, July 22.—Mr. Derby (Mar) sent me yours of 29 May with an account of what he had heard from you. One cannot be more sensible than I am both of your zeal for my concerns and of your present hard circumstances in relation to your health, but I hope this fine summer weather will set you quite to rights. I am heartily glad one of your sense does justice to Mr. Derby's merit. The accounts he has sent you makes anything I can say useless here, and, though his personal attendance on Mr. Hardie (James) be now absolutely necessary, yet Mr. Manlie (Queen Mary) will still be at hand to receive your advices and transmit to me whatever you think fit. Two or three lines in your letter are very comfortable, and you will have heard that nothing is neglected on our side. Your advice on all conjunctures is earnestly desired, and nothing shall be omitted by me to convince you of the true and great value and friendship I have for you. *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to DR. BARCLAY.

1717, July 22.—After informing him of Dr. Leslie's departure, through want of whom they find themselves under a sensible loss which his Majesty is desirous to supply, signifying his Majesty's pleasure that he come thither as soon as he conveniently can, and informing him that he has written by that post to the same effect to Dr. Couper, that they may be assisting one another, and about providing for the expenses of his journey. *Two copies.*

JOHN PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, July 22.—Since my last of the 17th nothing has happened here worth troubling you about, so this serves only to cover the enclosed copies, which will speak for themselves. As to the Indemnity, it is not possible in my poor opinion to say any thing better on it than what you'll find in the enclosed, which goes under Newman's (Nairne's) name, but you'll easily perceive by the style it was penned by a better hand, I mean by Patrick (James) himself. Patrick, I know, writes by this post to m.13 (Mar), which leaves me no room to give you or him any further trouble. You will let me know if this comes to hand because of the encloseds. Knight (James) looks and is as well as ever you saw him in your life. *Original and copy.*

DAVID NAIRNE to MALCOLM OF GRANGE.

1717, July 22.—As to the Indemnity, the King takes very kindly of you about what you say on that head. He is persuaded that nothing the Government can offer you by it on the one side, or you may think fit to do for gaining it on the other will ever alter or diminish that duty and zeal yov have on all occasions given him such proofs of. It will be a sensible satisfaction to him, if at a time he is so little able to requite or even subsist his faithful suffering subjects, they can find means to return home and be no longer sharers in his misfortunes, and he moreover thinks that in general it will be an advantage to him to have the number of his true servants in the island augmented by the return of many who may, and he doubts not will, be ready to serve him on all occasions which they may effectually do in time at home, while in the present juncture they are now quite useless to him abroad. As to the particulars of the Indemnity, not yet known, the King can give no opinion, since they are not like so much to concern his interest as private honour or conscience, in which every one is to decide for himself. *Copy in Paterson's hand.*

JOHN PATERSON to JOHN CARNEGY.

1717, July 22. Urbino.—I read yours of the 17th to the King, who orders me to let you know that he perfectly approves

of what you wrote to your friends in Holland about the Indemnity. One cannot easily say any thing particularly, because we do not know as yet in what manner this Act of Grace, as they are pleased to call it, will be conceived, but in general you are certainly right, when you say the King's subjects can be of more use to him at home that any where else, besides that it will be far more convenient for themselves, and I believe you know the King has their interest at heart as much as his own. As to their continuing in their duty and loyalty to the King, he said that these gentlemen had already given such hearty proofs of both that he was sure they would never deviate from it, wherever they happened to be, which he would never forget. I doubt, as you say, whether the time that will be limited for accepting this amnesty will allow of their writing to the King and waiting a return, but that is not very material, as the King, you may be sure, will easily dispense with it on their accounts, which you may let such of them know as you write to. When I find the King at leisure I shall represent Dr. Wilson's case to him, as you desire.

I hope Maitland's late affliction will be of use to him, and that he'll think of mending his life and conversation. *Two copies.*

Col. John Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 23. Urbino.—I would have written last post, but had nothing worth while. Peter (James) on my asking it has taken away any concern I held in the stables from me, which makes me very much easier, for I did not meddle with them, so that my having the name served only to make others neglect their business that I might have the blame, which there are people enough ready to improve. It has always been my study to meddle as little with Peter's old servants as I could, so that I hope none of them here ever had any opportunity of improving any of my sayings or actions to my disadvantage, which, I am persuaded, some, if they could, would have been glad to do, but all that can happen that way will touch me very little as long as I don't feel it from Peter's behaviour, which has been extreme kind, ever since I came to him last, and, as I believe he hates underhand, backbiting, unsincere ways of doing, I shall never pretend to use people so that deserve it of me, but let them go on and despise them very much. My only design in mentioning this was to let you know, it was not at all any pique at me, but on the contrary what I asked that was the occasion of the stables being taken from me.

We are here lodged in a very noble house. We have a few promenades and must of necessity go down and up hill to get at them, so that, except one have something within doors that is agreeable, one will pass his time here but very indifferently. This in a sort of settled way is still better than the condition you are in at present, uncertain in a place and

always on the wing. The only cure I see is to come here and bring Martella (Lady Mar) with you, to send over for Meg, who will be too happy in being a comrade to her, and, I'll assure you, will be a very easy one, and let us live at least here in peace and quiet. All I can say is as it were in the air, since I don't know the present situation of your politics, but, supposing nothing to happen suddenly that will require Peter's absence from this and consequently yours, considering that Martella has all her affairs pretty well settled at home, that her being with you will be a great ease and satisfaction to you, that it is impossible your absence from Peter can be long,—all these things considered, I don't see a better party she can take than to leave father and mother, sister and brother, and cleave to her spouse, which I am persuaded she will do willingly, and I don't see with what satisfaction she can live at home and you on this side, neither do I see what the world can say against her coming here. Women have made longer journeys before for their diversion, mark your sister-in-law.

Meg came from Scotland, where her only pretence of leaving my father was the pressing letters I write to her to come over. She is now with my brother in Yorkshire. She and her brother James write to know what she should do. I have put it off hitherto with reason, till the matter then depending should be altogether out of doors, which I take to be the case now. I believe Peter would not care that I should leave him to live with her in any other place, and his kindness to me won't allow of my asking a thing of that kind, till I find his favour diminishes, which I don't perceive yet. What would you advise me to do? To bring her here alone would look a little odd. Martella would not at all be subject to the inconveniences that she would be, but, if it should look never too out of the way, I believe it will turn to her coming. If you should think of Martella's coming here, pray write to Jamie to send his sister over, for there is nothing I should desire more than to have her here with Martella.

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, July 23.—Your packet with that for Maltha (M. de Mezières) came not to my hands till two days ago, which I sent him yesterday by a sure hand. It will certainly please him much, and so it will, I hope, those it mostly concerns. I expect to hear from him on it, and I daily expect to hear from Mr. Isac (Lord Ilay), so that by next post I may be able to say some more on that subject. I have a letter from Onslow (Ormonde) full of content with Coalman (the Czar), but I have heard neither from Jery (Jerningham) nor Payton (Sir H. Paterson) again, nor from Elderly (Dr. Erskine) at all since he went from Panton's (Paris), but I suppose there are letters from all three on the road to me. I know Dutton (Dillon) gives you an account of the agreeable news Jery had from Ploiden (Poniatowski), so I need say nothing on that subject.

Enclosed is a packet of news with two of Abram's (Menzies'), by which you'll see how Lord Oxford's affairs have gone, and the fine work amongst some divines there. I long to hear from you, the last I had being of a very old date. I was a little out of order, but am now better. *Holograph.*

The Duke of Mar to William Gordon.

1717, July 23.—Apologizing for his delay in answering his letter of 16 June, which he now answers, with those of 14 and 21 July, and concerning payments and allowances to various people. *Copy.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1717, Saturday, July 24.—I have not much to add to mine of the 20th, which, I am told, will come to you the same day with this. Please let me know if both posts arrive at once, in which case I'll write on Saturdays for the future.

Andrew (Queen Mary) did not think fit Dutton (Dillon) should deliver Paul's (James') letter of the 27th, or the enclosed for Francis (Mar) till to-day, so that Martell (Mar) will receive both only at noon. Andrew will explain this more amply than it's proper for me to do.

I made your kind compliments to Sangfield (Sparre), who returns submissive thanks with his humble duty to Peter (James). He expects to part hence next week, and goes straight where his master is, having all the necessary passports. He'll join George (King of Sweden) before Symon (Ormonde) or Jery (Jerningham) can reach thither, which will be of great and, I hope, good consequence for Mr. Knight's (James') service. Sangfield desired me to inform Patrick (James) that he hastens his voyage in order to be of use to him. I am persuaded of his zeal and truth, and that he'll take care there be a plain and speedy answer given. I enclose a packet from Francis (Mar) and have received no news from Symon this week past, but expect to hear from him when arrived at Ulm.

The great preparative for an embarkation of 12,000 men at Barcelona surprises Thomas (the Regent) and favorites extremely, and indeed so it does all who know Ker (King of Spain) and marvells (his ministers) and especially the secret manner it was carried on. We shall soon learn more of this project, it's variously talked of, *mais Dieu veuille que cela ne soit point une montagne qui enfante une souris.*

W. Dicconson to Queen Mary.

1717, July 26.—"An accident has happened here, which has made a good deal of noise amongst the Protestants, and which may likewise reflect upon this Court, though very undeservedly, if any malicious person gives a wrong turn to it, and which, the Protestants being very much irritated

against the Prior, may not improbably happen, which made the Prior desire me to give your Majesty an account of it, to show that in his circumstances he could not do otherwise than he did.

" The Prior, it seems, had intimation the other day, by whom I know not, that, Mr. Thorpe being here, he intended to give the Communion yesterday to the Protestants in this town, upon which, reflecting on the orders he had formerly had in the late King's lifetime, not to suffer any thing of that kind, not knowing whether the like would be expected from him now, he wrote immediately to the Cardinal, who, just as he received the letter, was going to have an audience of the Regent, so took the letter with him and showed it the Regent himself, who at first ordered that Mr. Thorpe should be taken up, but upon second thoughts conceived it better he should be told to go out of this town before Sunday or at least in the morning to prevent by that means what was designed. This order coming late on Saturday, the Prior spoke to the Commissary to acquaint Mr. Thorpe that he must go out of St. Germains the next morning, to which Mr. Thorpe replied that he wondered very much at such an order, that he had behaved himself always with caution and respect, that he came to get in some small debts being at want of money, and hoped they would not force him out of town before he had done his business, so in fine, having seen the Prevost and Procureur du Roy, he was permitted to stay until yesterday in the evening but the intended Communion was by this means disappointed.

" This is the fact, which Mr. Thorpe, who came to speak to me of it, bore with a great deal of temper and moderation, and said that, though he was afraid, should it be known in England, it might do mischief there, yet he would do all he could to stifle it, that he who had suffered so much for the King, would not tarnish his past actions out of pique to any particular person, that whatever usage he met with, he would live and die a faithful and loyal subject to the King. But some of the Protestants are not so easy on the point but exclaim bitterly against the Prior, as the sole cause of it, because the motives and orders he had are not public. They say that the Bishops of Toul allowed or connived at their meetings at Bar, that in the Pope's country itself such strict enquiry had not been made, in fine they think themselves hardlier dealt withal at St. Germains, than in any place in the world, though they expected most favour there, and complain amongst other things at the Prior's not first acquainting my Lord Middleton, which they exclaim against as an insult to your Majesty's authority, but the Prior says he is willing to bear all they say against him in public, only desires your Majesty should know the reason of his not acquainting my Lord Middleton, which was an order your Majesty gave him formerly and he supposes is not forgot,

which was, that in all matters of that kind he should act according to his own conscience and the directions he had from the Court of France without ever communicating the thing to your Majesty; and therefore he says in the letter he wrote to the Cardinal he gave him an item of this order, to prevent his sending to your Majesty which he imagined he might naturally do, and which he conceived your Majesty would have been sorry he had.

"I acquainted my Lord Middleton with all these particulars last night, who thinks your Majesty did extreme prudently in giving that order to the Prior, and, though in reality it lights unfortunately that such a hardship should be shown to a minister at St. Germains more than in any other place, yet, as the case was, it does not appear that the Prior could do otherwise considering the information he had of what was designed, and which was certainly true, for Mr. Heywood did not deny it when I spoke to him of it, and considering the orders he had from the Court of France both now and heretofore.

"Mr. Thorpe told me he would wait upon your Majesty, and therefore I thought it necessary to inform your Majesty as fully as I could of the matter, if possible, before he came; and he also desired a year's advance of his pension, which I told him, in the most civil terms I could, that, your Majesty having denied that favour but three days before to Mr. Wivell, I durst not take upon me to do it, but, if your Majesty would nevertheless order me to make him that advance, it would no doubt please him, and I fancy not be improper on such an occasion."

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1717, July 26. Paris.—Requesting him to have the enclosed delivered, and to tell those lords to get somebody at Rome to receive their letters, else it is impossible for him to forward them.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, Monday, July 26. M[ouch]y.—"The account the letters you sent me from Peter (James) give of his good intentions gives me more pleasure than I have had a long while. He has been more frightened than hurt with what was in agitation amongst us, and it has the good effect of letting us know a thing which we have so long wished and desired. I hope it will have another too as good which is to make Peter push his being in that condition of life we all wish him, and not give it over but bring it quickly to that. Since ever I heard the account he gave of that lady, I have always thought that she had made an impression on him, and now I find it was true and I wish him with all my heart good success in it. I am so pleased with his having resolved

to marry anybody, that I am almost blind to any bad consequence it can possibly have, and the character this Lady has is so good, besides her being so well born, that I hope it will have none, but on the contrary be what all concerned in him will be pleased with and reap all the advantages from, [that] could be expected from any. I never thought the other we were for proposing would do, and my great design in its being tried was more with a view of his showing the world that he was willing to be advised in a thing of that nature by those who recommended it so earnestly and wish him so well, than any hopes I had of its success, so that, its failing by no fault of his, he might be the more at freedom to dispose of himself where his own inclinations should lead him most, so that I cannot still help thinking it had been right to have proposed the other, which at the time it was thought of, I am sure it would not have done, and wishing it had been tried, but the prospect and hopes I have of his being now soon married and to his own liking banishes all those thoughts from me, and I wish and hope that it may be so with all others concerned in him.

" Could I have the least resentment at Androw (Queen Mary) for anything, it would be for not letting us know sooner, what he might be sure would give some of us at least so much joy, and being silent on this point, and not telling us, when we proposed the other, that there were reasons that ought to put a stop to it, though he behoved to keep those reasons to himself and let Peter be the teller of them, which would have or ought to have satisfied us all, but I see now the reason of his doing so was the secrecy Peter had enjoined him and rather than venture that, he left us to think of himself as we pleased, but all this is now, I hope, over and I am so pleased I can just now have no chagrin thought.

" Because you tell me the letters by the Tuesday's post go no sooner to Peter than those by the Saturday's thereafter, I do not write to him now, but will against Saturday, and very likely a long letter. In the meantime, I beg you may give my humble duty to Androw and let him know my thoughts on this affair.

" As to Peter's objection to the other part of the instructions for Jery (Jerningham), of what is said to engage others has the air of injustice, it shows his goodness, but I may say to it, as the late Lord Godolphin said to me upon an occasion of a controverted election in the House of Commons, and my saying to him that the man he was for was in the wrong upon his desiring me to speak to my friends to be for him, ' My good Lord,' said he, ' If we play with sharpers we must play all the game as they do, else we are not on an equal foot, and will be bubbled out of our money.'

" The express that was so luckily sent to Peter will have set all right as to what he objects as to the letters to George (King of Sweden), and likewise make him easy as to the

affair of Mr. Marsfield (marriage). I am only concerned for the *embarras* he will be in what turn to give that affair to Samuel (Ormonde), but I hope he will find a right one to give it him, and Samuel has too good sense not to be pleased to know that Peter is at last good friends with that gentleman, though perhaps he might have wished it had been with another upon the account of what he thought for Peter's own interest.

" Now as to Francis (Mar) being with Peter, I believe Peter apprehended his being longer absent from him than Frank (Mar) intended, but the letters he has had from him a late will make him easy in that matter. I have spoken with Frank, and I find, as his desire was great before to have the happiness and pleasure of being with Peter again, so it is considerably augmented upon his knowing of his being reconciled to Marsfield, and, in order to his going as soon as can be with a view to Peter's service, he has written to Evans (England) that he is called to Peter sooner than he wrote to his friend with him by Le Brun's (Ogilvie's) packet, and therefore that they should make all possible dispatch in sending him returns to those letters, which is the only thing he waits for, and that he cannot do it so long as he said, which was even in those the beginning of September at furthest. This, I hope, will make those returns come very quickly, and then nothing will, I am sure, detain him, nor would he wait for that, were it not that he had written to his friends for all they could say upon Peter's affairs before he went, and they would take it very ill, beside the other inconveniencies it would have, should he go before he could hear from them. So much as to what is in Peter's letters, which I return you enclosed, and you will send me back mine. Frank will be with him before the affair of Marsfield can be concluded, and I wish the dispatch in that may occasion his setting out soon and making a quick journey.

" I send you three letters enclosed about which you asked me, but they came not to my hands until your last of the 24th did. They are worth your reading and being communicated to Androw, which you will do, and I will be glad to know as soon as possible his thoughts and directions upon them.

" I doubt not now of affairs being made up and concluded between Kemp (King of Sweden) and Coalman (the Czar), and it is great satisfaction to me to find it so. At their making up it will be so nice and critical [a] conjuncture for Patrick's (James') affairs that what is fit to be done with a view to them requires to be very well thought of. Should nobody be in the way then who is empowered by Patrick, it would be very unlucky, so that I heartily wish Jery may return from Hornby's (Landgrave of Hesse's) to the place where Kemp and Coalman's people are to meet, and it will be odd if that thought come not into his own head, though I am afraid, by what was

concerted between him and Onslow, he will think himself obliged to go to the place appointed by them. Nothing can concern Patrick more than that one fit for managing his interest should be, at least, near to the place where Coalman and Kemp's affairs are to be treated, and who that should be and can be there safely is hard to say, especially if Jery do not return. It is impossible to get new powers from Peter in time, and, should the other two be prevailed upon to admit of him for a third party contracting, how unlucky would it be if nobody was there empowered by him ? I am writing to Elderly (Dr. Erskine) on this head who, I am sure, will do all he can for Patrick's advantage, and I doubt not but Stelby (Sir H. Stirling) will return to that place and do what he can that same way, but he has no powers from Peter, so cannot contract for him. I will be impatient to know what Androw thinks on this. If Frank can continue where he now is for the short time it will be before he sets out for Peter, his going to the place Payton (Sir H. Paterson) mentions, to be near, at least, where Kemp and Coalman's people are to meet, would be a good deal of travel to him and the more that he behoved so soon to return the same road again in going to Peter, nor is he, you know, empowered by Patrick, but, if Androw think his going thither can be of any use, he may be sure no trouble or travel will be grudged by him, and he will expect his orders upon it as soon as can be.

" I hope we shall soon have those letters Payton and the other two give us ground to expect, upon the return of the person from Hornby's, and that may give us more light, and you shall know of them as soon as they come to my hands.

" I had a message the other day from Sangfield (Sparre) desiring to know my thoughts upon the affair between our two masters upon the alterations in the circumstances of affairs since January last, which he wanted to have to carry along with him where he is now quickly a going. I send you enclosed a copy of what I sent him. I made it only heads, and left the half of the pages blank for him to make what alterations he thought fit and to send me it back if he made any, for me to consider of and return him. I thought it was fit you should have this, for your talking with him before he go, and you will communicate it to Androw and, if Sangfield make no alteration in it, you may send it to my master by the Saturday's post.

" I am very sorry your health continued so bad."

Should you find the letters by to-morrow's post will reach Peter before those by next Saturday's you had best send this to him, since I do not now write thither, but I would have Androw or William (Inese) see it first, who could give him an account of it, if you be not in a condition to go abroad before the post goes.

Hamilton, the squire, has orders to wait your orders as to his coming back, and you will, I suppose, see Androw, if you

can go his length, before you dispatch him. I am better than I was. I believe the affair of Peter with Marsfield has been the chief cure, and I'm not a little easier by the accounts I have of my boy's being recovered, I hope, of an ugly accident he had by a fall from a horse. 7 *pages. Holograph.*

BERRY (JAMES ST. AMAND) to ————.

[1717,] July 15[–26].—An Act of Grace passed both Houses this day. In it Lords Oxford and Harcourt, Mr. Harley, Matthew Prior and Arthur More with two or three others of lesser note are excepted by name, and many others by several excepting clauses, the Act being very large and few pardoned thereby, except the Preston and Scotch prisoners, all which as well those under sentence of death as others that are in England are fully pardoned, and will thereby have their liberty.

After a speech from the throne and passing several bills, amongst which is that for the relief of Catholics who have not registered their estates, both Houses were prorogued for a month.

Lord Stanhope was to-day introduced into the House of Lords. It is said he'll be succeeded in the Treasury by the Lord Torrington, younger son to the old Lord Newport, and be again Secretary of State in the place of the Earl of Sunderland, who will be declared President of the Council.

The whole Court removes this and next week to Hampton Court.

Several removes and changes are soon expected, as well amongst the military as civil officers, which may probably fall chiefly amongst such as have foolishly and obstinately withdrawn from or opposed the Court during this session.

It has been reported that the Duke of Marlborough, who goes to Tonbridge to-morrow, would lay down all his employments, but that is now contradicted.

MR. U[R]Q[UHAR]D(?) to JAMES WILSON (HAMILTON).

1717, July 15[–26]. London.—I had yours this minute. I am come this moment from an M.P., who assures me the Bill of Indemnity has been read in both Houses and that it passed *nem. con.* He assures me that none has benefit by it, but those under confinement and sentence of death, for all subjects abroad to a man are excepted that have been any manner of way concerned in the Pretender's interest, and all officers, civil and military, are excepted, which seems very strange to us citizens. In short, it is all exceptions. Lords Oxford and Harcourt, Thomas Harley, Arthur Moor, Mr. Prior, Mr. Robert Thompson, Lord Arbuthnot's factor, Mr. Reidmain, printer, are all excepted by name, but the generality of the exceptions includes every man concerned without nomination, so that there's an end of all our expectation. Mr. Robertson designs to leave this country, for he

is fully resolved to try his fortune abroad. I need not tell you the care I took to preserve his family from running headlong to destruction. He is now very sensible of it, and thanks God for his preservation. My interest in both obliged me. Never was there a better prospect of a herring trade, had you courage abroad to venture. I send my brother from this to-morrow who has been bred a fisher, to join with our friend Thomas, that is with Peter Macalister.

Jo. Anderson (Gen. Gordon) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 27.—I communicated your very kind letter to the rest of your friends hereabout, who were mighty well satisfied and fully persuaded that it proceeded neither from want of kindness nor forgetfulness that we had not that honour before. One person here creates us some uneasiness, I mean Glenly[on], who has got of late so much the Ind[emni]ty in his head, that I am afraid, if he is comprehended, no doubt he will accept of it, so I entreat your commands how to behave towards such as have their views that way.

The Duke of Mar to Dr. Erskine.

1717, July 27.—I hope by the time this comes to you it will be near the time of wishing you joy on the accommodation betwixt your friend Davys (the Czar) and Whitford (King of Sweden), at least by the accounts I have, I hope it is not at a great distance. Nobody takes greater pleasure in the thoughts and hopes of it than I do.

You'll easily believe that the chief reason of my joy is " with a view to the advantage it may be of to our friend Trueman (James), and it will in a great measure depend upon Mr. Davys' to make that conjuncture very effectually so to him, without, I hope, being of any loss, but rather of advantage to his own interest. As it was Mr. Murphy (Dr. Erskine) who first brought Davys to think favourably of Trueman (the King) and his affairs, so will he now, I doubt not, take particular care at this critical time to further his interest at the meeting which I suppose will very soon be betwixt some people from those two gentlemen.

" It cannot be thought that there can be any good intended to Haly (Elector of Hanover) by those gentlemen's making up, nor will their intentions against him be long a secret, nor would he believe them, should they go about to make him think otherwise, so it is natural to think that it would be for the good of both Davys and Whitford to take another into the agreement with them, who, with a little assistance from them at first, would be soon in a condition to give them very substantial and effectual assistance, nor in my humble opinion can they two ever reduce Haly to such terms as are reasonable for them to ask of him, without following Trueman's interest in the first place and assisting him against Haly, who is equally enemy to all three. This

I hope Murphy will propose earnestly to Davys before he send his people to meet with those of Whitford's and, if he prevail with him, as I hope he will, to get him to instruct them to agree to Trueman's being a party contractor, and there will be no doubt, I hope, of Whitford's agreeing to it. Davys I know is, with reason, concerned for what relates to his friend Mr. Brady (King of Prussia) ; but that, I hope, needs be no obstacle to Trueman's affair. We know that Brady has no great liking to Haly, nor is it reasonable to think that he can be pleased to see so near a neighbour's power so augmented as Haly has been of late, and it must still be the longer of the worse consequence to him and his family when it continues by Haly, and his being in possession of what makes him so. I have reason, too, from what I have heard lately, to believe that Brady is not ill inclined towards Trueman, and surely such conditions could be proposed to him, as might likewise be to some of his neighbours, so I hope nothing on this account will be an objection with Davys against Trueman's being a party in the agreement.

" Notwithstanding of the low condition Trueman is just now in, yet the tools (money) he is just now able to furnish would not be despicable in the affairs of those gentlemen, and, were he and they once heartily and openly in co-partnership, it is not a few of substantial traders of his country who would very soon join them, and it is not without ground to expect that even some of Crowly's Broadstones (the English men-of-war) would come over to them. I am much mistaken if once that co-partnership were made up, if Frankling (the Regent) would be displeased at it, or give them much disturbance upon Haly's account, nor is it reasonable to believe that Foster (the Emperor) would be otherwise How easy were it for those three gentlemen, Davys, Trueman, and Whitford, to ruin Haly's trade on the mainland, and, were that once heartily set about, he would enjoy that he has in the Islands but very unquietly, and with a very little attempt upon them it would be too hot for him to think of maintaining it, which attempt would be as easy for them to make, as it would be impossible for him to prevent or hinder it.

" If Murphy represents all this to Davys, I am very hopeful that he will willingly agree to what I have proposed about Trueman, and the advantage his being put in a good way might afterwards be personally to Davys is so evident, as I have formerly shown you, that I need say nothing of it here. But after all, should some unlucky thing prevent Trueman's being one of the parties contracting, I hope there is no reason to doubt of there being a clause or article relating to him and his affairs in the agreement between the other two ; but it is much more to be wished it were in the other way upon many accounts, and, if my being so nearly concerned in Trueman makes me not partial, I really think, as the first

way is more honourable for Trueman, and consequently the greater obligation put upon him by anybody who contributes to his being included in that manner, so that it is of the greater advantage to the general interest. The great distance that Trueman is at, upon this occasion, is very unlucky, but that can be supplied by powers from him, or those who have such from him already, as some have, and with a view to this particular thing some time ago.

"I am afraid it would not be easy and perhaps not safe for Brumfield (Lord Mar) to go to the place of meeting, or if it would be thought fit by Davys and Whitford's poeple if he could, but, if he thought his going nearer to it than he now is could be of any use to Trueman or the affairs in general, I am sure he would spare no pains, but do it immediately with great deal of willingness. I beg your advice in this, and I hope I may have it in time for him to set out soon enough. There will not now, I believe, be occasion for Hindon's (Sir H. Stirling's) going where it was designed, and that he can be of more use nearer to us, so I hope he will return from old Howard's (Landgrave of Hesse's) and be at the place of meeting. I had a letter from him the day before he was to set out for that place. Should he not return at this time, an answer to it from me could not well overtake him, and, should he come back, your showing him this will make anything I could say to him further needless."

Tell Murphy that, as he began the work, I hope he will have the honour and satisfaction of bringing it to a good issue and conclusion, which many will envy him for, but for what his country will owe him endless thanks, &c.

Benefield (Sparre) sets out this week, but I hope the affair he chiefly goes about will be concluded before he gets to his journey's end, though his being there will, in my opinion, be far from doing hurt but quite otherwise. 5 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Sir H. Paterson.

1717, July 27. M[ouch]y.—I had yours of the 18th with two enclosed, and the accounts they give please me much. I will long for those you put me in hopes of on the return of the person from Mr. Ferrers' (Landgrave of Hesse's), for which I in a great measure wait determining my own motions. I have written the enclosed as you advised, and leave it open for your perusal, and then you'll seal and get it delivered. (About the importance of some one on James' behalf being where Sweden's and the Czar's people are to meet as in his letter of the day before to Dillon calendared *ante*, *p.* 468). Denison (Mar), you know, has no powers, nor could he safely go to where Hooker (Jerningham) says Blunt (the Czar) desires the place of meeting to be. He has lately too received letters from Trueman (James) pressing him very much to come to him, and there's an affair like to happen there, which makes his being with him the more necessary. He must, though, wait till he have returns to some

letters he had sent to Mrs. Holmes (England), which he expects very soon, and he hopes he might continue where he is till then. He likes the place you gave him an account of very well, and thinks the conditions proposed reasonable, but his going thither and being to return in so short a time would be a good deal of trouble and expense, and so to be avoided, unless his doing it can be of considerable advantage. I hope the letters you make me expect may soon give some more light in this, and in the meantime I have wrote to consult Mr. Jennings (Queen Mary) on it, whose answer I expect to-morrow, and, if he be to go to that place, you shall immediately hear again from me.

I am four leagues from where you desire me to leave word for the express that you think may be sent this way, and you give me no name for addressing my letter to him, but I am now sending one thither to do the best we can without it.

I doubt not but Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) will return from Ferrers', and he can certainly now be of more use at the place of those people's meeting than where he was going, as things have turned, and I am sure he will do all in his power for Mr. Robertson's (James) service. I think it will not be amiss that Aitkins (Sir H. Paterson) be there too, if he can safely, but I would not have him set out thither till he hears how Denison determines as to himself. I do not write to Hindon, thinking it needless after what I said in the enclosed, which he's to see.

There's an affair you may have heard mentioned betwixt Trueman and Miss Ferrers (the Princess of Hesse) in which there must now be nothing done or said by anybody for a certain good reason, till they hear again from me, and this you will communicate to Hooker, in case of his returning or that you find a letter can reach him at Ferrers'.

I thought it not amiss your friend Will should also write a line to the person you advised me to write to, as I have done, and it is also enclosed.

I am now in great good hopes that Blunt and Saxby (King of Sweden) will very quickly be good friends and will resolve to be heartily for Robertson, which I think is really the best thing they can do for their own interest. *Copy.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 29.—I communicated yours of the 26th to Andrew (Queen Mary) with the enclosed letters and the heads sent to Sangfield (Sparre). " He is well pleased with all, and much more with Martell's (Mar's) great joy concerning Mr. Marsfield (the marriage). Andrew intends to write to Francis (Mar) very soon, and, I presume, will tell him as he desired I should by this, that he thinks it of great and weighty consequence Martell should be in the neighbourhood of Matthew's (the Czar's) and George's (the King of Sweden's) factors when they treat about Mr. Powell (peace), that Frederick (Mar) may be able to direct Jery (Jerningham)

or help Onslow (Ormonde) with his counsel, if the latter comes there. It is not to be doubted but one of the two will. If the first he'll execute what orders he receives from Martell without any difficulty, and, if the other, Francis will be of great assistance to him by his advice &c. I am sure Simon (Ormonde) will be very glad to have so good a second, so that in all cases Martell's being near the rendezvous in question is absolutely necessary. William (Inese) and Dutton (Dillon) are of this sentiment as well as Andrew, and indeed I do not see how there could be a different opinion on this account, for, though Martell has no powers, his character authorizes him and whoever directs or even advises is still the soul of the affair, so much for this article and enough it is, since Francis comprehends the good and bad consequence better than any other.

"As to Patrick's (James') people being received as a party contracting I fear much it wont be allowed; however, as you say with great reason, it would be most unlucky to be out of the way when the factors meet, it being reasonable to imagine there may be some question of Peter's concerns.

"We find by Hooker's (Jerningham's) letter of the 17th that Ploydon (Poniatowski) has powers from Gregory (King of Sweden), that Jery has gone to Hornby (Landgrave of Hesse) in order to confer with him, that the factors are to meet near Berlin, and that Matthew sent new and pressing orders to his troops to come back and settle in or about the place they were formerly.

"Sangfield has now all necessary passports except that of Denmark which he hopes to have in two days, and intends to part hence the next week without fail, he is most zealous for Patrick's interest, and will do all depends on him to make it valuable near his master. He will be with Kemp (King of Sweden), if no accident happens, before Simon can reach thither, will inform himself fully how the ministry is inclined and take due measures to facilitate Onslow's (Ormonde's) mission.

"Sangfield is of opinion Sara (Ormonde) should not press to be with George until the issue of the negotiation now in hand be known, which he thinks may determine Kemp to espouse Patrick's interest, if it be to his satisfaction."

John Cameron of Lochiel to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 29.—My nephew, young Balhaldie's, not being provided for, as I was made believe, with the expenses of his journey here when we left Avignon has made me write, he having been ever since in France and not receiving a farthing but what he had of me. He was to have come over in the same ship with Gen. Gordon, Seaforth and us, but it was thought proper by Gen. Gordon and the rest of us to return him, being the fittest to be left to inform himself of the particular state of the King's friends in the Highlands and as

much in the Lowlands as was possible, according to which orders he never spared his money, pains or undergoing any danger, which the account, as particular as could be expected in the then state of affairs, can show, which he sent you from Avignon. He was designed to have followed the King and you, but was hindered by Gen. Gordon, who told him there were no orders to any to follow upon any account.

No man to his power was more forward in the King's affairs at the Revolution than his father, and ever since, when any occasion offered. He and his four sons were in arms with your Lordship with as many as they could influence, and his estate is now in the Government's hands, and he and they as yet lurking where they can best save themselves. Besides, this youth has been made use of by the King and his friends in matters of the greatest consequence betwixt France and Britain, in which he acquitted himself as well as could be expected.

So much has been insinuated to me that he has been misrepresented to you, which makes me most uneasy, especially I being sensible of his inclination to serve you, and, I am persuaded, if you thought it convenient to employ him you would find him both capable and faithful.

LE BRUN (CAPT. J. OGILVIE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, July 29.—In my last I told you I was resolved to go to Dunkirk, where I am at present. I have found a ship at Nieuport for Mrs. Swift (Ogilvie), which in my opinion is much safer than the packet, and I expect the master of our boat every tide, so I beg you to be as easy as possible, for I will be as careful for your satisfaction as I can be for my own salvation, but unforeseen accidents will happen, and all that can be said is to make the more dispatch afterwards. I have learnt a piece of news since I came here from a very good hand, which is to be credited. Lord Bolingbroke has been twice in England lately. The first time was about the middle of April, and the last about 2 June. He met Marlborough in a house at Blackheath. If it be for the King's service, and you be at the bottom of it, I shall say no more, but, if you know nothing of it, I shall be at the bottom of the whole matter. I begin to suspect Fanny O[glethorpe] to have been concerned in this matter. You know her friend Macdonald is a great friend of Lord Bolingbroke's, but of all this I shall say nothing till I hear from you. Perhaps the Duke of Berwick may be concerned with his uncle to betray us another time. Of all this I must acquaint my friend, for a warned man is an armed one, but in all matters I shall be entirely ruled by Mr. Darbie (Mar). If you please, I shall go on with this intelligence, for it may be of great use to you. If you approve of it, let me know quickly. Mrs. Faithful (Ogilvie) goes off whenever the wind blows fair. It's talked hotly here of those men that were taken at Dover. They say all their writings were in characters.

W. Dicconson to Queen Mary.

1717, July 29.—I spoke to the Prior as your Majesty ordered, who confirmed what I told you yesterday, that he had no orders to send Mr. Thorpe out of St. Germains, only to prevent any assembly or exercise of their religion, that he was surprised when he heard he was sent away, which, he says, must have proceeded from the persons who executed the orders misunderstanding what he said, and that therefore he sees no impediment but that Mr. Thorpe may come freely hither as well as any other subject, provided he holds no assembly nor exercises any ecclesiastical function. He said he would discourse with the Prevost further about it, and, if there were any contradictory orders, he would let me know, but that in the meantime I might acquaint Mr. Heywood, or whom I thought fit with it, which accordingly I have done, and Mr. Heywood says he will write to Mr. Thorpe to acquaint him therewith.

I send a short letter I had from Mr. Avery last night, about the Act of Indemnity. I have notice to go to-morrow for a month's money. I was in some hopes it might have been more, but Mr. Nihell says M. le Coutrinere promises another very speedily. Seeing I waited on your Majesty yesterday, I shall not call to-morrow at Chaillot on my return, unless you have any orders for me, and, if so, the footman who goes to Paris need but leave word at Mr. Nihell's before 3.

I return his Holiness' homily, having taken a copy.

R. Thorpe to [James III].

1717, July 30.—Not being sure that the enclosed abstracts of Mr. B's letters, a non-juring clergyman mentioned in the first letters above half a year ago, came to your hand, though I sent it long ago to the same person, who above half a year since communicated some of Mr. B.'s letters to you, pardon, if my zeal for your service makes me presume to send it directly to yourself, because it shows how passionately your return to your native country is desired. *Enclosed,*

Mr. B. to [R. Thorpe].

This evening and the last post I received 18 *letters from my friends out of the country where I was last summer, who are very impatient to know what my brother Francis (James) intends to do at this conjuncture. They all depend on notice from me, and where he would have the money paid. Several considerable creditors of this town were with me last month, and were very earnest to know what Frank intended to do.—London,* 4[-15] *March,* 1717.

The Same to the Same.

I can place myself so well in the country to my satisfaction, that upon a fortnight's notice from either my

brother Francis or William (Ormonde), when where or whereabouts they pleased I could be sure to meet them or either of them with between 20 or 30 thousand pounds (men), and secure myself from all rogues whatsoever, and procure my brother's composition in spite of all opposers.—London, May 16[-27], 1717.

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, July 30.—My last to you was of the 23rd, which I hope will come safe, as likewise that of the 16th, in which were copies of what was last sent to Evans (England) by Le Brun (Capt. Ogilvie) and his cousin.

I had sent me by Dutton (Dillon) yours of 28 June and yours to him of the 27th, which gave me "more pleasure than I have known a long while on account of what you write of Knight's (James) being at last in earnest good friends with Mr. Marsfield (marriage). By what Dutton told me, I found I could not send a letter to you until by to-morrow's post, but I could not forbear writing in the meantime to him of what you had written and beside to consult Androw (Queen Mary) on some of Peter's (James') affairs, and, since he tells me in a letter last night that he is to send you by to-morrow's post what I wrote to him, I need not give you the trouble of saying much more on that subject. I cannot though let alone wishing your friend Knight joy on his good intentions and heartily success, which I wish to heavens he may have, as I hope he will. He will long before now have been made easy as to what he was afraid would interfere with that design, by the subsequent accounts you have had from me since those you answer in those mentioned to Dutton and me.

"I shall have no peace nor ease now, until I know further of the success which Knight has in this affair. As Francis (Mar) had a very great desire before of being again with Peter, so does, I assure you, this business of Knight's with Marsfield much augment it, and it shall be, I hope, ere long. Nothing would have stopped his setting out immediately upon the receipt of yours notwithstanding of the heats which are now great, even here, but waiting for answers to what went by Mrs. Swift (Ogilvie) which you would see, by the copies, was necessary upon Peter's account, but he immediately wrote to Evans that he could not now wait so long for those returns as he thought he might when he wrote thither, so that they should make dispatch, else what they sent would come too late. This he supposes will make them send the answers as soon as the packet arrives, which I hope will be soon, notwithstanding of some delays Le Brun and Swift have met with in their journey.

"Dutton tells me that Androw is to write to me to-morrow about Frank's (Mar's) going to be near to the place where Kemp (King of Sweden) and Coalman's (the Czar's) people are to meet soon, but Androw writing, I suppose, to you by

this post, will mention it I doubt not to you, so that I may refer to it. You may be sure that Frank will cheerfully do whatever is thought best for Peter's affairs, either as to this or anything else, and at the same time I can assure you that he will make no unnecessary delays in his going to wait on Peter, nor will he go about finding out pretexts for his continuing on this side the Hills, so I hope he will be easy as to that point.

"There are three letters enclosed from Hooker (Jerningham), Payton (Sir H. Paterson), and Stelby (Sir H. Stirling) which I thought were fit for you to see, one of them relating to Frank's going where Androw now proposes, but I wish heartily that upon this new emergency, either Onslow (Ormonde) or Jery (Jerningham) may return to the place where Kemp and Coalman's people are to meet, and it will be odd if the necessity of that do not immediately come into their heads when they meet at the place, where they expect to hear from you, if Jery go so far, but I am in hopes he will go no further than Hornby's (Landgrave of Hesse's).

"I send you also a copy of what I wrote in answer to Payton and of one I wrote at the same time to Elderly (Dr. Erskine), with both which as well as some heads I sent some days ago to Sangfield (Sparre) which Dutton is now to send you, I hope you will be pleased and then I shall be so.

"I hope you will now see a prospect of a reasonable and practicable plan for Patrick Trueman's (James') affairs, and, though Kemp and Coalman do not actually take him in as a party contractor with them, which I doubt much of their doing though I thought it was fit to be pressed, as I do, to Elderly, yet I hope it may be so ordered that those two agreeing may have much the same effect.

"Dutton gives me account of a messenger, who was here twice before, being come again from Evans with letters and messages, of which he promises me a more particular account in a day or two, and in the meantime he sent me a memorial he brought with a letter from Morpeth (James Murray) to Martel, both which I enclose. These two papers you will find very well written and it appears that Morpeth has been of very good use, and I am heartily sorry that his circumstances oblige him to leave the place where he has now been for some time. Were it not worth Patrick's while to help him with what might in part maintain him there, he not being able to do it of his own stock?

"Pray desire him to think of this and order in it as he thinks fit. I shall be gone before you can give me any answer to it, so Patrick, if he thinks good of what I have proposed, may write directly to Morpeth himself, which Dutton will find a safe way of sending, and in the meantime I shall write to him, to keep him from leaving that place until he hear from Patrick, without its engaging Patrick to agree to what I have proposed for him. At the same time he may write

to the three gentlemen Morpeth mentions in his letter, to whom it seems Patrick owes so much. The first of them is a worthy honest man, but very cautious, the second a mettled active fellow, and the Lord a very pretty gentleman of a plentiful estate and a true lover of Patrick as his father was, of whom I suppose you have heard and Androw knew him well, I believe. This is not the first money he has given for his service to my knowledge, nor will it be the last, I believe, when good occasions offer, so all three and this especially, deserve a great many thanks from him. As to all the complaints in Morpeth's letter and memorial, I suppose what was sent by Mrs. Swift will set all that right.

"I shall make an answer to the memorial, of which I have kept a copy, as soon as I can, and shall send you a copy of it.

"As to the proposal in it of the present folks in power being applied to, [it] seems to be right, but that must be left in a great measure to them on that side, both as to the thing itself, the manner of its being done and to what particular persons, for, until they give some more light and information, it is impossible to do it from hence.

"In case of Patrick's writing to Morpeth, I send you enclosed an alphabet I have with him.

"As to the messages that were sent at the same time with the memorial, I must refer to Dutton, he not having as yet communicated them to me, and also what relates to Onslow whom he corresponds with. I have had two letters from Onslow since he parted and I find him in very good humour, though he had not then had an account of the agreeable news from Mr. Ploiden (Poniatowski), which when he has, to be sure he will be no worse. In his last he sent me an answer for Mr. Honyton (Lord Oxford) to one I sent him from him which came in Mrs. Swift's packet, which I am to send by the first sure occasion."

I earnestly entreat you to get Knight not to give over pressing the affair of Marsfield with Mr. Masters (Duke of Modena), for a good work can never be soon enough done. besides, if that affair will not do, which, I find, Andrew apprehends, the sooner it were off the field the better, that Knight may be at liberty to try it with Mr. Hornby (Landgrave of Hesse) and the fittest time for that is like to be very soon.

Maltha (M. de Mezières) is mightily pleased with the packet you sent him, but has been so taken up with a lawsuit, which he has now carried, that he could not yet make his acknowledgements.

I have just seen a letter from Mr. Isac (Lord Ilay) excusing his not sending an answer yet to what Frank wrote him by his being so much taken up with Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) affair, whom he has served well, but that he'll write fully soon. 5½ *pages. Holograph.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1717, July 31.—Martell (Mar) gives you a full account of all matters, and desires I should send you his letter of the 26th to Dutton (Dillon) with a memoir of heads he sent to Sangfield (Sparre). You'll find both enclosed, as also a copy of Dutton's answer to Martell, which explains the fact, and will let Paul (James) see the present situation of affairs. I hope Patrick (James) will approve our opinion about the necessity of Martell's going to the neighbourhood of the place where the factors are to meet. It may be of great use, and I am sure no harm can come ont.

Onslow (Ormonde) reckons to be at Ulm 6 Aug. and no sooner. I wrote to him there yesterday, and gave him the same account mentioned in my answer to Martell. I don't question but he'll send Jery (Jerningham) to the rendezvous of the factors. I pressed him to it, and said it was Andrew's (Queen Mary's) opinion, as I hope it may be Patrick's.

I expect Symon (Ormonde) will send me a new address from Ulm to write to him. Our correspondence will, I fear, be uncertain and very difficult.

I wrote nothing to Sara (Ormonde) concerning Mr. Marsfield (the marriage). He'll be informed of that by Patrick's letter to literal Sheridan, which he'll take kindly, and it will be more pleasing to him than to know it by any other hand.

Kelly, *alias* Johnson, came back from Evans (England) some days ago. He brought the memoir Martell sends you, several letters for Onslow, and messages Paul shall be soon informed of, though not very important.

Dutton (Lieut.-General Dillon) to John Paterson.

1717, July 31.—Informing him he had sent all the letters he addressed to him to the proper persons, and desired Mr. Nairne some time ago to inform him of it.

Tom. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 31. Br[ussels].—To-day David Erskine came to see me from a few leagues from this toward Antwerp. In the schuit on the canal he met a gentleman who told him he was come from Gottenburg in a Dutch ship, the skipper having insured him for 150 *guilders*. He says he goes for Paris, afterwards for Rome. He says a considerable body of Swedes were marched for Norway before he came away about a month ago, but the King of Sweden is not with them. I wrote lately to you that the Court of England had offered a loan of money to the Emperor. I have further inquired in that matter. It is not an offer from the Court, but a loan by a private negotiation betwixt the Emperor's minister and English merchants, but they had leave from the Court, without which you know they could not do it. Appin is here. Beterton (T. Bruce) waits Mr. Anderson's (Mar's) directions to go to Mr. Robertson (Liége).

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 1. Chaillot.—"I received two packetts from Peter (James) at once, and in that of the oldest date was this enclosed for you, in the other was a short note for myself and a letter for you I know not from whom, whicch you will find here, of the 6th July from Soriano, by whicch I find, that Sheridan was arrived safe, and was just going to be dispatched to Pelly (Prague) wher no doubt he will arrive long befor Onslow (Ormonde). In that packett of the 6th I received this enclosed copy of Peter's letter to Onslow, whicch he bids me impart to you, and whicch I desire you will send me back or another copy of it; I am very well pleased to find, that Peter had written the two letters to Kemp (King of Sweden) in his own hand, for now that whicch I signed with so mucch reluctancy will not be delivered. I am glad to find by a letter you writt to Dutton (Dillon), that you are pleased with the affair of Marsfield (the marriage). I hope you are now convinced, that I could not act otherways, then I did in that matter, and as for the secret, thinking myself obliged to keep it with all menkynd to whom I promise it, I could do no less for Peter, who had strictly enjoyned it to me, when he acquainted me with the proposal he had made, of whicch I neither knew, nor suspected anything until he writt me word that he had don it. I find by your letter to Dutton that you were told, I was uneasy at your staying so long in these parts, I hope you were also told the only reason I had for it, whicch was the fear of displeasing Thomas (the Regent) who, Dutton told me, grew very uneasy to find that the promise Dutton had made him of your beeing gon by the 24th of June, was not yett performed the 24th of July, and the way he spoke to Dutton frighted him, as well as myself, but, as for anything els, I hope you are just enough to me to beleeve that I realy find it for my ease, as well as for my intrest to have you near me, when you are not with Peter, and therefor, thinking myself sure that you can have no suspicion of me on that head, I shall the rather tell you frankly and sincerely, that I think it of the last consequence for Patrick's (James') intrest, that Francis (Mar) should be near the place, wher Kemp (King of Sweden) and Coalman's (the Czar's) factors are to meet, the reasons for it are obvious, and Dutton has written them to you, so I shall not repeat them here, besides that I am persuaded your own good sense will suggest them to you, and that your affection for Patrick will make you overcom all difficultys, for to do him so important a peece of service, whicch nobody can do so well as yourself, and, tho' Onslow should be ther, whicch is doubtfull, I am sure he will be glad on all accounts to have you ther, and for my part, when you two act toguether, I shall be entirely at ease, and I am sure Patrick will be so too. I hope you are now satisfyd that his journey to Robert's house (Rome) deserves no blame, but that it was realy necessary

for to obtain of Pritchard (the Pope) all that he has given and promised him, which I realy beleeve non but Patrick could have compassed. Pray lett Martella (Lady Mar) find here my kyndest compliments. I heartily condole with you both for your separation, and wish that ways might be found to avoyd it, so as that she might not suffer in the little fortune that is left her, nor Patrick in the prolongation of your absence from him, whicch I find he can hardly bear any longer, tho' I am persuaded he cannot disapprove your intended journey, whicch appears so necessary for his service, and, as you have often preferred his service to all other things, so I cannot doubt but you will do it again on this occasion, if you are as mucch convinced, as Dutton, William (Inese), and I are, that nothing can give us succh great hopes of success in this affair, as your being at, or near the place wher it is to be treated.

"I must not forgett to tell you, that somtime ago Andrew had orders from Peter to byspeak a pictur of his for Francis, whicch shall be done, and sent to you wher you will direct."

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 1.—This is in answer to yours of 30 July. I read your letter to Peter (James) and so did William (Inese), but had not time to peruse the other enclosures. Your packets to Paul (James) and Mr. Hay parted yesterday, and I sent Patrick (James) yours of the 26th to Dutton (Dillon) with your copy of heads to Sangfield (Sparre). The latter has not yet received the Danish passport but expects it daily.

(About his having written to Ulm to Ormonde and urging Mar to write to him and Jerningham there about sending the latter to the factors' rendezvous, and about Ormonde's sending him a new address as in his letter of the 31st.)

Meantime send me your letters for him and I'll address them with mine to an Irish Recollet at Prague, who, I hope, will deliver my packet safely to Mr. O'Brien with Onslow (Ormonde). I'll use this method, if I receive no news from Sara (Ormonde) by to-morrow's post. Pray write to Onslow. He'll take it kindly and may be displeased if you do not.

Sangfield gives no passports for ships, and, though he should, I believe they would be of little or no use.

Kelly's, *alias* Johnson's, messages are of no great importance. Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) and party complain much of J[ohn] M[enzies] as also that they are kept in the dark about Peter's affairs this side of the water, that they are informed only by second hands and very late. I presume and hope your last message by Le Brun's (Ogilvie's) cousin will appease and remove their jealousies. Please send me the copy of your cipher with Morpeth (James Murray). Andrew (Queen Mary) sent me word to delay Hamilton's return till I receive her letter and other packets she is to send to Martell. I think the sooner you write to Onslow the better, that he may receive it at his arrival in Prague.

Dr. P. Barclay to [John Paterson].

1717, Aug. 1. Dijon.—I am too long in your debt for your kind letter from Pesaro, which I would not have been, but that I was made believe all our friends had left Italy. I'm extremely pleased you advise me to what I was obliged to do before I had yours, in leaving that extravagant place, Lyons. I have been here three months, and find this place agreeable enough and want only *esprit* and something else very material in France to get acquainted with the people of condition here. However, I endeavour to make my pilgrimage as diverting as the thoughts of being in the centre between Italy and the Ancient Kingdom will allow to one who has no business but what he contrives for himself. I'm so tired of that no employment, that I envy your drudgery sometimes at Avignon, and would willingly write till three in the morning, if I could with you do the King or his friends any service. I hope God will send a time when I shall be occupied in my own way, for in all your life you never knew a greater beast at everything else. If you can procure an *habeas corpus* for me without doing anything that may seem improper, it will be an infinite obligation.

As to what I wrote to his Grace of Mar which you mention in your postscript, I had it from Abbé Dailly at Lyons, who seemed unwilling to write it to the D[uke] of O[rmonde] and therefore desired me. I don't know the gentleman, but he went at that time post for Pesaro.

The Duke of Mar to James Murray.

1717, Aug. 1.—I did not think I should hear from you again before you had an answer to what you wrote with the first memorial, and it is none of my fault that what I wrote you on that has been so long coming to you. "I hope those papers shall at last come safe to your hands, as well as this, and then you and the rest of your friends will see, that I have not been to blame, of what they have seemed to accuse me of, which was a little hard and unkind without hearing what I had to say for myself, and the more that they knew I had sent over a cargo, though it unluckily perished by the way. Cannot little differences be amongst them there, of which I know this is the effect, but I must be drawn into the quarrel however innocent, as it will appear when my last letters, sent some time ago, come to hand? but those things I have learned to pass over, and, if nobody fail in their diligence more than I do, though I say it who perhaps should not, things will go better than I have yet seen them. It is not a time for us now to be in parties, and I assure you they are much mistaken of me who think I either have been, am, or will be so in our present situation, and, were I as apt to take exceptions at some as they are at me, I have full as good reason to complain of not hearing from them since I wrote first to them, nay, I may say these two years, and so should

think as they do of me, that I am left out of their secret, and that it is put into other hands exclusive of me, but I have more respect to the trade, than to think in that peevish way, and greater regard to my old friends with whom I used to deal, than so easily to fall out with them, nor would I have said so much of it now, had they not so often twitted me with it of late and in such a way that it seemed intended to hurt me with those I serve, since it was in all those papers which they designed they should see and knew must be sent to them. You know nothing piques an innocent man so much as to be suspected or wrongfully accused, and, I thank God, I can stand the test. Now after all this I am not at all angry. I wish it may be so with those I now write of, who have appeared to be so with me. I only desire of them that nobody's fault may be laid to my door but my own, of which God knows I have too many, nor that the quarrels amongst our little friends on this and that side, may not draw us unto them who do not meddle in them. If J. M[enzies] be to blame, why is not that plainly told, and in what manner it is so, without thinking that I am answerable for what he or others do amiss ? This would be the way to have him made to help it, and perhaps I have as much reason to complain of him, as any other has. But we have all our failings, and, if there be not a bearing with those of one another, who can live in business together, or how can anything go well and as it ought ? I have written to him in the letters I have mentioned to give Mr. Y[oun]g (Bishop of Rochester) an account of the muslin (money), as I doubt not he would have done on his own desire : I have all along found him, as I thought, an honest man and much trusted by all kinds of those who wish well to Patricia (James), whom he has served long and zealously, so I thought that several small faults were to be borne with in him, and, besides, he knows too much of the trade and those concerned in it to disoblige without substantial reasons.

" The service Mr. Y[oun]g did in the affair of the muslin was certainly very good and what Patricia is very sensible of, and for any being allowed to meddle in it but himself was far from being occasioned by me, which is enough for me to say in that matter, not liking to censure what is advised by others, believing they propose what they think for the best.

" The enclosed answer or what accompanies this is all I can now say to the last memorial you sent, which you will communicate to Mr. Y[oun]g and the rest of our friends, which I wish may give them satisfaction.

" I have written to Patricia of the three gentlemen you mention, who will certainly do as you advise as to them. Two of them I am well acquainted with, particularly the last, no man likes him better than I do ; you do not mention if what he gave was of Mr. Young's parcel or who else got it,

which is fit should be known and mentioned by Patricia in what you propose. Did he not furnish some before, but that I believe was returned, as I suppose it was to the other two friends of ours, who were in that co-partnership with him, though there be still thanks owing to him upon that account as well as for this last? The other of the three gentlemen you mention in your letter who is also mentioned in the other paper, I am but very little acquainted with, but the character I have heard of him is answerable to what you say of his worthy and mettled actions. If it be fit, pray make my compliments to all three and before long they will certainly hear from Patricia.

"I am very sensible of the benefit your presence has been to the trade this last year, as I know Patricia is, and I am very sorry your affairs oblige you to leave the town. I must, though, beg that your going may not be so soon as you mention, but that you may continue in or near it, until you can hear from Patricia, who, I believe, will soon have some business to write to you of, which I suppose she will write directly to yourself, I being to leave these parts before her letter can come here, and, when I sent her your last letter, I told her that I would write to you to continue thereabouts until you should hear from her. I assure you the kindness she has for you deserves all the service you can do her, as our friend Johnie (? Col. John Hay) very well knows, and I hope I shall never give you cause to repent your friendship to me, I wish it were in my power to serve you, and none would do it with better will.

"I am particularly obliged to you for your concern for the Westminster scholar whom, you may be sure, I was in great pain about, and no less overjoyed at his recovery, which I hear by later accounts, since you were so good [as] to tell me of it. I wish he may, as I hope he will, deserve and be worthy of all the concern people have been so good to show for him upon this accident, and particularly his uncle, who has every [? way] supplied the place of a nearer relation, and I am glad he is now to take him some time to the country with him, where, I am sure, he will be well taken care of and kept no longer from his book than is fit.

"I forwarded yours to Johnie and last time I heard from him he was very well. I told you in my last of a way how we might more easily correspond in time coming and likewise spoke of several things in that which is needless to repeat but refer to it. I will long impatiently to hear from you and other friends, upon your getting those letters and this, and, if you do not make haste, I cannot wait for them, our friend having written so pressingly for me, since I wrote to you, and the affair I am likely to go about, before I make that journey will not, I judge, take much time. I am told the messenger who brought over yours was charged with some messages by word of mouth, but not having yet seen him, nor

my friend to whom he first came and sent me your papers, I can say nothing to them at this time, and I was unwilling to delay sending my friend answers to yours in case he should have an occasion of sending them by."

Postscript. Aug. 12.—Want of an occasion to send this a safe way is the reason of its not going when it was wrote, and I am not sure of one yet, but I send it to one who is most likely to find one.

I have added to the paper accompanying this what has come to my knowledge since it was wrote. After deciphering it, pray give a copy to J. M[enzies], to whom I wrote how to dispose of it. My friend, G[eneral] D[illo]n, has copies of our ciphers, both old and new. 4 *pages. Two copies.*

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Tuesday, Aug. 3. St. Germains.—I came here last night, where I shall be obliged to stay till about the end of the week. I have just now the enclosed from Abram (Menzies) with the Indemnity, which I send to Martel (Mar). If he has another copy he may forward this to Patrick. Our people who came abroad will have no benefit by it, which I am very sorry for. It seems to me a little obscure, and I have not time to consider it thoroughly, being desirous Martel should have it by this post.

(About Mr. Gray, brother to the laird of Schines, and recommending he should be put on the list for 30 *livres* a month.)

I suppose Martel will have heard before this from Andrew (Queen Mary) with an account of what he had from Peter (James) by the last letters. I am told Ur[bi]no is no post town, and that letters to and from that place must go about either by Rome or Pesaro. The post-day from thence is Friday, and Saturday the letters part from Paris.

I am a little concerned to find Abram and all the prints so confident that George is making up with the Northern Crowns, but I hope it is only a trick of that ministry to amuse the people. I shall see the papers Martel has sent to Dutton (Dillon) when I return to Paris.

I send a letter from Sir John Fo[re]ster, to know what answer Martel thinks fit I make. Neither Andrew nor William (Inese) know this Mr. Riddle, but, supposing all that is said of him is true, I cannot think it fit for Andrew and much less for William to do what is here desired.

Mr. Dicconson says he never had any directions about Mr. Henderson *alias* Drummond, nephew to Lochiel, and desires to know from Martel on what foot he is to be put on the list, and when his pension is to begin.

Martel will please consider the article of the Indemnity I have crossed on the margin ; whether it may not give encouragement to those others who are abroad to sue for a licence to return home, and by that, if granted, to have the benefit of the Indemnity.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 3.—Andrew (Queen Mary) intended to write to Martell (Mar) last Sunday, but I suppose the excessive heat hindered her, so the enclosed packet came to Dutton (Dillon) yesterday at noon. Hamilton, the squire, being then returned, it could not be sent till to-day.

I received last night yours with the draft of an answer to the second memorial and your letter in answer to Morpeth (James Murray), both which I'll lay before Andrew to-morrow not being able to do it to-day, indispensable affairs requiring my presence elsewhere. In my opinion it's not practicable to send these papers to Evans (England) in so plain a manner, and I see by your last how much you apprehend the ill consequence of their falling into wrong hands. Besides this danger, which appears to me very great, we have no immediate messenger here. It's true Jemeson designs to part in four days, but would not carry the least paper, neither is he known to Morpeth, or, I believe, to any of Mr. Rigg's (Bishop of Rochester's) party.

Mr. Johnson (Kelly) can't go to Evans, till we are informed what issue the negotiation now in hand will have. Then he may be sent with a verbal message, since Rigg's party has both trust and confidence in him, and will believe what he says.

The Duke lately stopped at Dover may engage the Government to have passengers searched, which ought to make us more wary on this side. This is only Dutton's private opinion, which is submitted to Francis (Mar). The latter shall be informed of Andrew's thoughts on this score, when the Squire comes next, and receive by him both the draft and his answer to Morpeth. I believe Le Brun's (Ogilvie's) channel will be found the safest for conveying letters of consequence to Evans.

I am surprised Elderly (Dr. Erskine) and Hooker (Jerningham) delay writing to Martel, but hope he'll soon hear from them, and in my opinion Francis should remain where he is, till he receives some account from either of them.

Francia assures by a letter of 28 July that the 60,000*l.* is already lodged and gives hopes the remaining part will be furnished in case of need and when required. This piece of news is not uncomfortable. Francia intends to settle his family at Calais, and says his noble society intends to send one of their trusties to compliment Peter (James) and assure him of their fidelity, zeal and efficacious assistance. I am sure Martell will be highly pleased with this royal club.

The Spanish Armado continues the great and unexpected preparations begun with so much vigour and secrecy. My last letter from Barcelona was of 19 July, and I presume the next will bring an account of the fleet's departure.

I hope the excessive heat does not harm Martella's (Lady Mar's) health. The person who sends the enclosed to

Mr. Erskine desires an answer. I'll mind Mr. Dicconson of Græme's affair.

Queen Mary to W. Dicconson.

[1717 ?], Aug. 4.—"Pray lett Mr. Tunstal know, that whatever he has to say that relates to the King must now be writt to you and not to the Duke of Berwick. Lord Newcastle desires two months of his salary, if you have it you may give it him. Mrs. Trante says Cantillon has received no part of her pension for six months past. I beleeve there is som mistake in it that should be redressed. Pray do all you can for Col. Oxbrough's daughters." *Holograph.*

C. Wallaran (Pye) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 4. Dieppe.—The enclosed are proposals of Mr. Camocke's. If they should not be drawn up so methodically as is proper, yet I conceive the substance of his sentiments are full enough expressed, and you will quickly see of what advantage it may prove to our King and country, if the King of Sweden's commission in the nature therein prescribed can be obtained. I have talked much with Mr. Camocke and the only objections I could ever find are what no doubt will immediately occur to you, one was the injury done our countrymen and neighbours, the other, which I am afraid will still be one, is the want of the King of Sweden's commission in the manner we desire. As to the first, if the latter can be granted, I have been fully convinced by Mr. Camocke that the advantage would be of so great consequence to the King, and would prove with any tolerable success so great an instrument towards his restoration and consequently a great benefit to the public and our country in general, that I am prevailed on to be one of the principal parties therein concerned, thinking I can in nothing be more serviceable to my King and country than in such an enterprise, where it may be on so honourable a footing, or on no other consideration would I be concerned in a method of this kind. The more I consider it, the more I am convinced of the great good that will accrue to the King thereby. The gentleman I have known a long time to be an able and most fit person for any thing in these affairs and a very honest man and a loyal good subject. The rest must be left to you with my most humble request that you'll give Mr. Camocke and me leave to wait on you, and then, I doubt not, you'll be convinced of what consequence this will be. He desires it with great earnestness, having abundance to say and more to the purpose than he can communicate by writing. I said no more than that I believed I could get his proposals sent you, that you may not imagine I ever told any I had seen you. Another benefit which will accrue to the King will be that no one, I am persuaded, will be concerned therein, but what will be very ready

to afford the King the loan of all or most of what he gains thereby. For my part, I do it with no other view, but to have it still more in my power to serve him.

The person I spoke to your Lordship about, when I saw you, will do nothing in that affair till a person he is sending express to me settles that matter well here first. As soon as he arrives, I shall give you a further account, and doubt not that matter will turn to very good account. It grieves me it should meet with such delays, but I hope it will be well done at last. I am sure, if he undertakes it, it will. I believe I shall have his leave by next post to name him to your Grace, and then you will be as well convinced as I am of success in this affair. *Enclosed*,

The said Proposals offered to his Grace of Mar.

Whereas the Elector of Brunswick on 5 *Aug.*, 1715, *took two ships from* ——— *of the value of* 15,000*l.* *and* 6,000*l.*, *it is humbly desired that a commission of reprizal may be granted to the said* ——— *and for the more effectual annoying the Elector of Brunswick's ships of war and merchants' ships, I propose the fitting out a* 40 *gun ship in a warlike manner at the sole expense of several of the King's loyal subjects, to be officered and manned with British seamen, provided we shall be received into the ports of Swedland with such prizes as we shall take, having full assurances of the disposal of the effects there for the sole use of the captors and armiteurs.*

It is absolutely needful to give to whoever is to command on this expedition a commission for Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's ships that shall be taken or employed on this service, empowering him to give commissions and promises of rewards to all such captains or inferior officers as will desert with their ships from the Usurper's service and return to their obedience to James III.

First, I propose by this single ship to take from the enemy at a certain port a ship of war of 40 *or* 50 *guns by surprise, and at the same time to seize several merchant ships, which will enable us to render the King service by getting a small squadron. We shall be able to annoy the enemy's trade, and also they will be serviceable in transporting men, arms and ammunition to any part of Great Britain, when occasion offers. Besides, such a condition would always keep up the spirits of the King's friends, and this scheme will not put him to any expense. Secondly, Mr.* [*Camocke*] *presumes he has a very good interest with a great many officers and seamen in the fleet, and does not doubt being able to render service by a persuasive method, for he now holds a correspondence with the officers and seamen aforesaid. Lastly, to obviate*

any difficulty as to the King of Sweden's commission, on or about last January two years Count Gyllenborg, then minister for Sweden, sent for me to his house in Charles Street, St. James' Square, and offered me to be Admiral of the Swedish fleet, which I refused, answering that I was going to Bar le Duc to know if my master had any service for me. If not, I promised the Count I would get my master's credentials to serve the King of Sweden, and, after all the little services I was capable to serve the King here, and that every thing was toutes fini, *I often applied to his Majesty to go to serve the King of Sweden, and I could have rendered him service, had I been sent at the time I was promised, and I am convinced it is not too late to render service at a proper season, which I could convince his Grace of, if I could confabulate with him.*

It would be too tedious to enumerate every circumstance and all the advantages of such a small enterprise. Mr. [*Camocke*] *offers this method with no other design but purely to serve his King and country, and hopes your Grace will not put other constructions on his intentions.*

JOHN CARNEGY to JOHN PATERSON.

1717, Aug. 4. Rome.—Expressing his satisfaction at the King's approbation of his answer to some of their friends in Holland concerning the Indemnity.—Mr. Maitland sets out to-night or to-morrow for Urbino in a litter. I wish he may make good his journey, for he is still weak. Mr. Dugatt goes with him. Our news here are that Lord Oxford is acquitted.

QUEEN MARY to W. DICCONSON.

1717, Aug. 5. Chaillot.—"I send you here a letter I have received from Mrs. Oglethorp, with one from Mr. Jernegan, whicch I cannot answer, till I speak to you, or rather till you give me an account in writting of all that affair, whicch I would send to her, for I own to you I do not well understand it myself, but it ought to be cleared, and Jern[egan], I am sure, ought to be no looser. If it be necessary, you should speak to Mr. Southcot of all this. You might go to Paris to-morow, and com hether in going back to give me an account of it. You will find here a letter from your correspondent in Holland, whicch P[ère] Gaillard gave me yesterday sealed up. It came to the other father. I also send you a paper from For[e]ster, to comply with it, if you can and if you think it reasonable.

I have sent your letter to me and your account to the K[ing]. I am sure nothing is wanting on your side, but every thing is wanted on all others. I hope God in His mercy will help us som way or another, that wee do not yett foresee, and in the meantime give us, and you in particular, patience

and courage to go thorow the charitable work you have undertaken, for whicch I hope, if I do not, the King will live to reward you in this world, and I am sure God will do it in the next." *Holograph.*

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1717, Aug. 5.—I had yours of 13 July with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction, and one since with your letter enclosed to Mr. Honyton (Lord Oxford). I am glad you were pleased with your conversation with Mr. Coalman (the Czar), but I am sure you'll be more so since, when you come to know the good news of Ploiden's (Poniatowski's) return to Hornby's (Landgrave of Hesse's) and what was writ to Jery (Jerningham) and Elderly (Dr. Erskine) on that subject, which will be long before you get this.

I would not have been so long writing, "had I known a sure way of addressing to you, and I hoped either Dutton (Dillon) or I would get one from day to day, but now I can delay no longer, and I hope Dutton will find some way of sending of it safely. I had a letter from Jery soon after you and he parted, giving me an account of Ploiden, and his going to Hornby's to meet with him, after which he was to go on to the place you and he appointed for your rendezvous, but that he would write to me from Hornby's after his talking with Ploiden. It was to no purpose to write after him, because my letters could not overtake him, else I had written to stop his going further until we should see what becomes of the meeting that is now to be between Kemp (King of Sweden) and Coalman's (the Czar's) people; it will be an unlucky thing if nobody impowered by Knight (James) be at that meeting. I wish Samuel (Ormonde) had not been so far gone before this meeting was known, for he would have been the most proper of any and next to him Mr. Jerry is so by his having powers already from Knight, and it will be too late to send for new ones to anybody else. This, I know, will immediately occur to you upon hearing of that meeting, and I doubt not but you will order it so, that Jerry may without loss of time return to it, if Sam do not, but think he can be of more use with George (King of Sweden) where he formerly intended to go. You are best judge of all this, so I need say little more of it, but with submission I should think that, since it is not sure that Kemp and Coalman will now at this meeting actually take in Knight to be a partner with them above board, but on the contrary little probability of [it], though they may do his business as effectually another way, it would be venturing too much both Pieter (James) and Sam to be exposed, for the last to go there himself and that Jerry's going there is not liable to that inconvenience.

"I am sorry I mentioned to you my apprehensions of George not receiving Sam or Jerry since it seems to give you pain, and I had no ground for those fears, but the steps I heard,

after you were gone, that George was taking with Betty (King George), but, after what we know of Ploiden, there is no more room for such apprehensions. There is little doubt, now, I think, of Kemp and Coalman's making up and that cannot be long a secret, which will show Barnaby (King George) that he has no more ground to expect any favour from them, who will take his measures accordingly, so I suppose George will after the agreement between Kemp and Coalman be very glad of Sam's company, and that it would be highly for Patrick's (James') interest to have Sam with him. You will judge whether it is better in that view for Sam to go on immediately to George or wait until he has an account what becomes of the meeting, and, since Sangfield (Sparre) is not yet set out, it is probable he will likewise see the result of that meeting before he go to George, though this be only my own conjecture, so that Sam would after all be as soon with George as he. I had a letter from Stelby (Sir H. Stirling) who was setting out with Jerry to Hornby's (Landgrave of Hesse's) and Martin (the Czar) was also to send one of his own people along with them : Stelby thought he should be obliged to return from Hornby's to the place of meeting above, which I think, as things now stand, is fit for him to do, and that he can do better service to Knight (James) that way than by going where it was formerly intended he should. I have written to Elderly (Dr. Erskine) with all the earnestness I could about pressing Martin to instruct his people to admit of Paul (James) for a third, but, if that cannot be, that there should be an article particularly in relation to his affairs in any contract that should be made.

"Andrew (Queen Mary) and Dutton think that Francis (Mar) should go to the neighbourhood of Laton (Liége), where our friend Charles [Kinnaird] proposed to you, and to be nearer to the place of meeting, that he may assist Jerry all he can, and do what otherwise he is able upon Paul's account, so that he is ready to set out thither, but waits hearing again from Jerry, Stelby and Payton (Sir H. Paterson), who promise in their last to write soon, and I wonder those letters are not yet come to his hands, but I suppose they will soon, and then he will lose no time in going there, where I wish he may be of any service. Pieter has lately written earnestly for Frank's (Mar's) returning to him, which he would have done immediately, notwithstanding of the heats, had not Andrew and Dutton been positive for his going where I have told you, but that I judge will not take up much time, and then he will set out without delay, and then Martilla (Lady Mar) is to return to Evans (England) to look after her little affairs. He would fain hope that he may have the pleasure of hearing from you when near Laton's which he begs he may if possible.

"Sangfield lately sent to me to know my thoughts upon the affair between George and Pieter, upon the alterations

in the circumstances of that business since January last, that he might be the better able to persuade Kemp (King of Sweden) to what we desired. I sent him in writing all that occurred to me upon it, with which I hear he was pleased, and would send you a copy of it, were it not too bulky and not very fit to go by the post, when I am so uncertain of a sure way of sending this. One of the chief articles was that a better mantel (supply of money) could now be more assuredly promised upon Pieter's account than was last year, and without the inconveniencies that attended it then. I suppose Dutton acquaints of what the Jew says upon this head, and Patrick has, I know, informed you of his good success upon the same subject with Prichard (the Pope), so that I could safely say what I did upon this to Sangfield, and indeed those two points of the Jews and Prichard are very lucky and comfortable things.

"Andrew sent me a copy of what Patrick wrote to you of 6 July. I own I am very glad to see that he is reconciled to Marsfield (marriage) upon anybody's account, and, since he seems to have so great a mind for this affair of Mrs. Masters (Princess of Modena), I wish it may do, which I find Andrew seems not very confident of, but, if that go off, I am sure the trying of it with Mrs. Hornby (Princess of Hesse), as was intended, is right, and I am glad to see that Patrick in that case comes in to it himself, though, if that person have the imperfection Wake (Lord Wharton) said, I should be sorry to see Patrick have anything to do with them, notwithstanding its being so much otherwise for his interest. Masters (Duke of Modena) has but a short time to give his answer to Patrick, so that I hope we shall either hear soon of success in that, or that he gives commission to try the other.

"Dutton, I presume, gives you account of Mr. Johnson's (K[ell]y's) return and of the cargo he brought. Le Brun's (Ogilvie's) cousin was unluckily stopped in her journey by the boat's having gone to Evans in Le Brun's absence, so that cargo intrusted to her must lie until the boat returns, which Le Brun writes he expects to be every day. That cargo not being arrived when Johnson came away makes them still uneasy at knowing nothing, but I hope they will soon be cured of that by its arriving with them. Dutton sent me a memorial that Johnson brought written by Morpeth (James Murray) and by Rigg's (Bishop of Rochester's) direction, and also a letter from Morpeth to me, both which I have made answers to, and sent them to Dutton to be laid before Andrew, but after that I fear they will find no way of sending them, so that they must be returned to me to be put into cipher, and sent one way or other, Le Brun's way By the memorial the divisions in Barnabie's company increase, and it is proposed that Paul should make offers to those now employed by Barnaby, because of those people's seeing themselves so distressed, that they can hold it but little longer

without assistance from the young man (Prince of Wales), whom they dread and abhor. They think Betty will not leave her house where she now is this year, because she knows not to whom to leave the care of it, and that Barnaby's son and she are worse together than ever, in so much that she resolves to hold the possession as long as she can, though it be otherwise very disagreeable to her, but, if she finds that she cannot, she is resolved that none of Barnaby's shall ever have it, as a trusty of her's told one very lately. The memorial does not name anybody in particular whom Paul should apply to, so I have answered that I doubted not but Paul would do in that as his friends there advised him, but that he must be more particularly informed of the persons to be applied to, the time and manner of doing it, and by whom, and in the meantime such of his friends who are for this measure, may be preparing the way for Paul's applying to them. I scarcely understand who they would have of that kind applied to. I doubt much if either Cobler (Cadogan), Stoker (Stanhope), or 504 (S[un]d[erlan]d) can be brought to have such thoughts, and they seem to be the chief, and for 329 (Crabe, *i.e.*, Marlborough) he seems now to be out of play, but sure they have some good ground for proposing it, and I hope we shall soon hear more about it. I have sent your letter for Honyton (Lord Oxford) to Le Brun and it is likely it may yet come in time for his cousin. He writes me a story which I can scarcely believe, but he seems to be pretty positive about it that Boynton (Bolingbroke) has been twice with Evans lately, where he met with Crabe, and he says he is in a way to learn more of it, which I have written to him to endeavour.

"As for news, you will hear of the Indemnity, of which few will be the better, but those who are in prison or confinement at home, it extends to nobody almost who have ever had anything to do with the Chevalier, either there or that are now on this side the sea. It has innumerable exceptions and some by name beside Lord Oxford, Lord Harcourt, Prior, Tom Harley and some more who I know not. There have been rare doings between the Bishops of Bangor and Carlisle, Snape, &c., and advertisements against one another in all the newspapers.

"There is a letter from Abraham (Menzies) to William (Inese) of 15 July O.S. the same day the Parliament was prorogued, which says Lord Marlborough had demitted all his employments and gone that day to Tunbridge, that Cadogan was declared Commander-in-Chief and was to be made Duke of Ormonde, Marquess of Derwentwater, and Earl of Mar or Perth. This of the titles I take to be a joke, though I doubt not of his being made an Earl at least. All this looks as if what we heard lately of Cadogan and Marlborough falling out to be well grounded.

"I saw a letter from one about p.8 (Lord Portmore) last post, which says p.8 is actually coming abroad to try his

fortune, because he cannot bear being longer where he now is, which I scarcely understand, if it be not that he finds he is nothing the better of 262 (Jolly, *i.e.*, the Indemnity), and feared some mischief from folks there upon account of what they may learn of him. The disagreeable affair I wrote of formerly about Pieter's dismissing his journeymen, is yet delayed, and it will be harder if he be forced to put it in execution now, since we see they are to have no relief from Mr. Jolly. You would hear of Lord Oxford's delivery and how the Duke of Argyle and his brother and all the Prince's servants being violently for him. There are more changes expected soon there I hear. Who will be left at last of any consequence? I am sorry to hear that Sarah (Ormonde) has lost so near a relation. I wish she may have left something for a help in the hard way she is in. Frederick (Mar) had very nearly lost his son lately by an unlucky accident, but he is recovered.

"The words in my last you did not understand were what have been added to the list since I parted with Knight. Brewer (Admiral Byng) is 76." 6 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Modena to James III.

1717, Aug. 6. Modena.—Mr. Booth has delivered me your Majesty's letter. Concerning the business we know of, I entrust nothing to this letter, because according to the agreement I reserve to myself the right of satisfying you within the present month by a particular person, who will explain my sentiments *viva voce* to your Majesty. I shall avail myself of the good opportunity to write to the Queen Mother also, and shall entrust my letter to her to Mr. Booth. I rejoice greatly at the good news he has given me of your Majesty's valuable health. *Italian. Holograph.*

The Duke of Modena to Queen Mary.

1717, Aug. 6. Modena.—Availing himself of the opportunity of Mr. Booth to send her his "*ossequii.*" *Italian. Holograph.*

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, Aug. 6.—But three days ago I had yours of 1 and 4 July and Mr. Hay's of the 6th. The subject of that letter to which the first is an answer is too disagreeable to say much more on it, and nothing but my zeal for Peter's (James') service made me write so then, which since he is so good as to forgive, it sets me at ease. No subject honours, values and esteems Androw (Queen Mary) more than I do, nor did it ever enter into my thought that he should not have a principal share in business. All I was ever suspicious of as to him was that the world might not think, as I saw too many did, that Peter was not entirely his own master, but should see that he himself was the first, the head and spring of all his affairs, which, with submission, I think I might wish with

all duty to Androw, and I am sure it is for Peter's interest and reputation that the world should be convinced of this. I beg you may forgive my saying no more of this now; when I am with you again, and you please to speak of the subject, I shall speak my inmost thoughts of it with the regard, duty and submission I owe to Peter and Androw.

One thing, though, I beg leave to set you right in as to Mr. Isac's (Lord Ilay's) affair. It was not I who excluded Mr. Stiel (St. Germains) from it, no more than I ever did Androw in anything of business with anybody. It was himself that did it, and in such a thing he or anybody in his case must be master. How he came to choose the way of corresponding he did is more than I should have done, had it been left to me, nor would I ever have thought of employing them, if I had not found by undeniable proofs that he put great confidence in them, and people must be taken in their own way when we have a mind to gain them.

You mention Peter's own complaints, which I am and have been long very sensible of his having often cause to make, and pity him with all my heart. I hope I shall never add to them, at least I am sure I shall endeavour it, and, could I contribute to make him tolerably easy on that head as to others, I would think myself very happy.

I wish you much joy of your success with Mr. Prichard (the Pope), which is very comfortable, and I am sure nobody but Paul (James) himself could have brought it so about. I hope and heartily wish your success may be the same with Mr. Masters (Duke of Modena), which I'll long impatiently to hear of, and I would hope that against I come to you, which will be soon, it will be ready to be concluded and be our principal business.

Dutton (Dillon), I suppose, gives you the agreeable account he had lately from the Jew of 60,000*l.* being sure, &c., which is a good addition to the affair of Prichard.

Your saying, and H[a]y since that you were perfectly well makes me hope that Newman (Nairne) had not much ground for what he said to William (Inese) about your being a little out of order.

Since I wrote last post, I have had few letters from anybody but Dutton and Androw, which last did me the honour of a very kind one. I told him that, since he thinks so much that it may be for Patrick's (James') service for Frank (Mar) to go where I mentioned in my last and that Peter would on that account dispense a little longer with his attendance, I was sure he would willingly obey, but that he thought he should wait till he hear again from Jery (Jerningham), Stelby (Sir H. Stirling) and Payton (Sir H. Paterson) as they promised, which he has not yet done. I wish his going there may be of the service intended, but it will not, I hope, keep him long from attending on Peter.

I wrote Onslow a long letter, of which I enclose the copy, and send also copies of the answers to the memorial and a letter I sent you last post.

The Spanish Armado surprises this part of the world not a little, but that you'll know more of where you are.

I enclose the Act of General and Free Pardon, as they call it, but doubt if you'll find it comes up to the title, and send also a note of Abram's (Menzies) in which you'll see a piece of news that will, I believe, surprise you, concerning Lord Marlborough. Next post from England will probably bring more particulars. *Original and copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Queen Mary.

1717, Aug. 6.—This is my first opportunity of sending an answer to your Majesty's of the 1st. Peter's (James') letters to me are of the 1 and 4 July and the other from Mr. Hay is of the 5th. William (Inese) having a letter since from Newman (Nairne), speaking of Peter's being a little out of order, makes me long extremely to hear again. I have answered Peter's letters, and doubt not but you give him an account of your commands to me. I would set out immediately, did not Dutton (Dillon), as well as I, think I should wait till I hear again from those who promised it in those parts. I never thought any other reason moved your Majesty to be uneasy at my stay hereabouts, but your desire and Peter's to have me with him again. I knew nothing of Thomas (the Regent) having spoke to Dutton of me again since I was at Chantilly, and I wrote often to Dutton that I was ready to go as soon as he told me it was fit, but that, if I could continue here without inconveniency, till I should go for Peter's, it would be easier for me. I have now wrote to him of it again.

I am very glad the express was arrived with Peter, and that it will be at the place appointed before Onslow (Ormonde) and Jerry (Jerningham) with the letters by Peter himself. Dutton will give your Majesty an account of what I have written to Onslow.

Peter's affair of Marsfield (marriage) could not but please me, and I heartily wish him success in it. I very much approve of keeping a secret inviolably, but, if your Majesty had but said there was a certain reason why what we then thought of ought to be delayed, it had set us all at quiet on that head without presuming to ask the reason, knowing your Majesty never acts without good ones.

I am exceedingly glad of the success Peter has had with Prichard (the Pope). That and what Dutton tells me the Jew writes give a very hopeful prospect. I never was against Peter's going to Roberts (Rome); it was only the timeing of it I was sorry for, and, though that was the time others would have chiefly chose for their going, yet I thought there were reasons for Peter's denying himself that piece of curiosity, and to have gone at a more quiet time, when it would not

have been so liable to misconstruction, but it is now over, and, as I have done my endeavour to prevent it having any inconveniency, so I hope it will have none, but the chief reason for our being now pleased with that journey must not be told where we apprehended the danger from.

Martila (Lady Mar) and I are very sensible of the honour your Majesty does her. It is not the first time we have been separated on Peter's account, and, though I cannot but acknowledge our being so is not very agreeable, yet we can bear most things on so good a reason.

The picture Peter writes of for me is because Martin (the Czar) got that which I had, but, since I am now so soon to go to him and hope he'll allow me an original done by a good hand which is to be found there, I beg you may not give yourself the trouble of bespeaking one for me here.

I return the letter to Onslow you sent me. I am so concerned about Peter's success in this affair of Marsfield, that it always comes uppermost. I doubt not your Majesty has done all you can to make it succeed by writing to your friend Mr. Masters (Duke of Modena), which, I presume, will contribute a great deal to incline him to it, but I am sorry you have but indifferent thoughts of the success it will meet with there.

Dutton would, I know, lay before you the draft I sent him for the answer to the last memorial from Evans (England) with my letter to Morpeth (James Murray), and I'll be glad to have your directions about them. *Original and Copy.*

Charles Kinnaird to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 6.—It is long since I heard from you, nor had I been silent so long, had I had anything to say. Now that Mr. Stanley (Sir H. Paterson) is gone to Ogston's (Holland), I could not forbear acquainting you that I am still in my former situation, and that now I shall be impatient to know if Anderson (Mar) is like to hold the bargain Calendar (Sir H. Paterson) has made for him. It is very convenient that Carse (C. Kinnaird) know this as soon as can be, and that he may receive with convenient speed orders both in that matter and about his seeing Howard (England) soon. Ratry thinks it convenient for him forthwith to see either Howard or Hewit, (Scotland) but Rhind (Menzies), seems not so very positive. I am sure he will be determined in that by you, Armor (James) or Morice (Mar). Batterton (T. Bruce) wrote to me lately that he is impatient to hear from Anderson (Mar) and that he hoped to meet him near Robertson (Liége), but that he would not stir till orders. Kemp (Kinnaird himself) goes next week a little way from his house for some time, but will leave with me such orders as no mistake can happen on his being from this, so everything may go on in the ordinary road, and I shall always be ready to receive Morice's orders as formerly. I hear nothing of Alexander (Ormonde) since I saw him. I believe he had reason

to be pleased with Brown (the Czar). I was since three days with Carmingny (? Ormonde) to my satisfaction, but nothing since, only a letter from Trumble (? Turnbull, *i.e.* Ezekiel Hamilton) that he was well.

Last post brought the Indemnity, which seems to have many exceptions. Rhind tells me Duke of Grafton, Dorset, Deloraine, De la Warr, Cobham, John Montgomery, Campbell, Middelton, Grant, Churchill, Sir R. Ritch are all turned out and that Marlborough has resigned the command of the army to Cadogan.

James III. to Mr. Dutton (Dillon).

1717, Aug. 7.—Old Floyd wrote last September to the Duke of Mar to desire his son might come back to me. This letter never reached me till a few days before Onslow (Ormonde) left Pesaro, so I was not sorry of the pretence of that hurly burly to let the thing drop without an answer. However, I thought on the point, and my opinion is that, as there is no noted disgrace in the matter, the old man can't reasonably blame my making myself master of my own servants, and that, merely to gratify him, I should not send for one whose principles can never but do hurt in a family but too susceptible of them, which principles would certainly run him into things that would displease me, and then I could not avoid sending him away or turning him quite out, which would be worse than not sending for him. Besides, as there is no waiting now, I don't fancy he would think it a favour to make a long and expensive journey to be on no other footing here than other gentlemen. *Enfin*, come he shall not, and you are best judge whether saying so or saying nothing will le[a]st displease the father. I don't write to Martel (Mar) having nothing to say. Send him this, if you think it worth while.

I receive this afternoon yours of 20 July, with a load of enclosed, which I cannot all read before the post parts, much less answer, though I have read enough to be pleased with an article relating to Ploiden (Poniatowski). I hope to have more letters on Tuesday, and then shall answer all together. *Holograph.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1717, Aug. 7.—I had no news from Onslow (Ormonde) or Jery (Jerningham) since my last, nor is there any here that merits attention.

Sangfield (Sparre) expects daily and with impatience the Danish passport, which is the only obstacle that delays his journey. He is still of opinion Sara (Ormonde) should not press to be with George (King of Sweden) till the issue of the negotiations now in hand be known.

I can't help repeating how zealous Sangfield is to serve Paul (James). Won't the latter judge it convenient to thank him by two lines to Dutton (Dillon) which he may receive at his arrival with Kemp (King of Sweden)? This will be pleasing and cannot be amiss.

It's affirmatively said here Gainley (Görtz) and his comrade with Evans (England) will be soon at liberty and sent to their own country and this in consequence of the request Thomas (the Regent) lately made.

The preparations at Barcelona are carried on with much diligence. It's not doubted but the project has been concerted 'twixt Ker and Sorby (Kings of Spain and Sicily). A little time will make us wiser on this score.

I don't doubt Andrew (Queen Mary) informs you about the Jew's performance. Kelly *alias* Johnson's message rolls chiefly on Mr. Rigg's (Bishop of Rochester) and party's discontent with Abraham (Menzies) and their not receiving advices from this side, but at secondhand and very late. They shall soon have full satisfaction on this account.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 7.—I sent yours to Andrew (Queen Mary) yesterday afternoon, who approves your answer to the memorial and letter to Morpeth (James Murray), as also that you should remain where you are till you hear from Jery (Jerningham or Elderly (Dr. Erskine). How could Martel (Mar) direct his journey till instructed by those two ?

Andrew has a letter from Paul (James) of the 9th from Foligno, saying he had been taken ill with a *debordement de bile*, as he was writing to Martel the day before, but that he took physic which eased him, and he hoped his ailment would not hinder his going straight to Urbino. Andrew ordered me to inform you of this, and send you the enclosed packet.

It's true Thomas (the Regent) spoke to Dutton (Dillon) a good while ago about Martell's being still in the neighbourhood, but in a slight manner and without the least anger or press. Dutton answered Francis (Mar) was on his journey and heard no more of the matter.

I'll write to Francia concerning Flint without taking notice of Grame's. I think I sent you back Onslow's (Ormonde's) letter, and have searched my papers, but could not find it. The loss can't be of great moment. I'll send yours to him without delay. I am impatient to hear from Symon (Ormonde) and to receive a sure address from him.

I send back the draft of your answer to the memorial and your letter to Morpeth. The best way of sending both to Evans (England) will be Le Brun's (Capt. Ogilvie's) channel.

The squire presses violently for an answer, so that I have scarcely time to write. Pray recommend him not to be so impatient.

I hope soon to be informed of the Spanish invasion. Lord Marlborough's demission surprises everybody here. It's supposed he is no more fit for business.

COMMISSION.

1717, Aug. 7. Urbino.—To Lancelot Ord to be colonel. *Ante-dated* 25 Oct., 1715. Commercy. *Entry Book* 1, *p.* 203.

Col. John Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Saturday, Aug. 8.—Your journey from Paris, I suppose, has been the reason you have not written these two posts. I hope your *séjour* elsewhere will be but short, till you come here, where you are very much longed for. Mr. Booth and Wogan set out from hence in their way to Paris. Booth told me he designed to stay but a month or six weeks there, and that he hoped in that time to settle matters with his son-in-law in relation to his misfortunate daughter, the only thing that made him undertake that journey, but I am afraid the reason of it proceeded rather from some usage he had from his master, which his proud stomach could not bear. I believe it run much on an offer Peter (James) made him of swapping places with me, which Peter thought very natural for several reasons, first, it was more proper that he who looked after the things within the house where the footmen served should look after them likewise as well as the horses, who now are mostly employed in carriages from Pesaro to this of things that belonged to his household business, next, Peter did not think it reasonable that I should be turned out of his service altogether, since I had done nothing that deserved being disgraced, neither was it reasonable that he should have the name of everything, and I, who was as much about him as Booth, should have the name of nothing. Mr. Booth was not at all pleased with the offer of Query, thinking it was degrading him, so all he has got by not complying is that Lord Clermont is put over him in every thing relating to the family, and he has no more the management but as his deputy, and Peter has made me groom, but no more of this till we meet.

As I am writing I received yours of 19 July. You will see here 21 volumes of antiquities we brought from Rome, so you may easily see how Peter admires this sort of things. This is a place not at all disagreeable, and both you and I will find it much more so, if you'll bring Martella (Lady Mar) with you. Then I would send for mine, who longs mightily to be over, and, I believe, will come unsent for, if I don't prevent it. You have here a fine lodging that will hold both her and you very well. You shall have entertainments of music of another sort than *que l'on gronde*. We have the finest kind of hare hunting here in the world, where Sornet assists, though 15 couple of Capuchins have the greatest share of the chace. I need not repeat all the different diversions of this place, which make it so agreeable that I fancy, after you have been here some time, you'll forget building castles in the air and lust-houses for yourself or your neighbours, except at Urbino. You won't want ground enough to work upon here and at a very easy purchase. The people here are very good-natured, though a little wild, especially the women. A blue or green ribbon looks as odd here as a Capuchin's dress would do over the water, and pray tell Martella that a look from a *cordon bleu* will make a conquest in this country easier than a three

years' courtship where she comes from. There needs neither language nor art, the will and the power are the only two things necessary. Nothing of all this by experience, only as I have been told. Martella may judge what she is to expect, if she does not come along.

I thank you for remembering me in your letter to Morpeth. (James Murray). By your account of Lord Ox[for]d's business I fancy he will get the better of them all. I long mightily that your great project was put in execution. I shall desire no better neighbourhood, providing old J — n be kept out of the way, but first try Peter's part of it, and perhaps that may help on the other. He is as well now as ever I saw him, and, I believe, won't be very averse to a thing of that kind.

PATRICK GUTHRIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 8. Paris.—As he has a great inclination to go to London, notwithstanding the limited indemnity, begging his Grace's leave to do so, and to be honoured with his commands.

C. BARNES (ANNE OGLETHORPE) to MADAME (? the DUKE OF MAR).

1717, July 28[-Aug. 8].—I have ordered the bearer, Mr. Sayer, to wait on your ladyship and beg you will give entire credit to him and do him all the service in your power. Mr. Clare (Lord Oxford) presents his humble respects to you, and begs your assistance to the bearer.

JAMES III.

1717, Aug. 8. Urbino.—Declaration of *noblesse* in favour of Charles Macarty, a captain in Dorington's Regiment, who is descended from the ancient and illustrious house of Macarty Reagh in Ireland. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 204.

D. EDWARDS (LORD GEORGE MURRAY) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 9. 25,11,13,18,83,17,23,95,16,23 (A,n,g,o,u,l,-e,s,m,e.)—Explaining that the reason that he had been so long in joining his brother was that he did not receive his letter of 22 April till 2 June, it having gone first to Paris, and declaring how ashamed and sorry he was for his folly in spending so much money, when on all accounts he ought to have been most saving, and begging him to let the King know how heartily sorry and penitent he is for what he has done.

Postscript.—My brother desires me to tell you he was obliged to come here, because by the inadvertency of some of our friends he happened to be known to one person as well as several others where he was lately, that he was in that country.

T. BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 9. Br[ussels].—I have waited here since your last of 27 June, expecting to see you. To-day I had a letter

from Mr. Cars (C. Kinnaird), telling me he believed Mr. Anderson (Mar) was gone to see Mr. Armour (James). Mr. Baterton (T. Bruce) is gone out of town and desired me to let you know he is much disappointed at this, for he had several things necessary to speak of to Mr. Anderson, before he goes to Mr. Howard (England). It's true he has put off his journey, and, though he has heard from Howard that endeavours will be used to get him credit from Mr. Butter (King George) he has written to his friends not to be very hasty in that, and he has ground to believe that Mr. Butter's factor with Russel (Brussels) will oppose his credit with Butter. Besides, what Batterton had to say to Mr. Anderson in order to his meeting with Howard and Hewit (Scotland) he had somewhat to speak to him concerning a Mr. Bandon (De Wilda) an t,q,i,f,r,t,a (a,d,v,o,c,a,t), who daily corresponds with Batherston (the Emperor). He had been with Batherston before Mr. Pell (de Prié) came to Ogston (Holland), and went with Pell to Ogston. Mr. Baterton understood by accident Bandon's interest, and contrived to have a meeting with him, as if by chance. He is a sufficient man, mightily solicitous for Batherston's concerns, and peculiarly zealous for o,z,t,x,q,p,c,b (F,l,a,n,d,e,r,s). Baterton believes he may be very useful for Armor, but kept only in generals, lest Armor may have laid out his stock or credit another way. I believe Bandon goes to visit Batherston in a little time.

The people here are very well pleased with the account of the advantage the Venetian fleet has got over that of the Turks. We are all very full of the prospect of an immediate accommodation in the North on the memorial given in by M. d'Iberville at London, representing that the King of Sweden never had or has any design to trouble the repose of K[ing] G[eorge] or of the government of England, on which the two Swedish ministers have been dismissed, and we hope that by the return of Mr. Jackson, our minister, from Sweden, we shall find all things easy with that nation, which we hope will make a fourth branch of the Triple Alliance.

James III. to Pope Clement XI.

1717, Aug. 9. Urbino.—At the desire of the Theatines earnestly recommending the beatification of Cardinal Thomasi. *Latin. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 204.

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 10. Chaillot.—" Mr. Dutton (Dillon) shewd me yesterday the letters you sent him, one of whicch gives us very good hopes, I wish the end of that affair may answer our expectation ; I shall not enter here into any particulars, referring all to Dutton, to whom I have spoken of everything, and who will see you to-morow, but, befor you leave these parts, I could not forbear writting to you these two lines, to wish you a good journey, and good successe in the busenesse

you go [on], and at the same time to assure you, that I am extremly pleased and edifyd, tho' not surprised, to see the readenesse, and cheerfullnesse, with whicch you undertake this troublesom journey, for to do the King service, whicch I look upon as the most essential, that can be don him at this time, and the mor necessary for you to undertake now, that it is impossible Onslow (Ormonde) can be ther, for Jerry (Jerningham), though truly honest, has neither weight nor experience enough to act in succh an affair without your directions, but, when he has them, I shall be satisfyd, that all will be don, that can be don, and that it could not have succeeded in other hands, if it failes in yours, but I hope and pray that God will bless your endeavors, and make you now entirely the instrument of the King's restoration, as you were very near it once befor. I need not exort you, when this busenesse is over one way or another, to make all the haste you can to the King, for I am sure you will do it, knowing how mucch he desires and wants you with him ; he was in a sad way when he writt last to me on the 17th of July, and he works and writts so mucch, that I fear he will fall sick with it.

" I hope you will lett Dutton or I hear often from you, that wee may know what passes below. Peter's (James') letters to Mathew (the Czar) and Eldersly (Dr. Erskine) will come in good time, but I have sayd mor than I intended, or needed to do by this bearer, so I shall only adde here, the assurance of my esteem, and friendship, whicch I owe you upon so many accounts, that I am sure you can never doubt of it." *Holograph.*

Le Brun (Capt. J. Oglivie) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 10. Dunkirk.—I had yours of the 6th last night, and had also yours of the 28th, but was afraid to answer it for fear of making you uneasy, till I was just ready to embark. I have sought the coast from Dieppe to Ostend, but could find nothing that was going for Brut (England) nor that I durst venture to hire but one I wrote you word of in my last, and she could not get out for want of water till the increase of this moon. This vessel was only going to Newcastle, but agreed to put me ashore at Whitby. This I was determined on, for there was no other way. I was to have disguised myself properly. Also I received a letter from Father Græme, telling me he had just received a letter from Morley (Menzies) desiring him to acquaint either me or Mrs. Swift (Ogilvie) that she should by no means come by the packet, and that no goods should be ventured, for there was such sharp looking out amongst the Custom house officers. All this falling out so cross put me quite mad, but our boat arrived last night, and, this day being a holiday, there was no unlading of her, but to-morrow it shall be done and the next day she shall sail, be the wind fair or foul, unless it blow a storm, for, if it be not

stormy, he shall tide it over. This you may depend on, and Mrs. Swift will push Mr. Primrose (Lord Oxford) and the rest, since she knows well the necessity of it. Therefore I hope you will be easy now, and believe no mortal could have done more.

My friend and I to-day had a discourse about Marlb[orough] and Suck (Bolingbroke). He assures me it is matter of fact and that Mr. Latmor (Berwick) is at the bottom of the affair, and that it was positively Mr. Rouke (Marlborough) that obtained the great command that Latmor has, for him from Mr. Pink (the Regent), and that Rouke and Latmor correspond daily, and that there is 100,000*l.* in the hands of the States of Brittany that Rouk secured there, and that Latmor is to inherit that sum, but I am promised to be advertised of every step they take, but that Suck went to Brut there is nothing more certain, and so secretly that he turned away his brace of ushers and not so much as the great buffleheaded pimp knew where he was till he returned. This he did twice. In a little time you shall know all this, but I was forced to give my word of honour not to discover the author of my intelligence till he gave me leave. However, I hope to obtain leave to discover who it is to you in my next.

You told me in your last but one that Archbold's being a rogue was contradicted, but I am more of the opinion of his being one than I was, but poor Father Græme is so honest a good soul himself, that, when a fellow such as he swears and protests, the Father believes it like gospel, but I have always observed that, where I find a man given to the nasty mean vice of lying, he is capable of all other sorts of villanies. For example, when I was at St. Omer's, Archbold came there at night and went to the English Jesuits and told them he and his comrade were sent for England expresses on great business and that it was very improper for them to lodge in a tavern, therefore they were at a loss what to do, on which the Fathers invited them to stay all night, but it seems his friend and he were in no haste. They stayed the next day and rested themselves, and thence went to the nuns at Gravelines, and there made a bargain and pensioned themselves. I doubt not you know who is Lady Abbess there. She is the sister of Bagnall that is with Mr. Whytlye (Ormonde) and she knows every step Mr. Whytlye takes and you can easily judge what secretaries nuns are, but more particularly my Lady Abbess, who can keep nothing longer than she can find an occasion to tell it. Everybody knows this that knows her, but I have nothing more to say nor to convince you that I am not capable of advancing any thing, but more particularly to you, but what I have good ground for, and I had much rather be shot dead than be found guilty of so filthy a mean action as to advance a lie, but to show I had good ground for what I wrote of him I enclose a copy of a letter that the King of France's interpreter here for the Marine, who is a man of reputation,

wrote to Father Græme. The copy is writ and signed by the interpreter himself, but poor Father Græme would gladly vindicate him, being a little ashamed at having made use of such a fellow, but I must beg his pardon to do it at my expense.

I would not trouble you with such stuff but to vindicate myself. Some English here report that it's fear that has made Rouk lay down, for, since Oxford could make such a party, when he was a prisoner, what will he not be able to do now, when he is at liberty, for they say there was never seen such a crowd of lords and of all sorts as is after him.

The letters you are to send that are in cipher, if it be not a large packet, I can send it, although the boat be gone.

Queen Mary to the Duke of Mar.

[1717, Aug. 12], Thursday at 4.—"This moment I receive the enclosed by this bearer, who I loos no time in sending to you that he may informe you of the busenesse that brings him. Pray send him back again to me to-morow, and lett me have your advice whether I shall send him on to Peter (James) or send sombody els, for I think the post is neither safe nor quick enough on this occasion. God, I hope, will continue to preserve those He has hetherto so miraculously preserved, but we must omit nothing on our side, and, tho' his story is hard to be beleeved, yett it must not be neglected."

Col. Harry Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 12. Paris.—I waited to write to you to know the event of this gracious act of George's which now appears in his own shape. I never regarded the nature of it, but in so far as it might have eased the King of the burthen of his subjects, but hope everything will tend to the best, and am confident this may kindle a fire that will not in haste extinguish, till a sound blow light on the just deservers.

I must beg your advice what to do. I am not yet determined where to reside, but I'll stay here no longer than till I have your return. My abode here so long has been very chargeable and too much exposed to company. Nothing has been wanting in my weak power for encouraging my Master's interest, and I hope every good and brave soul will lay it to heart to have always that just regard to their King and country.

If it consists with your conveniency, I should be glad to converse a little with you, in case I have not that opportunity in haste again, but, if otherwise, your commands will be very acceptable and shall be faithfully obeyed. I was very much struck when I heard of the accident to your son, but heard at the same time he was every way out of danger. I trust God will preserve him to you. It is some time since I heard from Scotland. All friends were well then.

JOHN FOWLER (FATHER GRÆME) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 12. Calais.—I had yours of 2 and 8 July with the incloseds, which came in clipping time. I have seen just now Sir John Clerke, who was a member for the County of Surrey, Haslemere, if I rightly remember, in the Queen's time, a very honest gentleman of about 3,000*l.* a year, and a well wisher to the good cause. As he is a desponder, though able, as I understand, to raise 300 men in 24 hours, I have engaged him to stay here a day longer than he intended, by inviting him to dine with me to-morrow, that I may stop his journey to Italy, if possible, and make him return home to serve the King on occasion, by letting him see in general terms that matters are not so desperate as he takes them to be. If I do no good by what I have to say, I shall do no evil having taken the night to think on the topics I am to go upon. I must own I am extremely sorry to find that abundance of loyal subjects are ready to lay down the cudgels for want of encouragement, and that he, whom Mr. D[icconso]n employs to pay the gentlemen at St. O[m]er's, does all he can to make everybody run into despair by telling them there's no more money to be given them, and that they must go and accept of the indemnity, though most of them are formally excepted out of it. This has so much turned F[lin]t's brains that he went yesterday and made his address to Peterborough at his arrival here. The Earl told him, by what I understand, that he had no power in the Government, but that he ought to write to Lord Stair for a licence to return home. F[lin]t was clear for doing it, but his friend F[ranci]a, who is heartily wearied of him, has, I believe, hindered him from putting that scurvy project in execution. You said you esteemed F[lin]t for some of his former performances, but, if the Knight with whom I have been just now accuses just, F[lin]t had but a very small share in that affair, and is no man of principle, so I shall be glad to see him removed from this, unless F[ranci]a will answer for him, which I don't think he will, after what he has seen of his madness. As to Mr. Pul[te]ney, I am afraid I shall never have so fair an opportunity of feeling his pulse as I had already. However, were I in another dress, I should certainly go and see him again, for I really believe I might make something of him by your instructions. I must tell you Lord Peterborough was received at his arrival here yesterday after a very singular manner, for the *Gardes* drew out for him, and the drums beat whilst he was passing, and that by order from Court. The Duke of Cleveland, who came with his family the night before, had no such honours done him.

JOHN PATERSON to JOHN CARNEGY.

1717, Aug. 12. Urbino.—I return my thanks for your last of the 4th, and for your other of 21 July, which I would have acknowledged before, but I thought mine of the 22nd would serve for a return.

I was sorry with all my heart at your melancholy account of poor Maitland. I have heard nothing of him since, but by yours I suppose he is on his journey hither. I wish he may make it out, for it's not impossible that the air of this place, which I believe is very wholesome, might have some good effect on his health. I know Lord Southesk will be in great pain about him.

By the post that brought your last we had from other hands the same account as you give of Lord Oxford's being acquitted, but were told at the same time they were to bring in a Bill of Attainder against him. If this be true, he is not yet out of danger, though I can hardly believe the Lords will pass this Bill. Whatever may be the consequence, it is in my poor way of thinking a shrewd instance of the good nature of those now called the Government of England. However, you know it is common in all such bills to insert a clause expressly declaring that this manner of procedure shall not serve for a precedent, so that the liberty and property is still in safety until another occasion offer for making free with it.

The King is in as perfect health as ever I saw him. He agrees mightily well with this place, and looks better and better every day, which, I presume, you'll allow to be a very good argument for our continuing where we are longer than we designed when we came hither, so we are like to stay here all the winter, if something extraordinary does not happen to us. *Copy.*

John Paterson to George McKenzie.

1717, Aug. 12. Urbino.—Apologizing for his long silence for which he begs his forgiveness.—I wish I could now avoid acknowledging your letters, because, indeed, I am ashamed of not having done it sooner, however *praestat sero quam nunquam*, and I know our friend Innernity answered what was most material in them, I mean that of having your allowance increased. If I remember rightly, you desired him and me to speak to Lord Mar on this head, and I believe he wrote to you, as we concerted, that nothing could be done till the Duke was upon the place. As soon as I see him, which I hope will now be very soon, I shall lay your affair before him, and doubt not he'll do his best to serve you. I know he has a very good opinion of you.

When you write, let me know if you have heard lately from poor Pegg. I pity her with all my heart, but I hope you and she will yet see better days together. On my landing in France I wrote to her to know about you, and she favoured me with a very obliging return. When you write to her, I beg you to give her my thanks for it. *Copy.*

John Paterson to Robert Gordon.

1717, Aug. 12 Urbino.—I had yours of 19 June, and thank you for the care of the letters I enclosed to you for M. Dumont

(Brigadier Campbell.) I am very much his humble servant, though I think I have some reason to complain of his unkindness, but I suppose he knows I can forgive him anything.

I am glad the long tedious affair we used to write of was terminated to your satisfaction. I was of opinion from the beginning you desired no more than common justice, and for that reason was ready to do you any small service in my power.

I paid Innernyty on your account 100 of the 132 *livres* you advanced Major Smith on my account, but he, finding some other way of drawing for the money you were due to him, has since returned me the 100 *livres*, so I shall stand indebted 132 *livres* to you, for which I will order you a bill on Paris or St. Germains.

I must trouble you with the enclosed for George McKenzie, who, I believe is in or about your town. He is a very honest young gentleman, and one in whom I have a particular concern. Please offer my kind service to all the honest gentlemen in your neighbourhood. I have not written to R. Arbuthnot for a long while, because I had nothing to say worth while. *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to ROBERT FREEBAIRN.

1717, Aug. 12. Urbino.—You'll pardon my not acknowledging yours of the 20th till now. Before I had it, I knew by some of our friends you had spared no trouble to comply with my commission for which I thank you very kindly. I retired the 5 *pistoles* from Barrowfield and gave them to Capt. Booth, who assures me he did not take any note from you. Perhaps he has either forgotten you gave him any receipt or has lost it, but, whatever it be, you need give yourself no trouble. I am to send my accounts to W. Gordon, but must delay till I hear from you, because I do not remember how much I gave you on his account, so pray let me know by the first post what the sum was. When you write, let me know if you have heard lately from your brother Jamie, and how it is with him. *Copy.*

W. DICCONSON to MR. WIVELL at Calais.

1717, Aug. 13.—I had yours of the 7th, and acquainted the Queen with what you desire, and am sorry I must give you the same answer, but you might easily imagine it from what I wrote before. The Queen thinks she does wonders, if she can continue to pay the King's servants and her own their respective appointments at a time that near 500 new pensioners are come upon her without any fund to maintain them. It has been already proposed by a very considerable person that the King's servants and old pensioners should share with the new, so there is more fear of being retrenched than of any additional favour, The Queen will do her utmost to avoid this, but for giving half a crown extraordinary she thinks herself obliged in conscience

not to do it, because all she can possibly spare with good reason ought to go to such as have no settled fund for their maintenance. You will say an advance is not the same thing, but that is so much out of the Queen's pocket which is wanted for present occasions, and besides, when I mention any thing of that kind to the Queen, she says, how do I know I shall live till then? I have pressed it as far as I possibly can, so it will be vain to speak any more to her about it. When I spoke to her last two days ago, she seemed to take it amiss, being she knew I was acquainted with her circumstances.

As to paying your money in London as it becomes due, I have spoken already to Mr. Cantillon, and that will be the same to him as to pay at Calais. His correspondent in London will do it. If you write to me from London, you may direct to M. Davenant, marchand à Paris, and that will be sufficient.

My wife arrived but the day before yesterday from Aix la Chapelle, is much fatigued with her journey, and probably may not go to Paris these three months, and I dare not commission anybody to buy the scarf for fear of not choosing it to Mrs. Wivell's liking.

The Queen is well at present, but has been out of order very frequently this summer.

Col. John Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 13.—I had yours of 23 July with the two encloseds giving an account of poor Tommy's unlucky misfortune, which everybody who knew him must regret as well as his parents and relations. I am hopeful before this you have an account of his recovery. Abram's (Menzies') of 4 July, I think, gives very good hopes, though our physicians here say that in all bruises in the head they show themselves most the seventh day after the fall, but the swellings abating is a mark the head is not touched, which is most to be feared in these cases. You and all his friends may be very easy to think he is in so good hands, and amongst people that will take as much care of him as if you were there yourself. I believe the King does not write to you this post, for by his reckoning this will scarce reach you before you set out. I am afraid Martella (Lady Mar) won't take my advice about coming along with you, though I am still of the same mind.

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, Friday, Aug. 13.—It is not much I have to trouble you with further than what the enclosed will tell you. I had another from Payton (Sir H. Paterson) since, who is now gone to Mr. Hasty (Holland) to attend what passes there in Kemp (King of Sweden) and Martin's (the Czar's) affair, till Jery (Jerningham) and Stelby (Sir H. Stirling) arrive, which, though he has done it of himself, I am very glad of, for I know he'll be of service with Elderly (Dr. Erskine) and

be getting intelligence of what passes otherwise. His letters are not well spelt, but they are commonly plain good sense. It is a pity he had not been better "bread" to business, for he would have been very capable of it. My last from him I sent by Dutton (Dillon) to show to Androw (Queen Mary), "as I did the enclosed before, as soon as I got it and one of them are to send it you along with this. I hope by it that Jerry will return as we wished him to do. Yours for Elderly and Davys (the Czar) will come in good time, and I doubt not will have good effects. I am sending them this day under Payton's (Sir H. Paterson's) cover to be delivered. You will see by Payton's what Elderly said to Ploiden (Poniatowski) as to what relates to Peter (James) from Martin (the Czar), which is all that could be expected, and I wish that George (King of Sweden) may be found as well inclined and frank in that affair, as I hope he will.

"You know before now that for some time my topsails have been loose and only waited my sailing orders, which could not well be given until further accounts came from Payton, Jery or Stelby. Upon Androw's seeing the enclosed from Payton, he sent Dutton (Dillon) to me the day before yesterday to concert our affairs before I set out, which we have done before he returned last night, and I begin my voyage on Monday, which I heartily wish may be of use, but I do not apprehend its taking much time, so that it will not be long before I go to have the pleasure of attending Patrick (James). Martila (Lady Mar) goes with me to Mr. Laton's (Liége) neighbourhood, and, when I set out from thence for Patrick, she goes for Evans (England) by Hasty's (Holland) to look after her affairs. Our friend Charles [Kinnaird] at Laton's is to meet me on this side of it, now that Payton is gone, and by the time I arrive there I expect to have accounts from Payton how things are a going with folks with Hasty, by which I shall see what is fit for me to do.

"Since I had the honour of writing to you on the 6th, I have had the pleasure of yours of the 8th, 13th and 16th of July, and Paterson's of the 15th, 16th and 17th. There is not much in them that requires now to be answered, and, beside, I have a vast many letters to dispatch to-day, so that I hope you will excuse my not saying much upon them. It is a great comfort and satisfaction to me to find you are perfectly well again, God continue it so long. I am very glad to find my friend John [Hay] has behaved himself as he ought and to your satisfaction. I saw some time ago that he had no mind to have more to do with the stables, but I fancy Booth will make a strang acquard equie [? awkward equerry].

"Craigh should have been dispatched the minute I had yours, had not Dutton told me that Androw as well as he did not see how I could be without him on the errand where I am a going and that Peter, not knowing of that when he wrote for him, would dispense with his coming to him for some

short time, and to say the truth I should be very hard put to it there for one who can write and who may be trusted in the affairs that may happen upon that occasion. I hope Nairne is well by this time, but, should any accident keep me longer where I am a going than I expect, Craig[h] shall be sent, and in the meantime I imagine it will not be much that you will have to do for him. I would not, though, have taken the keeping of him upon myself, nor, if Andrew or Dutton had known of one to supply his place with me, would they have been for his stay, but, as the thing is, I hope you will pardon what is done in it.

"As there is nothing concerning Frederick (Mar) of any consequence but it is fit, I think, you should know it, I must now tell you of an offer he has had since my last letter. A friend, not Silby (Stair), who is very well with Betty (King George) has offered to make his peace with that lady, and that it is not impracticable if he have a mind to it, and will let it be tried, which he offers to do. Whether this friend has any commission for his trying him or if he only does it out of his own good will, I know not, but by another thing I have heard I imagine the first has been joined to the second. The friend thinks there can be no happiness without being in that Lady's favour, so the offer is kind in him and upon that account must not be spoken of, which Frederick will do to nobody but me, and allows me to tell it to none but you. Frederick you may believe, is in no doubt what to do on this matter. His affections to his love Patricia (James) as well as other reasons, makes him incapable to hearken to anything of this kind, but he must be the more cautious of the answer he gives than he otherwise would be, that Betty may not be alarmed by it, by thinking Patricia's condition better than she apprehends it, and so take the greater care to hurt her, and also that Betty may not be provoked at Martila and so put her into distress, as it is easily in her power to do. The letter Frederick has had, you shall see at meeting and be fully informed of the answer given to it, which is not yet done nor fully resolved on in what manner, writing being very inconvenient in some cases, but, I can assure you, Patricia may be easy upon it, though she should know it. What makes me believe this friend of Frederick's made not this offer without Betty's knowledge, is that I hear she is also trying Sam (Ormonde) by another canal, though I be not sure of this, but, be that as it will, I am persuaded that Sam will be of the same mind with Frederick about it.

"Though at the beginning of this letter I thought to have said very little at this time, yet I cannot give over without mentioning a thing which I am more concerned about than any. It is Patrick's affair with Mr. Masters (Duke of Modena), which I wish most earnestly should succeed. I hope that he is taking all the ways he can to make it do so, and, if he tell Masters of his real condition and circumstances at this time,

which I think is necessary for him to do, I have great hopes that it may make him the more readily consent to it. May not he be trusted with the late affair of Prichard (the Pope), and also of Frisk (Francia), which are not two bad articles, and also of George and Mathew's (the Czar's) good intentions for him? I wrote to Androw that I doubted not but he had written earnestly to Masters upon it, but by what Dutton tells me I see he does not think that would be the way to advance it, and he should know him best. The hand Patrick has had in Amerslie's (Alberoni's) affair is very lucky upon many accounts, and that it was done at that nick of time and I doubt not of its having good effects more ways than one. Might not something of this be imparted to Masters, who may now soon come to have greater regard for Ker (King of Spain) than he formerly had and perhaps upon that account not be so apprehensive of Elmor's (the Emperor) displeasure? but Patrick is best judge of all this. I am told that Galt (Card. Gualterio) has interest with Masters, so I doubt not but Patrick has informed him of the affair and got him to bestir himself in it. I should think myself very happy if I should just come to the finishing of this affair when I join you. The time given to Masters for his answer is now near come, but I hope Patrick will not be too hasty in taking a refusal, though it be of consequence to him to know soon whether this affair will do or not, and, if it be impracticable, I wish it off the field, but it cannot now be so soon so that the affair of Hornby (Landgrave of Hesse) can be tried in the time of Gregory (King of Sweden's) and Malcom's (the Czar's) peoples meeting, so that too hasty a refusal from Masters or his being too much pressed for an answer is not to be done. I imagine that Patrick is a good deal possessed of an inclination for Mrs. Masters (Princess of Modena), which, joined to the good character I hear of her, makes me wish the success of this affair so earnestly and heaven prosper it.

"I cannot trust the copying of this letter to anybody, I have not time to do it myself, and I like to have copies of what I write on such things for my own memory, therefore may I beg that you may keep this letter for me, though it be good for little, but the use above.

"I send you the enclosed now from Monsr. M[ezières], which came too late for last post. There is no answer as yet come from Isac (Lord Ilay), and I am the more indifferent about it, that he may have the copies of the papers you sent for him before he writes it, and they are now sent him.

"You have some of Abram's (Menzies) enclosed, by which you will see how much some things are believed there as to the Government's being well with the northern Powers, so that most there think the Chevalier's hopes that way are vain, which may be a reason for some folks standing off from meddling with any of his people that otherwise would, until they see more into that. . . . .

"I was forced to put all the answer to Morpeth's (James Murray's) last memorial in cipher, as I did the former, and must now send it to Le Brun (Capt. J. Ogilvie) with the letter to Morpeth to see if he can find a safe way of sending them. . . . It is wonderful how Morpeth, &c., could trust their memorial in the way it came, and, should we do so, they would have just cause to blame us." I have added to the answer, which I sent you, what has since come to my knowledge concerning George and Martin's affair, which was fit for them to know, but have cautioned them about keeping it secret.

Marlborough's having laid down and Cadogan's being declared General does not hold. It was the last being made General of the Foot and the other's going out of town at the same time occasioned the mistake, but I hear it's certain Marlborough is not so well in favour, and that Cadogan and he are not now friends. 7 *pages*. *Holograph*.

The Duke of Mar to Queen Mary.

1717, Friday, Aug. 13, 6 o'clock.—Just as I had sealed the enclosed to Mr. Knight (James) I was surprised with the person's arrival who brought me your Majesty's of yesterday, and no less with his message, which I imagine the zeal of Peter's (James') friends has occasioned, but I cannot think any man of any kind of reputation, much less a man of that quality, is capable of undertaking so vile a thing. However, as they were in the right of giving the advertisement, since they had the information of it, as you say, we ought not despise or neglect it.

I hope there is not, however, so much haste as to occasion an express on this account, and that the post will bring Peter an account of it long before there's anything to be prevented, but you are best judge of this and will do what you think fittest. The gentleman who brought yours thinks not of going back till to-morrow morning and, having the occasion of Hamilton to town to-night, I would not lose it of writing to your Majesty, but, that I may not stop his getting in in time to wait on you in time for the encloseds going by to-morrow's post, I do not keep him to write to Patrick, and, if you think fit, you may send him this note.

I am very sorry to hear you have been out of order, but hope you are now quite well.

Mr. Dutton (Dillon) being to wait on your Majesty, I will not trouble you with anything that passed betwixt him and me. I intend to set out Monday morning. In the mean time I have written to Payton (Sir H. Paterson) to have accounts of what is passing at Hasty's (Holland) with our friend Charles [Kinnaird] against I arrive there, by which I will see immediately what is fit for me to do.

On this message what occurs to me at present is to spread the notice of the thing about as much as possible, as soon as

the person comes over, who is said to be the undertaker of it, but you will speak with Dutton and William (Inese) of it.

That I may not keep the bearer from getting in to-night, I say no more, and on second thoughts I send this to Dutton in case the enclosed should miss to-morrow's post.

James III. to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 14.—"There is, as you will know, some new hopes of Masters' affair (the marriage with the Princess of Modena) succeeding. If it should, I should be glad that Martella (Lady Mar) came here, if it be a thing otherways convenient for you both. You will remember what I once writ on her chapter. Now, if on that you should have determined to leave her behind you, I mean, send her back to Evans (England), and then on this think it convenient she should come here in the above mentioned case and not other ways, why might not she stay in Paris or anywhere she likes best till my affair be determined, for crossing the seas backward and forward is not agreeable and might be subject to inconvenience? I did not reckon to write to you this post, but could not but communicate this new thought to you, on which you will take the party you think properest, though I am in hopes this will miss you, for I want you daily more and more. May you have a good journey and find your lodging here warm enough, for our heats are very moderate, and they say the cold is very sharp. I am very well, and truly concerned for your son's accident." *Holograph.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1717, Aug. 14.—Martell (Mar) gives you a full account of all matters. He desired Dutton (Dillon) to send you the two enclosed letters from Payton (Sir H. Paterson) and Jery (Jerningham). I don't question but the latter will go without delay to the meeting which is to be at 10. u,i,c,b,q,d,r,u,i (A,m,s,t,e,r,d,a,m). Kemp's (King of Sweden's) f,g,x,q,d,c (p,o,w,e,r,s) are to o,q,h,q,d,u,y (G,e,n,e,r,a,l) d,u,h,z (R,a,n,k) and not Ployden (Poniatowski), though we imagined by our first information he would be the person trusted. Ployden was lately with Matthew (the Czar), who told him care must be taken of Mr. Knight's (James') concerns. The other seemed very willing and much pleased, and assured Elderly (Dr. Erskine), Onslow (Ormonde) would be well received by George (King of Sweden), who was still more averse to Bernard (King George) than he could express.

Dutton informs Symon (Ormonde) of all this addressed to f,d,u,o,a,q (P,r,a,g,u,e), but had no news from him since 31 July in his road to a,y,i (U,l,m), where he expected to arrive the 6th.

Dutton sent a faithful messenger to Evans (England) to inform Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) and Allen (Arran)

of the situation of affairs this side without communicating to them the succour in mantle (money) Paul (James) expected from Pritchard (the Pope) and the m,q,x (J,e,w). I own the latter's performance surpasses the hopes I had of him, which is a convincing proof that proposals must neither be despised or neglected, though they should appear groundless, If our friends with Evans were informed of this, it may hinder their endeavours to procure Mr. Mantle. No information shall be sent on this score till Patrick (James) thinks it proper and gives his directions.

Andrew (Queen Mary) informs you of a message he received from Evans. The great zeal of friends there might have occasioned the apprehension they seem to be in, and, though I can't believe Prescot (Lord Peterborough) capable of so vile and enorm a crime, if he comes this side, we shall take great care to observe his motion and manner of acting. I am sure all this will give no disturbance to Paul's mind. I hope, however, he'll communicate the matter to Senior (Sheldon), and such as he thinks fit near his person, that necessary precautions may be taken to prevent all accidents. In my humble opinion Prescot should not be named, till we see further into the matter. *Two copies with some variations.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 14.—Your note of yesterday came to me about 10 last night. I sent the unsealed letter to Andrew (Queen Mary) this morning. I am of your opinion that the late surprising message from Evans (England) does not merit to be sent to Peter (James) by an express. (About Lord Peterborough as in the last letter.) I wrote succinctly on this account to Peter, and more at large to Senior (Sheldon), who, I don't doubt, will take necessary precautions.

I sent your two sealed packets to Paul (James) by to-day's post, and Payton's (Sir H. Paterson's) and Jery's (Jerningham's) letters enclosed in mine.

Andrew is of opinion you should keep Creagh near yourself, and not send him to Paul. Nairne is well again, so he'll serve for the present.

Enclosed is a letter from a Mr. Wescombe to Andrew with the latter's note of this morning to Dutton (Dillon). Andrew supposes you know this man, and desires your advice about what answer should be made him.

Mr. Gordon will give the Squire both the letter of credit and gold in different coins as agreed on. I hear the English post is come, but have not yet received any letter or heard of the least news. I was yesterday with Andrew, and read Payton's and Jery's letters to him. He is well pleased with the first's going to Holland, and hopes Hooker (Jerningham) will be soon there.

I wish both Martilla (Lady Mar) and you a most happy journey. You'll find in this a packet from Peter. I hope to hear once more from you before departure.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Saturday, Aug. 14.—This comes only to take leave of Martel (Mar) and to wish him and Martella (Lady Mar) a prosperous journey, Dutton (Dillon) having told me last night they were to part next Monday. I doubt not Martel has given Dutton his address, so, if any letters come for him under my cover, I shall give them to Dutton or W. Gordon, or send them myself by any address Martel shall leave for me. If anything comes to-day from Abram (Menzies), it shall be sent to M. Ham, but after this I suppose Martel will be of opinion that all I receive from Abram be given to Andrew (Queen Mary) to be forwarded to Peter (James). I shall be glad to receive Martel's directions, and any other commands from him shall be punctually obeyed.

John Paterson to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1717, Aug. 14.—Thanking him for having forwarded his letter of 12 June to Karrel (David Kennedy), and begging him to have the enclosed for the same person transmitted to him, and to tell Martel (Mar), if still with him, he has not troubled him, because he was uncertain whether he was not set out. *Original and copy.*

John Paterson to David Kennedy.

1717, Aug. 14.—Assuring him that his letter of 14 July was very welcome.—As to that packet of Brate's (Butler), I can say no more than I did in mine of 15 July, which I hope you have got, to which I refer you.

Your friends here are well. We think ourselves obliged to you for drinking our healths, in which we are nothing behindhand with you, and, if, as you say, we cannot drink it in as good wine as you do, which is but too true, I hope I may say our merit is the greater, so I doubt not you'll make us amends by remembering your friends in this way the more frequently, which I will attribute wholly to your good nature and not at all to the goodness of the wine.

As for my aid, 'tis fit he be taught to observe his distance, so you may only tell him I am not unmindful of him, but say nothing of compliments or services on my part, for I have too much friendship for him to have any hand in spoiling him.

Substance of Dutton's (Dillon's) Message to Evans (England) by Mr. Jemison.

1717, Aug. 15.—"We are now positively assured that Gregory (King of Sweden) gave full and ample powers to one of his trustees to adjust affairs with Mathew (the Czar), we know the latter is most willing and desirous to come to an accommodation, and, as it is presumed that nothing can be more for the interest of the former, we may reasonably hope

they will unite sincerely, by so much the more that neither of them are upon good terms with Bernard (King George), the meeting of their factors is to be at Amsterdam and in all appearance they will come to a happy conclusion, if so, we have strong hopes both those princes will find it their interest to unite with Paul (James) and espouse his. In this case a great and considerable mantle (money) will be absolutely necessary in order to make due and timely preparations. It is humbly conceived a general collection will not be thought a proper method, it being attended with so many accidents, such as indiscretion and sometimes treachery, either of which are more than sufficient to overturn all measures however so well concerted.

"May not twenty of Paul's principal friends with Evans raise the first sum that will be requisite for said preparations, five thousand pounds each may suffice, which will be repaid with due recompense after Paul's restoration. I should think this method the safest and least subject to discovery, it being presumed the persons concerned will keep it a strict secret, and proceed in raising the said sum with all the caution the matter requires. This proposal is submitted to better judgment.

"It is to be remarked that Gregory and Mathew, though they should have all the willingness imaginable to enter heartily into Paul's interest, have not mantle to make the necessary preparations for any great enterprise, nor, I fear, prompt credit to raise it, which proves the indispensable necessity of supplying them with the sum already mentioned, and, if that should happen not to be sufficient, Paul will endeavour to get some succour from his friends this side of the water.

"In answer to what was represented about mantle already collected, Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) shall have all the satisfaction we can give in that point, and may keep what sums he collects hereafter in his own or whose hands he thinks most proper, until he receives necessary directions about the disposal of it, this is all can be said at present on this head, only that, as nothing can be forwarded without mantle, no time should be lost in procuring it.

"O'Neall (Ormonde) and Martell (Mar) live and act in perfect harmony and do both all that can be expected or wished for Paul's interest. The first is on his journey, as the bearer will inform more at large, and the latter is gone to Liége to be nearer the meeting place in order to be aiding and assisting in anything that offers for Paul's interest, and, as he cannot appear publicly, Jery (Jerningham), who has powers, will come to the said meeting and receive any further instructions that may be wanting from Martell.

"This is the present situation of affairs. When anything more occurs, care shall be taken to give due and timely information by express, being the safest manner.

"Martell will send an answer to the memorial, and the letters desired shall be sent when received from Patrick (James).

"The bearer has powers to collect mantle from friends with Jones (Ireland), and, though I fear it will turn to little or no account, it is hoped Mr. Rigg will think proper to befriend him in a point he believes material upon this occasion." *Draft.*

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1717, Sunday evening, Aug. 15. M[ouch]y.—To-day I had your kind letter of 23 July. I gave Martila (Lady Mar) an account of the part of it concerning her, who is not a little sensible of your goodness for us both. As I wrote to you before, her little affairs require her going once back to Mr. Evans (England), but, if fate be not so kind as to carry her friend there to her, she will endeavour to find a way of coming to him next year without any prejudice to her affairs. I wish she may before that time have a mistress to come to. *A propos* to that, I have heard, since I wrote, that Kemp (King of Sweden) has a mind to keep Mistress Hornby (Princess of Hesse) for himself, so I still more desire the success of Mistress Masters' (Princess of Modena) affair, but I said so much on that in my last that I have nothing to add, and I hope you will let no endeavours of yours be wanting to bring it about.

The papers you enclosed are as well as can be. I now send that for Mr. Primrose (Lord Oxford) to Le Brun (Capt. Ogilvie) to get forwarded, from whom I had a letter to-day of the 10th telling me of the boat's being come and to sail again with the cargo in two days, so I hope it is there by this time, and he says he can find another way of sending over what I was to send him since and have now done, with which I suppose yours to Primrose will come in time to go.

Gordon tells me Mr. Cooper you wrote for is in Holland, but he wrote to him by Mr. Dicconson's orders before he told me so, else I had stopped his doing it, for I suppose you thought he was in France when you ordered him to be called to you, and I have now told him to write so to him that so needless an expense of so long a journey may be prevented, if it can. Barclay is at Dijon, so he will be with you soon. Young Græme is with him and none else of your people. He took his not going to Italy last February mightily to heart, and now to be left alone there would quite sink him, and he would certainly complain heavily of it to his father. I have therefore ventured to bid Gordon write to him that I doubted not of your now allowing him to go to you with his present companion, Barclay, and to advance him a little money for his journey. If I have done wrong, I ask pardon.

I cannot help mentioning young Lidcoat (Robert Leslie). Dutton tells me he is now madder than ever, and even to the great mortification of the good old man. Onslow (Ormonde)

did not see him when in these parts, nor took the notice of him he expected, so he is as angry with him now, he tells me, and exclaims as much against him, as ever he did at anybody else. He had some money sent him from Mr. Jones (Ireland), out of which he has paid what he borrowed of Dutton, but poor Gordon cannot get a *sou* from him. He asked my advice about it, but I told him I was the most improper body to advise in that matter.

I am mighty glad you wrote so to Androw (Queen Mary) about the pensions, for I truly pitied him to see the concern he was in for the seeming necessity of cutting them off, which certainly would have had a very bad effect for Peter (James), and the more that Mr. Jolly (the Indemnity) appears so little favourable.

After writing to you the day before yesterday, I had a line from Androw by a messenger, who had been sent express to him from Mr. Evans with a very odd story, of which I now know he acquainted you by last post. It was their zeal made them send the account of it, in which they were in the right, but I am hard of belief that any man of quality would meddle in or undertake so dirty and horrid a thing. However, such informations are not altogether to be despised and due precautions ought to be taken. What looks odd, Prescot (Lord Peterborough) is since come to Paris, and, they say, is going further, though that may be without anything of the other. I doubt not of his having all this time from Betty (King George) to help to defray the expense of his rambles, but that is no more than he had from those who were formerly in her place. You'll see by Abram's (Menzies'), which is enclosed, that the story there is now no secret, as it will not, I suppose, be long here, after what is wrote from thence, and perhaps it is not the worse that it should be so either here or with you, but to blast the reputation of any man of character with the imputation of so vile a thing looks cruel. However, the danger on the other side ought to be prevented by all means possible at any rate, as the blazing of it abroad is likely to do. God in his mercy to a poor people will, I hope, continue in preserving what he has so long and so remarkably done that which can only rescue them from their miseries.

I set out to-morrow morning and leave this to be sent by next post. I shall write again as soon as I have anything worth your while, and hope it shall not be long before I be the messenger myself.

What the enclosed says of a certain affair is pretty odd, but I suppose it must be only on suspicion and thinking it reasonable to be so. I have letters from my friend John [Hay] of 23 July and from Paterson. What I thought to have sent enclosed I have sent to Dutton to send you. What I meant in it is about Onslow (Ormonde).

GEN. ROBERT ECHLIN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 15 [Received].—I came last week to this town and hoped to have kissed your Grace's hand. I must recommend Capt. O'Caine (O'Cahane) to your favour. He is allowed 13*d*. a day. All my request is that you will order it may be made 20*d*., and that will get the poor man an indifferent subsistence.

J. MENZIES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Monday, Aug. 5[–16].—I have no trust in the common post, and the most that can be said that way is but by hints. Yet I must let you know that what is a-doing is already in the hands of many here, and where Monsr. Meyer (Ormonde) is gone, and when and from whence that affair is to take place, etc. "You know what mischief such blabbing of love matters has done in the world, and by what I perceive it is a thousand to one but the same may happen again. Mr. Seabrook's (James') mistress is beautiful and rich, but the most capricious creature under the sun, and, though he is extremely well qualified and skilled in gallantry, yet she will try all his skill, if he had ten times more. You know too that even with ordinary women nothing is more pernicious than want of secrecy. And, though they may fail in that point themselves, yet they cannot bear that the lover do it, or any of his friends. You can with the utmost discretion let your cousin Seabrook know this hazard. And now, if there is anything solid in his pursuing this match, it will import him to the last degree that his measures be deeply laid and infinitely well concerted, in every part, as a wise man as well as a warm lover.

"I have a thousand things to say to you, but the post is not proper, and our Skipper goes but once, it seems, in six months, upon our account. Which are inconveniencies not to be expressed, and makes all things go exceeding lame.

"If you could think fit to send Jamy Wilson (James Hamilton) over, I would entirely rely on that. His creditors seem to be indolent and easy at present, and no ways fierce or violent. And what need they see him? He may put his foot in a merchant ship and land in Billingsgate, and, if he sees any trouble he may go his ways again to Holland, or where he pleases.

"The lace and other goods (letters) from Mynheer Horburt (Inese) are not come. So that I neither need nor can say anything of that at present.

"I saw Mr. Walton's (Ormonde's) brother to-day, who was extreme civil, and gave you his service.

"Mr. Rook (James Murray) is come to town to-day, but I have not seen him, though we have been hunting for one another. But I believe I shall find him in half an hour or so. I have Mr. Elkin's (Hamilton's) letter of the 8th.

"I had a doleful one lately from Scougal (H. Straiton) and Jo^{n} H[all], who were sadly alarmed with a story there, about Johny P[aterso]n, Mr. Griffith's (Mar's) clerk.

"I have told them we knew nothing of it here, and that it is ten to one we should if there had been any truth in it, as I both hoped and believed there was not. You have both the wisdom and honour to take no notice of it, for nothing provokes an honest man more than to be suspected. But pray say a word to me, if there has been anything anyway remarkable about him, that I may satisfy friends there who were not a little uneasy. They thought him already here, and mischief done, etc., which I cannot find a shadow of ground for, and to be sure, if he had been come away, you would have told us.

"As to news, General Cadogan is not parted. We talk still very much of our new friendship with both the Northern Princes. Our Fleet is to be soon home from the Baltic. The Admiralty will have it so, if no new alarm from thence happen, from the North I mean.

"The Court lives high and sumptuous, apprehending no danger, whilst the Regent is so entirely in our interest, out of pure love to us, and no other reasons imaginable. Mackartney dines daily with his Majesty too. The Duke of Marlborough has sent for Monsieur Monteleon, who is gone to him to Tunbridge this morning.

"We have had a talk again of the coming in of the Tories, and of the Duke of Shrewsbury's being at Court yesterday sennight, but you may rely on it there has never been anything solid in it, nor is there now at present, and that Duke's going sometimes to Court is a mere civility.

"The Town is thin and dull, no new changes at Court."

James III. to Monsignor Massei.

1717, Aug. 17.—Congratulating him on his appointment to be Promaitre de Chambre to his Holiness. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 205.

Lieut.-General Dillon to [James III.].

1717, Wednesday, Aug. 18 noon.—I enclose a copy of my last letter to Patrick (James). Prescot (Peterborough) arrived here the 13th, and we knew nothing of it till the post for Italy was parted. The English packet come last Saturday brought information from friends with Evans (England) that the report of Prescot's ill design was no great secret in that country. This with his sudden arrival here determined Andrew, and with reason, to send this express, and, though few believe a person of his quality can be capable of so enormous a crime, yet reiterated advertisements merit some attention, and I think prudence requires no measures should be omitted to prevent accidents.

It's true the reports being in a manner public makes the fact less credible, but it's certain that Prescot had several private conferences with Bernard (King George) and supped

twice with him in a week's time before his departure from Evans. This new and unexpected favour with many other circumstances gave a rise to suspect Prescot, whose character, I am told, is very equivocal.

I don't question but Paul (James) will think we are easily alarmed, and make little or no case of all this matter, but it's better to take several unnecessary precautions than omit anything that may be useful.

I had a letter from Onslow (Ormonde) of the 6th from Ulm, saying the journey agrees well with him, and that he expected to arrive at Prague the 14th. Dutton advised him of the factors' meeting and all he knew in that regard.

Sangfield (Sparre) parts hence to-morrow and expects to be with his master towards 20 September. He'll pass at Amsterdam to see how matters go there. He presents his humble duty to Patrick (James), whose interest he has more at heart than I can express. I enclose Sir R. Everard's letter to Dutton. You'll see by it the persons he desires Patrick should write to. Please send your answer about this by the messenger's return.

There is no account here yet of what's become of the Spanish fleet. Martel (Mar) gives you an account of his journey, so I will say nothing of him. He desired me to send you the enclosed newspaper.

The Comte de Castelblanco to [? David Nairne].

1717, Aug. 18. Rome.—By Saturday's post I sent you the news. I now send what has been received here since, viz., the particulars brought by the extraordinary courier who arrived two hours ago to Cardinal Aquaviva, and do not doubt you will give the King an account of them. I beg you to do me the honour of assuring his Majesty of my profound respects. *French. Torn.*

Robert Freebairn to [John Paterson].

1717, Aug. 18. Rome.—Thanking him for his letter of the 12th.—I wrote to Innernytie that everybody with you should appoint one here to take up their letters and forward those they send to France, otherwise I am sure a great many must miscarry. A small matter ought to be lodged in somebody's hands for the postage. There is now in the posthouse one for you and another for Dr. Wood. I pressed to take them out, but was refused. I have directed them for Urbino. Judge by these, how letters may lie or be returned.

The money I borrowed of you at Avignon, if I remember rightly, was 2 *louis*. I am ashamed I have not yet paid them. Did you receive a Terence I sent you by Lord Winton's servant ?

I would have written to Col. Hay, had I had anything to tell him, but after 40 visits to Card. Gualterio's I have never yet got his things from Sieur Antonio. I would have sent

him weekly the Mantua *Gazette* as I promised, but the coffee-houses will not part with it till it is a week old, which then, I supposed would not be worth postage. I heartily congratulate Mr. Maitland's safe arrival.

The Duke of Mar to M. Walleran [Charles Pye].

1717, Aug. 18.—My stirring about has kept me from answering yours of the 4th till now. I have considered the proposal you sent me, and, could that commission and allowance be got, on which it all turns, no doubt it might prove of advantage to the King's service and of benefit to the undertakers. I do not see that the King would have any reason to scruple giving what is proposed, especially when it is to be in so honest and worthy a man's hands as Mr. C[amoc]k's, but, till we know if the other commission and allowance can be got, this of the King's is needless. As matters stand at present with that person from whom that commission and allowance is proposed, it cannot be presumed he would give it, so it's needless to be asked, but his situation may alter ere long, so that he may be at more freedom to do such a thing, and, when that time comes, it will be the fit occasion to ask after it. Ere long I may be able to tell you something more, till which time I hope Mr. C[amoc]k and you will have patience. I would be very glad to see you both, but I am now gone from where I lived when I saw you, and am in so unsettled a way that I cannot appoint any place for you to come. I will expect to hear from you again of the affair we spoke of, which you mention in the postscript of your letter, when you can tell me more about it.

John Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 19.—Since my last of the 22nd I had nothing that could excuse my troubling you with a letter. (Condoling with him on the accident to his son, and congratulating him on his being out of danger.)

Poor 12. L,x,o,d,m,x,k,t (M,a,i,t,l,a,n,d) has been for some time past in a very bad way. He arrived here some days from Roberts (Rome) in a very weak condition. 'Tis thought he has now but a very few days to live. I really believe m.13 (Mar) loses a sincere friend in him, for which reason I thought it but decent to show some concern about him, so that I have not failed to wait on him every day, and to offer him my poor services.

I was told this letter would come too late, but am of another opinion, for, as far as I can judge, you seem to have goods enough on hand to detain you some time longer. I pray God send you a good market, for trade is but low here. Pardon my giving you the trouble of the enclosed for Ellington (W. Erskine).

I never saw Patrick (James) look so well as he does, and indeed he looks every day better and better.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sunday, Aug. 22.—I hope this will find Martel and Martella (Lord and Lady Mar) arrived in good health at Ch. K[innaird's] or thereabouts. We have little or nothing new here since Martel parted. Mr. Booth arrived here two days ago. He parted the 4th and left Peter (James) in perfect health. I know not what has occasioned it, but I find he is a little out of favour with Peter, and very much mortified. He has indeed but too much occasion to be so by his daughter's unfortunate marriage, which I believe is the main subject of his mortification, as it was the occasion of his coming hither. He brought no letters that I hear of for Martel, and has been long in the road. Mr. Wogan came with him.

I have nothing from England worth noticing, only Abram (Menzies), whose letter Andrew (Queen Mary) sends to Patrick (James), says that Prescot's (Peterborough's) design against Peter was now publicly talked of there and abhorred by everybody. Prescot was to part Friday last. Martel will know from Dutton (Dillon) if he parted then, and of Dutton's sending one at Andrew's desire to follow and dog him, to try to find out the certainty of his design. Frank Strickland parted Wednesday last to give Peter notice of the information Andrew had from Evans (England) of that matter, which is now very publicly talked of here.

I am now told for certain that the Duke of Gordon, who has been about two months at London is now coming to France. What he intends by that journey is more than I know or can guess.

Ja. Wilson (Hamilton) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sunday, Aug. 22. Paris.—The enclosed from Abram (Menzies) came to me by the last English post, with one for Madam de Prie (Lady Mar). He says nothing in mine worth sending. He mentions it was reported in London that my Lady was arrived and went to the house and found the report false.

The Earl of Peterborough left this two days ago for Italy. The story of him is now the town talk. Mackenzie of Dalvine and Alexander Ochterlony are come here from Bordeaux. They give no better accounts of Mr. Lamburne (Berwick) than he deserves, who took little or no notice of any of our gentlemen, but caressed Messrs. Barker and Barrows (the Whigs) with uncommon civility.

Patrick Couper to John Paterson.

1717, Aug. 23. Rotterdam.—I had yours of 22 July last Friday, and with God's help shall set out next Wednesday and make all possible dispatch on the road. Your account of his Majesty's health is most agreeable to all his good subjects here.

George Mackenzie to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 24. Paris.—The happiness of being near your Grace determined my coming here, where I now find myself deprived of that honour. I need not assure you of my sincere inclination to serve you. I only wait your orders to know wherein I can be useful, or where you incline to determine my abode.

Lord Seaforth to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 24. St. Omer.—Though I wrote to you but t'other day, I am forced to let you know not only my sentiments concerning what my aunt Carrington sent me word of as from you, but also my resolutions, if not redressed both as I desired and deserve.

Having writ several times to the King, as you may remember, to beg some mark of his royal favour to convince the world of his being fully satisfied of my misrepresented conduct in his service in Scotland, I had not only the mortification of a denial, but even the honour of a return from him was looked on as too great a favour. Though he refused the former, I thought he might very well have granted the latter.

Is it because I have lost all for his sake, and both me and mine are reduced to the meanest condition, that I am to be slighted by his writing my worthless cousin a letter of compliment, while he refuses to answer so many of mine of business? Or is it because I served him out of affection and principle of duty to the very last, while he out of self-interested designs would have deserted his cause almost from the very first? It is argument enough to convince the world of his approving the conduct of one by neglecting the reputation of the other.

Therefore, since what I have so justly required being thought so unfit to be granted, I must beg you to acquaint the King that I desire he will allow me the liberty to justify myself, by letting the world know the whole affair from the beginning to the end.

I shall be forced to expose all letters, so I hope you will not take it amiss to find yours run the same fate with the rest. As for Lovat's affair, which first gave ground to all these malicious representations, I shall care to put it so to light that it shall be seen I acted nothing but by royal authority.

I expect you will play the part of a friend in this as you have done hitherto in all other things.

Postscript.—I forgot to remind you in some of my former how necessary it will be to have plenty of arms when occasion requires. Therefore I desire a sufficient quantity be provided for me in particular. I shall want 3,000 swords and about 4,000 guns. I shall be glad to know which way to address to get honest Duncan Mackenzie helped out of his

miseries. If you can do it, it will not only be an act of charity, but an eternal obligation put upon the whole name of Mackenzie. *Original and copy.*

Robert Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 24. Bordeaux.—It is long since I have written, but I have been careful to obey your orders. The enclosed note is the chief subject of this. However little needful it appears for the reasons therein mentioned, yet the affair is of such unexpressible weight that too much precaution cannot be taken, considering the people we have to do with are capable of everything ill.

The ship I got from David George arrived 11 June in the West Indies, and I expect her here in October, and will immediately send her back, unless I have occasion to employ her in our master's service. I have done all I could to send home the little people, and those under my care are reduced now to 45, but will be less next month, because old Congelton of Scaitsbush is dead, I send Will. Ramsay home, and George Mackenzie is gone to Paris. None of them is now here, but old Malcolm of Grange. When the Duke of Liria was here, I drank your health with him several times, and he told me you were his good friend. I had a letter last post from Gen. Gordon saying that Borlom and his brother, Clanronald and Major Arthur had all got a tertian ague, and John Arnot was gone to wait on them, so he hoped they would soon be well. The Marquess of Tullibardine is on my list, and his brother Lord George and Maxton of Cultequhey desire to be brought on, but I have no orders yet about them. I cannot yet tell if any of those hereabouts inclines to endeavour to get home on the Indemnity. *Enclosed,*

> *Though I am very well persuaded that I can give no news from Britain, because of the very good intelligence you have from thence, yet conscience, honour and duty oblige me to tell you I saw in a letter by last post from London that the Earl of Peterborough was gone to Italy with a design on the King's person. I need say nothing of his character to so good a judge of men as yourself.*

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 24. Barkman (Amsterdam). I got both yours of the 8th and 13th sent me last post from Charles [Kinnaird], who, I hope, has regulated everything right as to Denison's (Mar's) journey. I could not give him a return sooner, and I reckon he will be in that neighbourhood as soon as this. I hope he may like the place. Aitkins (Sir H. Paterson) and Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) wrote very fully to Brumfield (Mar) the 17th, which he cannot now get soon, and therefore you have here the substance of them.

Aitkins met Hindon on his road hither, and they came to Mr. Barkman's together. Murphy (Dr. Erskine) and Burnet (Prince Kurakine) had been before that more than once with Black (Poniatowski) and Saxby's (King of Sweden's) clerk, who made them understand that the chief management of Mr. Landskin's (the treaty) affair depended on 35,37,25 29,41,25,22 (G,e,n. R,a,n,k), and that without him or till that want should be supplied from Trapman (Sweden) they could not proceed, but at the same time Black and the other said so much to give Blunt (the Czar) satisfaction; that he has agreed to three months' time for them to make up that want, in case Humphrys (King of Denmark) does not part with that person, of which they seem now not to have so much hopes, and, if the reasons for this delay cannot soon be removed, Mr. Landskin's affair is proposed to be settled in 36,21,25,23,41,25,38 (F,i,n,l,a,n,d), where those concerned can be at more freedom and not be troubled with Mr. Stokies (spies), who proves uneasy here. Longford (Görtz) promises to do all in his power to get this want supplied on his visiting Mr. Trapman, where he now goes very soon, and Black says that person is now more in favour than ever. Longford sent a compliment to Murphy, and told him he was very sensible it was Saxby's interest to finish Mr. Landskin's affair in the method proposed, and likewise to assist Trueman (James), and that he would do all he could to promote it. He only waits for a clearance from Mr. Glasgo (King of Prussia), who has promised Blunt to give it him, and is satisfied with Davies' (the Czar) scheme as to Mr. Landskin. Longford is to go through a part of Blunt's interest, on which we are endeavouring to get him and Lumley (Ormonde) to meet, who is wrote to on it, and informed of what has happened here, and, when we can have a more distinct account of Longford's route, Lumley shall know it. Hooker (Jerningham) had left Ferris (Landgrave of Hesse) to go to Lumley before he received any of Aitkins' letters, so they are no doubt together long before this, and, since this delay has happened, which Hooker is likewise informed of, there seems no occasion for his return hither, for in all appearance that affair will be negotiated nearer where he now is. This is I think the substance of what was written the 17th.

Little else has happened here of moment since. Hindon visits Mr. Burgate (the Hague) to-day, to meet Black and endeavour to get him to explain himself more fully as to Robertson (James), and likewise on all this affair, and I hope after that we will be able to judge how matters will go, of which Brumfield will be acquainted with. Murphy told Black that Trueman was in a condition to furnish a good quantity of Mr. Moon's manufactory (money) on a good consideration, which he was pleased with. I refer you to the *Gazette* for news, which I send you and shall continue to do it, if you desire it. (Recommending a servant, if Denison wants one.)

The Duke of Modena to James III.

1717, Aug. 25. Modena.—Your Majesty's last letter arrived a little too late to find in the country "il cavaliere" to whom the packet was directed. I therefore discharge my duty by replying to your Majesty that the person who shall fully inform your Majesty of my sentiments will not delay appearing at Urbino, and therefore referring myself to him I shall here confine myself to thanking your Majesty for all your kind and generous reflections. *Italian.*

Ja. Wilson (Hamilton) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 25. Paris.—No letters this post from England. Walter (Inese) has nothing to say at this time. I was to wait on him with Dalvine. I have been this morning with David (Dillon) who refers to his 12 pages sent yesterday. According to your former instructions I was last evening paying my *devoir* to the sisters, who hope to see you in two months. They told me of Mr. Cairs (Sayer's) being discontented at not having the honour of going with the accounts he brought since there's one sent with them. Whether the matter would bear the sending of one I know not, but from his conduct 'twould have been there as soon as himself. His resentments, I'm persuaded, were not a little magnified by the fair ones, which is pardonable in them, since David bears the weight. They are for loading him when a burden comes in the way. They desired I'd come and see the experiment of the chicken. I told them of a gentleman who assures me of that experiment being mentioned in the English *Philosophical Transactions* without the applying of any thing to heal the wound. Dalvine tells me also of the like experiment being tried on a dog without the application of anything but salt, and that it healed.

I am told the Duke of Gordon is getting a remission for all his vassals and followers, that he has wrote so to the Duchess of Perth. I suspect by your note of the 19th there has been a blunder in the directions of the letters sent from this, which shall be avoided for the future.

Le Connû (G. Jerningham) to Sir H. Paterson.

1717, Aug. 25. Danzig.—After a week's stay at Prague our friend arrived in perfect good health. I dispatched my business with him the same night and parted next morning. Mr. Lumley (Ormonde) appointed 26,40,29,21,26,25 (O,B,r,i,o,n) to accompany me to Mr. Swift (Danzig) in order to bring him word how matters stood from thence and to rejoin him near the said place. You know they had letters of recommendation to 27, 29, 21, 25, 39, 37 38, 26, 23, 13, 29, 21, 22, 16 (P,r,i,n,c,e D,o,l,u,r,i,k,y). They were delivered this morning, we arriving but last night, and were well received, he being apprised thereof beforehand by other letters, yet, the person who received them

below of Murphy (Dr. Erskine) not then asking how much and what they contained, we are under difficulties to know what is proper and what not to communicate under such a doubtful situation. However, it seems a necessity to rely on him in this case, for without it I cannot see any probability of succeeding, and, since Longford (Görtz) is gone, I am very impatient to meet him, for, if he continues true, he will not know what measures to take without Hooker (Jerningham), but, if Mr. Saxby (King of Sweden) has taken other courses, which Mr. Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) should know by this, and which I ought to be apprised of without delay, it will not only prove a fruitless Mr. Cassidy (journey), but Hooker must expect to be stripped of all he has and be made a present of by way of a *don gratuit*. I must wait therefore for some answer to those letters of the 2nd Hindon brought back, which now, I hope, will not be long coming, since already more than due time has elapsed. I had all the help below Mr. Lumley could give me. He has sent the person which brought the 27,41,39,22,37,12 (p,a,c,k,e,t) from Mr. Coppinger (Italy) to go with 24,37 12,26 (m,e t,o) Mr. Trapman to supply the want of Hindon.

I received since my arrival by way of Mr. Shihy (Holland) another complaining letter from Bernard (? Col. O'Berne) whose situation seems very melancholy, and, if Mr. Murphy takes not in time due care of him, I believe he will soon return to his old post. He complains of Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) not writing to him. However, I have written to him in the most comfortable way I could, and believe I've said enough to keep him fixed some time longer. He is now in 27,26,23,41,25,38 (P,o,l,a,n,d) and has left behind him three 12,34,26,13,11,41,25,38 (t,h,o,u,s,a,n,d) Mr. Biggs (men). I'll endeavour to see him before I part. Being uncertain of the quickest way of communicating with Denison (Mar), and believing through you to be as good as any, I beg you'll excuse me once more for not writing directly to him.

J. Menzies to the Squire (James Hamilton).

1717, Thursday, Aug. 15[-26].—I am galloping about their friends. Cousin Swift (Mrs. Ogilvie) goes to the country Saturday. I had yours of the 16th.

We have no public news, but what strange stories come from Court, which do not bear writing! People are daily more and more malicious. The Prince is expected again to live in town. His Majesty has been ill. The animosities amongst our parties is very fierce.

Robert Young (the Bishop of Rochester) to James III.

1717, Aug. 15[-26].—(Printed in full in the *Stuart Papers*, *p.* 1.)

ROBERT YOUNG (the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER) to Mr. MORRIS (the DUKE OF MAR).

[1717, Aug. 15–26 ?]—(Printed in full in the *Stuart Papers*, *p.* 3.) *Endorsed*, as brought by Mrs. Swift in a packet to Mr. Dutton (Dillon) and delivered to Morris at Bourget, 29 Sept. N.S.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to M. DU PRIE (the DUKE OF MAR).

1717, Aug. 27. Paris.—I have not writ, having nothing agreeable to tell you and believing you were travelling, but, now I suppose you are come to your journey's end, let me enquire after your lady's and your health. Did not this hot weather prove almost as troublesome to you as the bad water of Mouchy ? Have you met with any agreeable adventure or fine castle to amuse you in your journey ?

The neighbour (Sparre) went away ten days ago. I've sent by his order a direction to Sir Hugh where to find him at Amsterdam. Our parting was very melancholy. I don't despair but we shall all meet in happier times. What's certain is, if we have not fortune on our sides, we've justice, and who'd barter honesty for state. Lord P[eterborough] is gone to Bologna. He came and told my sister he had seen George and his mistress, who tried to keep him, but he had given them the slip. He made a great jest of their Ministry, and said he was going to make the little war at Naples. His story is become now the secret of the comedy. I don't know what to think of it ; there's something so terrible to ruin a man's reputation without proof that we've spoke of it but to you and that against our wills, and to the mother we could not avoid it for fear of reproaches. Sayers was kept several days, at last he's gone. They have also sent a courier to the master and Strickland is gone, which vexed Sayers that it was not he.

To-day is arrived a courier from the Elector of Bavaria to Madame la Duchesse to tell her he has received a letter of the 16th from his son, who says that Prince Eugene by favour of a fog left the trenches, attacked the Turks, entirely routed them and is in quiet possession of their camp, baggage and cannon. It's the only courier arrived, so we've no further particulars, but it's believed here Belgrade must surrender. I had a letter of the 4th from my brother. He was then well, and had mounted the trenches the day before with Count Bonvalle before the Basse town. We have no news from England.

They are making here great projects of reforming the finances. The project of this day was to take away all pensions in general, reform the troops and household. If it's put in practice, I shall lose 100*l.* a year sterling and 500*l.* sterling that's due to me.

M. M[ezières] his spouse presents a thousand services to your lady and you. He begs without a French compliment you'll reckon on him if it lies in his power ever to be of use

to you. He says you may put the nail in what part you please of the chicken's head a little softly and 'twill have the same effect. The Squire (Hamilton) tells me 'tis a common thing that without the herb one runs the nail through a beast's head, and it cures of itself. He made me laugh.

LE CLERCK (SIR H. STIRLING) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 27. Barkman (Amsterdam).—Aitkins (Sir H. Paterson) mentioned to you some days ago Hindon's (Sir H. Stirling's) going to endeavour to meet Black (Poniatowski) in order, if possible, to get him to explain himself more fully with regard to Mr. Robertson (James), but to his great surprise he found him gone to a place where, I am sure, he can do nothing that looks like propagating an agreement between Blunt (the Czar) and Saxby (King of Sweden), and for that reason I am afraid his going to Rawley (Paris) at this time foretokens no good. Besides, by what I have been able to learn at a distance from some of Haly's (King George's) people they are in hopes of getting matters settled with Saxby. What is in all this I cannot positively determine, but by these concurring circumstances I am of opinion that Langford (Görtz) and his partners, now that they know what they are to expect from Blunt, are trying if they can make better of it any other way, and particularly by Crafton's (the Regent's) means, who, you know has been labouring an agreement 'twixt these people and Haly. In this situation I thought it proper to acquaint your friend at Rawley of Black's motions, that he might endeavour to discover the design of his errand. This Aitkins has done, and we leave it to you to do what else we think proper. This Murphy (Dr. Erskine) and Hindon thought proper to acquaint Blunt of, that he might be on his guard, and might at the same time make sure of Glasgo (King of Prussia), without whom, I'm positive, Haly and Saxby can be able to do nothing, which they seem sensible of by some dealings of late between Black and Glasgo's clerk here. Blunt however thinks himself sure on that side, which is a great point gained. Longford continues where formerly on pretence of want of a licence, but it's plain he waits Black's return. This last was told of Mr. Moon's (money) effects, and all other arguments used with him that were thought proper, but he would give no other return to Murphy, but that Saxby would certainly do what was wanted of him, only that matter behoved to lie dormant till all was in readiness, and for that reason, as he pretended, Lumley (Ormonde) and Hooker (Jerningham) must by no means proceed. His sincerity, I'm afraid, is to be doubted, at least it will only happen if they cannot do better, and I do not see how ever they can do so well. I have just received one from Hooker of the 11th from Prague, where the person expected from the South was arrived, but no news then of Lumley or any of his family and nothing else material.

SIR H. PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 27. Bourgate (The Hague).—I long very much to hear of Mr. Denison (Mar) and his friend's being got well to Mr. Coal's (Liége) neighbourhood. I wrote to him last post under cover to Charles [Kinnaird] telling him of Hindon's (Sir H. Stirling) being to go to Burgate and on what account. (About Black's (Poniatowski's) departure for Paris and the probable reasons for it, as in the last letter.) There was nobody at Burgate we could speak to on this, for their clerk was gone to Longford (Görtz), who, I wish, may not be acting the old game. Hindon went back to Barkman's (Amsterdam) to inform Murphy (Dr. Erskine) of this step, and was to write to Brumfield (Mar) to-day. I have written an account of it to Lambert (Dillon) and desired him to meet Black and see what he says. I have informed Lambert, as well as I could, how the affair stands that he may make the best use of it.

Hindon will, I hope, be able to inform Brumfield a little more of this, and let him know what pretence they make to Davies (the Czar) for taking this step. Black was much on the reserve when last with Murphy and seemed much against Lumley's (Ormonde's) going to Trapman (Sweden) or any other, concerning which Hindon was to have spoken with him, had he met him. Whatever is in all this must proceed from Longford, and I was for Hindon's going directly to him from Murphy, and to have endeavoured to get some satisfaction from him. Hindon was to propose this to Murphy, and, if Brumfield approve of it, I wish he would write about it to Hindon or Murphy, and as his own sentiments without Aitkins being mentioned. Blunt cannot but be dissatisfied with this procedure of these people, and, whatever is in it, I think it now becomes a necessity on us, to give him what light we can into it, that, if they are not sincere, he may take his measures. I shall return to-morrow to Barkman's, and Denison shall know what further of this can be learned there. (About a letter from Jerningham of the 11th with similar news to what is mentioned in the last letter.) Charles [Kinnaird] has Lumley's address and no cover is needed on the address to Mr. Lesly but to send it straight to him. Some friends are going soon from these parts to Preston (London), if Denison has anything to send that way.

DR. PATRICK ABERCROMBY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 27. Lille.—Your letter received two days ago was the greatest cordial I could have got. I was just ready to sink under melancholy and grief, when it came, and the many comfortable expressions in it gave me fresh hopes, and, I may say, a new life. The greatest concern I have had on my own account this long time is to think that, instead of distinguishing myself by modesty and parsimony, I have been both chargeable to the King and troublesome to you, but, as the cause has been a long and severe malady, I hope I may be

excused by you both. I return you my most humble and grateful thanks for providing so bountifully for me and in particular for this last supply, which you desired Mr. Inese to obtain for me. As soon as it comes, I will set out for Leyden, where, besides the benefit I hope to reap from the journey and change of air, I propose to myself no small comfort in the conversation of friends there, and some advantages in that of the learned of that University.

I am overjoyed to know you approve of my intended journey, and very much obliged to you for giving your reason. I am also proud you incline to give me something to do, but sorry I cannot yet promise to undertake anything requiring pains or application. I am very hopeful it shall be otherwise ere long. If I am mistaken, I am more so than I have ever been in my own case, for I believe my distemper has been all along aguish, but, as it has already yielded to remedies, I do not much doubt I shall soon get an absolute mastery of it, and, if I do, I flatter myself the other symptoms being already very much lessened will go off by degrees. I wish it for nothing more than that I may live to see your efforts crowned with success and the best prince in the world as happy as his birthright and personal deserts entitle him to be. I bless God he keeps his health so well, and earnestly wish you do not neglect your own. Your continual application has often frightened me, and the unsettled way you have been in with the change of climate and perhaps liquors does not diminish my concern. Had my health permitted, and the barbarous restrictions of a certain paper been less extensive, I would have ventured to make a proposal you would perhaps have relished for preserving and perpetuating what I hope is in no danger of being lost by bringing together all those papers your Grace and the better part of our countrymen have so much reason to be careful of and concerned about.

I saw L[ord] P[itslig]o, but he was in so great haste I had not much conversation with him. The kind letter I since had from him, and the consultation he and his fellow traveller procured me from the most eminent physician at Leyden not a little strengthen my former inclination to go thither. I know nothing of his present resolutions.

Capt. Cumberford, whom I mentioned in my last, designs to go over to his own country next October on private business, if public affairs do not hinder him, but would be most willing to anticipate or defer his journey in forwarding any of your designs. It was his fate, not his choice, not to be concerned in the late affairs. His discretion has made him keep always at a distance from the Court, where he never was, and to which he would by no means be troublesome. He has served several campaigns in a foreign regiment, and never among the Irish, and, since he has been in the service, has once slipped home, or rather went above board, and saw

his relations and friends without being taken notice of by enemies, so I humbly conceive he is fitter, as being less exposed to danger or notice, to be employed on an errand, if one be necessary to his country, than most of our people here. He visits me every day, and I dare say I know his temper as well as if I had been intimately acquainted with him for several years. He is a man of very good, I may say uncommon, parts, full of zeal for the cause, and very capable of secrecy. You may have occasion for such a man in the way of business I mentioned; if not, he will be always ready to act according to orders, and I wish good officers be not wanting.

I had a letter not long ago from Mr. Carnagy, Mr. Inese's principal correspondent and my very good friend. He seems to complain you have not honoured him with an answer to I know not what letter. Had you leisure, I am sure you would not grudge a little pains to gratify the moderate inclination of an honest man, who to my certain knowledge judged and acted right, when clamour and folly prevailed. 4 *pages*.

J. Menzies to Mr. Thomson (C. Kinnaird).

1717, Aug. 16[–27]. London.—Mr. Crowder (Mar) mentions you kindly in a late one of his. If he is near you as he intended, pray let him know his packet of goods by Swift (Mrs. Ogilvie) came safe, and three or four days after another came to Mr. Emmot (Lord Arran) from G[eneral] D[illon]. The news it brought, being the long desired answer from Seigneur Davanda (King of Sweden) gave great pleasure and joy to the few it was told to, and the fewer, the better. Some glimmerings even of that have been going about already in too many hands, and you know what prejudice want of secrecy has always done.

Answers will soon go back by Swift to these accounts. We hope for more now daily, since the matter is so happily begun. Love matters, you know, are not to be let cool, and that is one of the best ways too for keeping them from taking air and alarming rivals.

(Telling him how to direct to him.)

As to news I cannot give you any certainty. We are most ignorant of all the courts and intrigues at present. Broils at Court I must not mention. Cadogan goes to Paris directly to-morrow and Lord Carteret. By these negotiations and our money we are in great indolence and security, as to all outward appearance.

Your cousin, Mr. Neal (King George), is in a very ill way as to health. Mr. Savage (Shrewsbury) told me lately he looks on him as going.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to [JAMES III.].

1717, Aug. 28.—This is in answer to yours of 30 July. I am very glad Patrick (James) approves of the suppression of his of 13 June to Martel (Mar), and indeed Dutton (Dillon) thought it very necessary. Mr. Mohun (Earl Marischal) resides in Louvain, and Mr. Harper (Gen. Hamilton) at Aix la Chapelle. I'll make your compliments to both. I hope Mr. Tarver (Tullibardine) and Crofton (the Clans) may remain where they are without disturbance. The letters for the first and literal Campbell were forwarded, and care shall be taken for the payment of monthly pensions as recommended.

Andrew (Queen Mary) clears your doubt concerning the credit of 12,000 *livres* at Rome, and Martel alone can inform you of the papers relating to Hughs (Lord Oxford), as also about Special, whom none here knows.

As to what you wrote about domestic affairs, I think nothing can be added to Paul's (James) reflections on that score, but find it most unaccountable that Mr. Knight (James), who has trouble enough with essential affairs, should receive any disturbance from his private family. Your choice of Lord Clermont will certainly meet with due approbation, and I hope Peter (James) will have more ease for time coming. Martel is at present in or about Liége. Dutton informed him of the paragraph in Patrick's letter relating to Hay, Booth and Lord Clermont as also about Special and the papers concerning Hughs. I don't question but Francis (Mar) will soon give you an account of the two last.

I had no news from Onslow (Ormonde) or Hasty (Holland) since Strickland parted, but expect daily to hear from both. Andrew informs you about 10 m,q,x (J,e,w,) ready performance which, I hope, will be satisfactory.

Several late letters from Vienna mention a great action at Belgrade, and that the Ottoman army was entirely defeated. If so, the Regent will receive a courier from the Emperor to-night or to-morrow.

W. GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 28. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter of the 19th, the encloseds in which he had forwarded, concerning his letter of credit on Mr. de Hayme, and forwarding the encloseds.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to M. DE PRIE (the DUKE OF MAR).

1717, Aug. 28.—Since I wrote to you last night we have received a letter from my brother telling us that they attacked the Turks at four in the morning. Prince Eugene's army forced them out of three trenches. They resisted very vigorously, and there was a very sharp action during five hours. At 11 the Turks were entirely routed and lost their baggage, cannon and camp. Prince Eugene has lost a great

many men. It was a very bloody and sharp battle, but all danger is now over. My brother is well. His servant that was next him is killed. Belgrade will now be taken without resistance. Mr. Pye or Warner, they say, is gone to Meriland, and has left his wife in the convent. Mr. Booth is come to Paris, but the other was gone before he arrived. It may be a story, for one makes nothing else now, but I was told it.

JA. WILSON (HAMILTON) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 28.—The English post due last night is not yet come. I thought it necessary to send the enclosed without staying for other letters. (News of the defeat of the Turks, as in the last.)

LE BRUN (CAPT. J. OGILVIE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 28. Dunkirk.—I was not willing to trouble you with a letter till I was sure my friend Mr. Darbie (Mar) was arrived where he designed. As for the account of the goods I sent over, I remit you to Mrs. Swift's (Ogilvie) enclosed letter. The last were sent over also the other day. You may depend on it they are all delivered before this, and the answers of everything will come with Mrs. Swift. The method I took to send them over was this. On all this coast I could not find any occasion of an English ship I durst venture on, else I had gone myself, you having recommended the care of that parcel of goods so strictly to me, that I was willing to have ventured for their safety. This I wrote to Mr. Clair (Lord Oxford), but he earnestly prayed me not to venture, on which I hired a little fisher boat, and made him take in some brandy for a pretext, and sent for poor Duncan, whom you had so much trouble about getting subsisted, and I put up the goods the most secure way possible and sent them all to Mrs. Swift, he knowing nothing but that it was affairs of mine with her. The charges of the boat, brandy and all, came but to 80 *livres* and I gave Duncan 20, so, if I had gone, it would have cost, me double.

The person that you writ the line with is now with me. I am glad he is known to Mr. Darbie, for there is not a more sincere, faithful, honest sort that ever I was acquainted with in his country. An Englishman he is, but he minded me of the Swiss at Steenkirk. They could not fight unless their own General Stupe was at their head, so my friend's boat he was so well acquainted with not being on this side, he was like a fish out of water, and he leaves all his papers with me to be sent over the first occasion. I was very glad to see him, for he is very valuable in England. One thing I would have your positive orders about, whether Mrs. Swift shall come to you. She is a little positive gentlewoman, and, if she have but the least positive order from Mr. Primrose (Lord Oxford) to see you, it will not be in my power to hinder her without your

orders. Let me know, as soon as this comes to you, whether the addresses and way of sending be right. I have many things to say when you have assured me of that. I must tell you a thing that happened betwixt Mr. Primrose and me. You are sensible that, if it had not been for my friend and his, who is Mr. Darbie, his letters would not have signified much for his instructions and all my friend had much to do to make any thing that would bear up to his character. On this I writ my mind to him, for it was ever my way with him, and I wish he had but minded what I have many a day told him, for I will always much rather risk the friendship of a man I truly love, than not tell him truth, when I am convinced it is for his real interest. This he has had often proof of. It's true I am not a politician, it being a talent not hereditary in my family, but honour, honesty and sincerity are. Mr. Darbie knows well what the principles of true friendship are, so I send him a letter my cousin has writ me. I know it's Mr. Primrose's own dict[at]ing, I am so well known to his ways, and she is his own true creature, so you may judge, for, whatever my foible is, I shall never make it a stranger to so good a friend as Mr. Darbie. In short, I firmly believe that the small allowance Mr. Darbie procured me from Mr. Hardy (James) will not be taken from me, since Mr. Hardie gave me his promise it should not, so, if Mr. Clair (Lord Oxford) find a faithful friend that will humour him in the way of writing to him, I shall be content to be dismissed where I shall retire with my poor miserable family that he has contributed to make so. I am sure I am the person on earth that loves him, and I could frankly shed my blood for him.

All that is new here is that the Duke of Gordon is here, going to Bruges and Ghent to see his aunts, and then to Paris. He was very maltreated here by the *commis*(?) waiters. All was taken from him, and he detained all night prisoner. Gen. Carpenter has a son with him, who is going to travel under his charge, but the Governor caused all to be given him again. 4 *pages*.

L. Inese to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 29.—Except what Dutton (Dillon) writes, which it were needless to repeat, scarce anything occurs. What occasions my writing is a line of 12 Aug. O.S. I have just received from Abram (Menzies), which, after what I had heard before of the ill humour Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) and his friends were in pleases me exceedingly. His words are, "Mrs. Swift (Ogilvie) and also the later cargo are arrived, and Mr. Bostock (Bishop of Rochester) is now come to be in extreme good humour, since he received what is lately come, and particularly his kind letter from Mr. Griffith (Mar). In short, there is the best harmony among us all at present, and particulars shall come by the first sure occasion." These names are not in my cipher, but Mr. Ham[ilton] assures me

that Bostock is Rigg and Griffith, Martel, which rejoices me, and I hope Martel (Mar) will continue to write in the same strain to Rigg, who, as all say that know him, is naturally jealous and suspicious, and not easy to be managed. We are in pain to hear nothing of Jery (Jerningham) or how Gregory (King of Sweden) and Mark's (the Czar's) agreement goes on. If all hold true that is promised, mantle (money) will not be wanting, but of that and everything else you have an account from Dutton, who knows more than I do.

Jo. Eelkine (James Hamilton) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Sunday, Aug. 29. Paris.—The enclosed is recommended you to forward. The English post due last Friday is not yet come. All the discourse here is on Prince Eugene's victory. The numbers slain are variously reported, but the Prince dates his letter from the enemy's camp, as he did last year. He has taken their baggage, cannon, etc., 16,000 were found dead on the field of battle, the Imperialists pursued them near three leagues, Belgrade has not yet surrendered.

This victory has put a stop to the reform the Regent intended to make in the French troops, nor does the French Court seem well pleased with the Emperor's success. I hope in a little time to see them heartily repent at their not supporting our friends, which then a trifle would do in comparison of the present situation. M. Stair sent an express on Friday night to his masters with the news.

I sent two packets yesterday, one for Mr. Cresit (Mar), the other to Mr. Gerrard (Mar).

Dominick Sheldon to Mr. O'Brien at Bologna.

1717, Aug. 29. Urbino.—The King having thought fit since Frank Strickland's arrival here to send the bearer, Capt. Cockburne, to reside for some time at Bologna, to observe what subjects of his may pass that way, thinks it also necessary he should have a note to you that, in case you come that way, you may know each other, and that the Pope's legate there may have no jealousy of you, in case you are forced to remain any time there, and, if your occasions oblige you to go on to Venice, there is a Dr. West there, an English clergyman, that is perfectly honest, who may be useful to you, though it may not be necessary at first for you to impart all your business to him, till you have further directions. He lives with two merchants, whose names, I take it, are Williams and Smith, but he is extremely observed by all the Whigs there, and very shy of being seen to have any thing to do with those suspected to be in the King's interest, so it may prove difficult for you to become acquainted with him without a note from his correspondent here to him.

The Duke of Mar to Dr. Erskine.

1717, Aug. 29.—I understand by Mr. Aitkins (Sir Hugh Paterson) that another interruption has come in the way of the affair of Maddin (the treaty) with Whitford (King of Sweden) and Davys (the Czar), which I am exceeding sorry for, though it seems there was no help for it, [which] makes me hope it may yet succeed in the way we all desire, and that Mr. Arnold's (Ormonde's) journey will be still the more lucky that he can be near the place where this interruption makes it probable that affair will now be transacted. Brumfield's (Mar's) journey being in vain is small loss, and, since he is now so near the Spa, he resolves to try those waters, though he go not to the place. (Then follows a long account of Mar's symptoms and of the treatment he formerly received from Dr. Pitcairn and Dr. Arbuthnot with a request for Dr. Erskine's advice.)

Aitkins, I suppose, delivered lately one from Brumfield to his friend Mr. Duddel (Dr. Erskine) and another since from Trueman (James), by which he would see how sensible that gentleman is of his good endeavours for his service, and you may be sure he will be yet more so, when he knows what has passed in relation to him by Duddel's means with Hanlon's (King of Sweden's) people, since they came to Buckly (the Czar), and the frankness of this last as to him is what he can never forget, more than who has been the occasion of it. I doubt not of Duddel's continuing to go on in the same way, and consequently of Buckly's friendship still to Trueman, and I wish I could say I were as much persuaded of Hanlon's to him, but I cannot help having always some suspicion on that head, and even this interruption to the affair of Maddin at this time increases my jealousies of that, though it is only to yourself I would say so, and it is not fit it should go further.

I expect to hear from Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) by to-morrow's post, which, I suppose, will afford me matter for saying something further to you, which I shall do by him, but in the meantime I think, as affairs now stand, Hindon had best go with you, when you remove from where you now are. 3¼ *pages. Copy.*

Mr. Primrose (the Earl of Oxford) to Queen Mary.

1717, Aug. 18[–29].—Being informed by an old servant of the Queen's of your generous concern for my sickness, I troubled him with a note to express my great sense of the obligation. I have the other day been honoured with your letter, which puts me under an impossibility of ever making sufficient acknowledgements. That greatness of soul which inclines you to so much goodness will, I hope, prevail with you to accept my utmost endeavours, though but weak, to serve you and your friend. I am very glad to see a likelihood of his clearing off the debts which were left on his estate,

his friends expect daily to hear of the progress made therein. This makes it very necessary he should return from his travels, for the lawyers, when once the term draws near, will have occasion of frequent consulting him, which is impossible at so great a distance. There is another thing of very great consequence to him, which is :—You know how his relations hope for his estate, and indeed the creditors are concerned for his life to secure their own money. Nothing can answer these purposes and a great many other like his speedy and suitable marriage. The reasons are so weighty, both for his personal security and the advantages so many and great, and the expectation and hopes of it so strong and earnest that I should be wanting to your cousin's interest not to press it as a thing necessary to his present service and his future repose, but I know this is unnecessary to a person of your exact judgement and clear understanding, therefore I have no excuse for mentioning these two material points, but that zeal which will always make me entirely devoted to your service. *Copy.*

C. Clare (the Earl of Oxford) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 18[–29].—"Those who are so far engaged in trade as well as friendship may best spare ceremony and compliments, where the sincerity and interest is mutual. I was honoured with yours upon my recovery from the long fit of the gout, and set myself down to answer the particulars, head by head.

"As to Mr. Flint (the Bishop of Rochester) you and I know him, and nothing is nor shall be wanting on my part to keep his custom. You will hear from another the situation of his dealing, and that I do all I can to keep him in humour, and no doubt it will be as much as he is capable of, or is consistent with his temper, which doth not give the common allowancies to accidents of wind and weather. I wish your letter to him may have the effect we propose, [*interlined in another hand* "I hope it will, I believe it pleases him,"] but, to have done with him, as to the other creditors delay made some out of humour, and despair was ready to seize the rest, who desired no more knowledge than that the recovery of their debt was in a fair way, and that they should know when any money was remitted. This has satisfied them now, but care must be taken not to let matters hereafter be so long quite in the dark. Le Brun (Ogilvie) has been so zealous in soliciting the cause of the statute of bankrup[tcy] that I hope you will take care he shall have a good reward, and I heartily wish Mr. Jolly (Mar) would take him with him when he visits Mr. Hardy (James). This for many reasons obvious to my friend Mr. Adamson (Mar).

"It is absolutely necessary Mr. Darby (Mar) and his cousin Gower (James) should be nearer. To that purpose Mr. Clare writes to Mr. Gower's (James') aunt (Queen Mary) as full

as is possible. This will be needless if the creditors sign the agreement, but, if it be delayed, it must be repeated, in case so necessary an affair meets with any objections. The same may be said about a young bookkeeper (a commis). Such a man as Mr. Jolly desires may be found in time, but not on a sudden, because of the great trust which belongs to a cashier to a trading merchant. As to one to succeed Tickler (old Mr. Leslie), enquiry is made about one qualified just as you desire, of which in my next.

"You will expect some family news. Several of your relations were alarmed at your nephew's (James') long journey, but the reason given will, I hope, give full satisfaction, especially if your cousin (James) will think of speedy marriage. The circumstances of his affairs absolutely require it; what would have been an indifferent thing to anybody else is absolutely necessary to him, and the match his friends wish him carries with it the prospect of all the happiness imaginable. It is security to himself, it is satisfaction to his friends, it will be confusion to his enemies, and render the remainder of his life prosperous. Mr. Primrose (Lord Ox[for]d) has told your cousin's aunt (Queen Mary) all this in plain terms.

"As to Mr. Noble's (Earl of Nottingham's) letter, it was necessary to have it, his relations will take care of it when wanted and not before. Before yours came, Mr. Clare had renewed his friendship with Mr. Fire (Argyle), and he hopes matters will take a good train, nothing is nor will be wanting here. Mr. Darbie gives that among many other instances of his disinterestedness, but many other things of this kind Mr. Hardy's friends here must labour in, and I hope they will be unanimous. You may be sure nothing shall be wanting on my part in this and everything else relating to your interest or your nephew's (James'). I am not willing to delay one day, and therefore send you this immediately, intending as anything happens to give you notice, and expecting the same from your side only in case of exigencies. Mr. Carnation (Lord Ox[for]d) has wrote to Mr. Whitly (Ormonde)."

Mr. Tavestock (Cæsar) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 18[–29].—I received your very obliging letter, and, as the glorious part you have acted has made all that love their King and country ambitious to be honoured with your esteem, it has not been one of the least of my earnest wishes to be able to obtain it. I shall always persevere in doing everything in my power for the service of the company, and doubt not by that means to preserve in you those favourable sentiments you have conceived of me.

I believe you have long before this heard that Carnation (Lord Oxford) has perfectly recovered his health. His great abilities and firm zeal are so well known to you that I need not say of what service it will be to the cause.

The narrative you sent has dissipated the groundless jealousy Flint (Bishop of Rochester) had got in his head that affairs were kept here as a secret from him, but I was very much concerned to find that matters were not then so surely fixed that we might depend on seeing our friends before the winter was too far advanced, though we have now the good news that that matter is or will be very soon settled. I pray God it may, for it must then be more favourable for it. The Parliament will not be then sitting, the fleet is expected home every day to be laid up, all the forces are not now above 18,000, and they so dispersed that it will be near a month at any time before 10,000 men can be drawn together ; besides the fear of risings will prevent even that number being brought together. Most of the best officers are turned out and disobliged, the reducement being for no other end but to show the officers they must be subservient in the vilest manner to Cadogan or lose their commissions, which before they looked upon to be for life.

It has incensed them to that degree, that I doubt not they will be glad of an opportunity to show their resentment. The common soldiers are generally as well as heart can wish. The like behaviour in regard to civil employments, and the vast number of exceptions in what is called Act of Grace, has so disgusted the greatest and most powerful of the Whigs, that I believe they would now be very passive, if not active, on a fair prospect of success. As to the Tories, I find you have already had a very just account of their past behaviour, and from thence may reasonably conclude their firmness will continue. Nothing but utter despair will, I believe, ever alter them, but, should they be once possessed with that, and endeavours used here to make them easy, I fear it would have fatal consequences. I cannot think any thing could strengthen the King's interest both here and abroad, so much as marrying as soon as possible. Foreign princes will be more ready to enter into alliances, when there is a prospect of succession in the same line, because it will give them a fair one of mutual friendship and support for ages to come. At home, the hopes of transmitting those blessings we so much long for to latest posterity will make every man act with the greater zeal and courage, but, what is above all, it would be a very great security to his inestimable life. Far be it from any one to presume to dictate to his sovereign, but I humbly beg leave to say, that, if the King should think fit to make choice of a Protestant princess, it would make all here readily to fall before him.

I got an opportunity to converse with Count Gyllenborg before he went for Sweden. He has a perfect knowledge of the state of affairs here, and will not fail to represent them in such a manner as will be most for the King's interest, and will easily persuade his master to enter into such measures as may make him capable to do what has been so much longed

for here, but I hope that matter is already settled. I believe no man can be a more zealous well-wisher than he is.

The money you write about will not be wanting when once you are here, but, by what I have seen of such an affair formerly, I cannot think it can be attempted to be got with any success before you come. Besides the very endeavouring at it will, I fear, give an alarm which will prove of greater disservice than the other can be of service.

I know not how sufficiently to express mine and my wife's thanks for your care about the picture. *The original entirely in cipher, but with a deciphered copy.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL ORIGO, Legate of Bologna.

1717, Aug. 29. Urbino.—Recommending to him the bearer, Mr. Cockburn, a Scotch gentleman and a discreet and trusty officer, he is sending to Bologna, to try to get as exact information as he can of all the strangers who pass through that town with the intention of coming to Urbino.—He will explain to you the reasons which oblige me to take this precaution and you may place entire confidence in everything he will say to you on that subject. In case one Douglas, whom he will describe to you, should come within the bounds of your legation, I beg you to have him arrested with the least possible noise and to keep him in safe custody till you receive orders from Rome about him, wherein I am satisfied you will have the approbation of his Holiness. The bearer is a very prudent and retiring gentleman who will discover only to you the occasion of his coming to Bologna. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 205.

The DUKE OF MODENA to JAMES III.

1717, Aug. 30. Sassuolo.—Introducing the bearer, Canon Carandini, a noble Modenese, whom he has charged to convey to his Majesty his most reverent homage, and to represent to him his most sincere sentiments with regard to the proposition they both know of, as to which it is the Duke's duty to inform his Majesty, and requesting his Majesty to hear him favourably and always to accord his powerful patronage to the Duke and his family. The Canon travels with all necessary caution that the secret of his commissions may remain well concealed. *Italian. Holograph. Noted on the back,*

The King's answer to the Duke's letter.

Acknowledging his letter and referring him for his answer to Canon Corandini. He had listened to what he had to say on the Duke's part. Sept. 12, 1717. *French.*

Copy of what the King said to the Canon.

Me trouvant maintenant libre de tout engagement par la reponse courte, signifiante et positive de mon oncle, je n'ay rien a y repliquer, sinon que je souhaitte qu'il n'ait

jamais sujet de se repentir d'une pareille conduitte, par laquelle il a eté bien eloigné de correspondre aux manieres sinceres et franches avec lesquelles j'ay usé a son egard depuis les premiers commencemens de l'affaire en question.

This verbal answer having been writ beforehand, and the Canon having desired a copy of it, he was permitted to take one in his own hand, which he carried with him.

JA. WILSON (JAMES HAMILTON) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 30. Paris.—I saw two letters that came by the post yesterday from Edward (Menzies) to Walter (Inese). Both give account of the safe arrival of the first and second cargoes, and that with all imaginable speed returns should be made. In both he says Zaccaria (Bishop of Rochester) was not only reconciled, but acted in business with pleasure and satisfaction. Such is, says Edward, the effects of what Francis (Mar) wrote to him. Edward expresses a peculiar joy at this change and harmony in the company.

A letter from my friend John Smith says the divisions between the f[ather] and son are not to be expressed, that Cadogan has the entire management of all, which does not a little exasperate the old nobility and gentry. 'Tis also reported the Duchess of Munster is with child, that George intends to declare her his lawful beloved, but this comes from the Princess and her friends, averring that Cadogan should have proposed to Gen. Earle, when in Ireland, to declare for himself, saying, shall we be governed by a woman? and assuring him that ways might easily be found to secure the army. This the Prince's party affirm for a truth, and also swear that he'll set up for himself as Oliver did. 'Tis said the Spanish transports are blown back within a few leagues of Barcelona. If so, 'tis lucky for his Spanish Majesty, now that the Emperor has a powerful army and a successful sword in his hand.

Mr. Alexander Ochterlony, who has not the honour of being known to you, sends his duty, and, if anything by word of mouth be of use, he'd be glad of the opportunity of serving you and the company. He leaves this shortly in order to go home for some time. I can't help expressing concern at the long 14 days' silence. I pray no unlucky accident has been the cause.

LE BRUN (CAPT. J. OGILVIE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, Aug. 30. Dunkirk.—I received a letter last night from Mrs. Swift (Ogilvie). She regrets mightily you are gone quite away, and that her hopes are quite frustrated of seeing Mr. Darbie (Mar) and his lady. On this I took a suspicion that this might be a trick of Jobson (Inese) that had writ so to Morlye (Menzies), on purpose that all matters might be directed to Mr. Manlye (Queen Mary), which in English is to the whole

crew, for, think Mr. Darbie of Jobson what he pleases, he very much resembles Jarvis, for he can hold meal in his mouth and blow. This is a Scots saying, but I wish my friend may be of my opinion and then he will be on his guard. However, I wrote immediately to Brut (England) that it was false, and that you were at a place waiting for the answers of both the first and second goods that were sent over. and that I had your orders to go to you with them, and that they might assure themselves it should not be in the power of any body to countermand what my friend Mr. Darbie had ordered me. This I wrote to Mrs. Swift to show Mr. Primrose (Lord Oxford) and I wrote the same to Mrs. Worthye (Anne Oglethorpe). I beg you to let me know quickly how you approve of what I have done. Our friend Clair (Lord Oxford) is very active. As to what I told you of the meetings at Blackheath I caused my friend here to write to his man who gives the intelligence, which I enclose with the answer, so I leave it to you to judge. I have a plot of my own making to tell you of, but shall keep that till I see you. Now I fancy I hear you laughing and saying this must be a very deep drawn one, since it's of Le Brun's own making. All the poor devils at St. Omer are discharged except the two greatest rascals that were among them, that is, Wood and his nephew, whom he gave up as a quartermaster of horse, which was only a broken pedlar that stole out of the Marshal's. For suspicion of debt only he was put there, but he has acted the part of a true politician, for he became a sincere convert to the Jesuits there, who used their interest to recommend him and his uncle. What a pity all our suffering poor people were not so wise as to have done the same! *Enclosed,*

Extract from the said Letter.

The meetings at Blackheath seem not only incredible, but almost impossible. I beg you'll let me know the truth.

Answer.

You may depend on it that all I write you is as true as the Gospel. The master's business has as fair an appearance now as ever it had, if you could hit on the right method which they never yet have done. It is not to be admired to see you in a daily confusion when people treat openly with men absolutely disavowed by the master and his sworn enemies. If you had not seen my first letter this way of writing would seem a riddle. There is still something in it that must be explained by a better head than mine.

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1717, Aug. 30. From near 315 (Liége).—On the appearance of 528 (a treaty) 'twixt 114 (the Czar) and 507 (King of

Sweden) in 230 (Holland) it was thought fit for 325 (Mar) to come to where he now is, which he did three days ago, and he was much surprised on his arrival to find a new interruption in that affair. 509 (Sir H. Stirling) and 447 (Sir H. Paterson) write me now an account of 434 (Poniatowski) which surprises me no less, of which I know they'll give you an account. His going so abruptly to 448 (Paris) looks very odd, and, I'm afraid, forbodes no good, and, though his being against 390's (Ormonde's) proceeding on his intended 265 (journey) or anybody else concerned in 289 (James) be what I apprehended would be the case with those people, yet, after what he lately said from 507, all those apprehensions were over, and his being now of those sentiments looks as odd as his sudden motion. I suppose 391 (Ormonde) will be with 146 (Danzig) before you can get this, and what he should best do on these new occurrences is hard to tell. You will have heard that 114 has given three months to remove the interruption in the affair of 528 and that it should be then transacted in 183 (Finland) where it is highly fit 391 should be, or in the neighbourhood, so in my humble opinion, if he go not immediately to 508 (Sweden) he should, notwithstanding what 434 says, send 279 (Jerningham) to 507 and wait himself in the neighbourhood of 183, till he hear from him or till the affair of 528 take place ; but this with submission. 509 and 447 will inform you more particularly of all that has happened where they are, by which 391 will be able to make a better judgment, what is best for him to do than any can advise from this.

I take all these new steps of 507's people to proceed from 205 (Görtz) whose creature 434 is. 498 (Sparre) was to set out a few days after me, and intended to go by 230 and see 114 there, which I heartily wish he may have done, and make what haste he can home, for I rely more on him a great deal than on the other, and I wish his power may be as great. I have not heard from 145 (Dillon) since I left those parts, but, if he knew how to write to you, he would certainly give you an account. I had a letter from 165 (England) telling me that 392's (Ormonde's) motions and what he was intending were in the hands of many there ; which, it was feared, might make a discovery of it, but I see not how that's to be remedied. However, it ought to make him more circumspect, for undoubtedly they'll lie in wait for him. 325, being now of no use where he is, and not thinking himself very secure there, thinks of leaving soon and going to 289, which he has pressed him so much to do, and, when he goes, Martila (Lady Mar) goes for 165 to look after her affairs.

It is a great mortification to me that we are to be at so great a distance that corresponding will be almost impossible for some time. I have written to 509 to say I think he should go along with Martin (the Czar) when he removes from where he is, which, I believe, you'll approve of.

(About Lord Peterborough's reported design against James.) I have just now drunk the waters, which are a bad preparative for writing. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir H. Paterson.

1717, Aug. 30.—We arrived here where you placed us last Friday after a tedious journey with bad roads and the failing of two of our horses, and that day had yours of the 24th, by which I see my journey is in vain. However, we must now make the best of it during my stay which I intend should be very short on many accounts. (About the interruption of the treaty.) I wrote the enclosed to Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) on all this affair, so I need not repeat my thoughts, since you will read it and then pray deliver it as soon as you can. You were much in the right in giving Lambert (Dillon) an account of Black (Poniatowski), &c. But what do these people say to Blunt (the Czar) upon it, which I'll long mightily to know.

I see Cobler (Cadogan) is coming abroad, and, I suppose, he will come by Shihy's (Holland). It is scarce to be supposed but he'll hear of Denison (Mar) being about Coal's (Liége) and he may have a mind to get him into his hands, which would not be difficult by means of Mr. Gould (States of Holland), who would certainly give orders to their people about it in the neighbourhood on Cobler's desire, so, since Denison's (Mar's) being there can be of no use, and Mr. Robertson (James) is so impatient for his coming to him, it would be folly to expose himself long to that danger. Therefore he thinks of going very soon, and his greatest regret is his not having time to drink the waters where he is, which, he believes, would be good for his health.

Madame de Prie (Lady Mar) is to go for Mr. Holmes (England) when he sets out, and she thinks of going by Shihy's, where she hopes Aitkins (Sir H. Paterson) will conduct her. Therefore I wish he would come here immediately, but not to be seen by Coal as he passes, for people with him know his concern in Denison, which might give them ground to suspect. I hope there will no loss in Aitkins' leaving Shihy's just now by Hindon's being there. The sooner he set out the better.

You'll deliver the enclosed to Mr. Harrys (H. Maule) which I leave open for your persual, and you will get the enclosed sent to Cam[pio]n, if not with you.

Postscript. Aug. 31.—(About the servant Sir H. Paterson had suggested for Mar.)

The Duke of Mar to Sir H. Stirling.

1717, Aug. 30. Near Coal's (Liége).—The accounts in yours of the 27th received this morning but too much confirm what I before suspected of Whitford's (King of Sweden's) people. I am very glad of your being returned, and I think it highly for Trueman's (James') service that you should go with Davys (the Czar) when he leaves Nealan's

(Holland), "but in the meantime, could you find any pretext of going to Gardiner (Görtz), as from Murphy (Dr. Erskine) with a compliment or so, which I think might be contrived naturally enough, it would be of great advantage, by which you might be able to get him to explain himself upon the point of Trueman, which would be of great use, especially since you missed of finding Mr. Black (Poniatowski) to do it, who undoubtedly is Gardiner's creature, and acts by his directions. You will advise with Murphy upon this, and then I doubt not of your doing what's for the best in it.

"Black's going so abruptly to Asfield's (Paris) and without acquainting Davys or Murphy of it, looks very suspicious, and I think you are in the right of your conjectures about it, but I long to know what excuse they make for it to Davys, who they cannot but imagine it would give suspicion to. I wish he may be sure of Mr. Brady (King of Prussia), and then he has little to fear from anything they can do with Haly (King George), and, when they find he is so, they will certainly give over their thoughts that way. It is, though, odd how they have ventured doing anything to give Davys a suspicion of their having those views, and I am afraid it must be by their finding his demands greater than they expected, and so are endeavouring to make better terms elsewhere, or by their appearance of intending that, to make Davys come down of what he insists on; but, if I be not mistaken, Davys is cunning enough for them. I confess to you I have no great opinion of Gardiner's probity or sincerity, though this must go no further, and I am the more sorry upon that account that he seems still to be so much trusted and in the management of Whitford's affairs, but I believe there is no help for that, and the best must be made of him. Mr. Benefield (Sparre) is one I have a much better opinion of both for his probity and inclinations towards what we wish. He intended, when I parted, to be soon in your parts, where he designed to see Davys, and I long to hear of his being come there and what passes with him.

"Brumfield's (Mar's) journey is now in vain, but that is no great loss. I find he does not think himself perfectly secure where he now is, and, since he can be of no use there, he thinks it were folly to expose himself long to a needless hazard, therefore he has wrote to Calender (Sir H. Paterson) to come to him immediately that he may conduct Madam Denison (Lady Mar) to Holland when he goes, and in the meantime he is a drinking the waters which he hopes to find good of, his health not being very good at present, and that he may have our friend's advice upon it, I have wrote the enclosed which you will deliver with my compliments, and I beg to have an answer soon. It is mostly about Brumfield's health and little of politics; you will communicate to him what I have wrote to you, which is all I will trouble him with at this time.

"I am very glad that, as Aitkins (Sir H. Paterson) writes to me, Arnold (Ormonde) and Hooker (Jerningham) are acquainted with what has happened in the affair of Maddin (the treaty); and, if that affair come on again in another place, I hope they will be in the way to attend it. Black's being against their proceeding on their journey is what I have all along apprehended, till what I heard what Black said of and from his master upon his meeting with Murphy; but that, it seems, is now changed again, which I take to be occasioned by Gardiner. This I doubt not of your having also informed Arnold of, and it is hard what to advise him upon it. He will be, I suppose, with Mr. Andrews (Danzig) before he can have your letters, and, whatever he may think fit to do on it himself, I suppose he will think it still advisable to send Hooker on as was before intended and his own continuing in those parts, if he do not proceed on his journey, until Maddin's affair comes on again, seems absolutely necessary. I send you enclosed a short note to forward to him if you know of a sure way of doing it, as I suppose you do; and because I refer a great deal to you, I leave it open for your perusal. After writing the enclosed note I found you could not understand it for want of that cipher, so I have sealed it, but you have the substance of it on the other side. Calender and you should both write to him conjunctly or separately and give him all the information you can." *Copy.*

C. Barnes (Mrs. Worthie, *i.e.* Anne Oglethorpe) to James III.

1717, Aug. 19[-30.]—I received yours of the 15th of last month enclosed in one of my cousin Munson (Macmahon). I should have answered it sooner, but had a mind to see all your affair concluded before, that I might give you an account that what instructions your uncle Darby (Mar) desired from all your relations here I this day send him, and satisfactory, I hope. Mr. Clear (Lord Oxford) writes himself to you. I cannot express the pleasure the sight of your writing gave me. I delivered your compliments to the person. The enclosed he desired me to convey to you.

Mr. Oston (Lord Orrery) desired me to assure you of his most dutiful respect and readiness to serve you to the utmost of his power. He gave me some of his own poetry on you, which I sent to Mrs. Jolly (Mar) to send you.

Give me leave to congratulate you on the accounts we lately received of your health and the prosperity of your affairs. Now you are like to prove a great fortune, would to God and the King you were well and happily married.

Mr. Goodman (Bishop of Rochester) writes to you, enclosed to Mr. Adamson (Mar). I shall not trouble you with any more accounts, referring you to your uncle.

C. Barnes (Anne Oglethorpe) to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 19[--30].—Your letter I received with a great deal of pleasure, and had no less in reading the long paper, which gave a general satisfaction. Never so much honest dealings, full of zeal was better expressed. All seems in a perfect union. Pray God it last. Mr. Denby (Bishop of Rochester), has not deceived me in my opinion of him, that the true reasons of his discontents were not on account of his friend Mr. Jamison (Ormonde) being neglected, but his own ambition occasioned it, for your letter to him and he being desired to write a play (a declaration) has put him in so good a humour that he begs every one's pardon for having suspected them, and has sent in particular to beg Mr. Morley's (Abram's *i.e.* Menzies') pardon. I shall not pretend to write any thing of the general business ; you will receive so full answers from all hands that there will be no room for a woman's account.

Your friend Primeros (Lord Oxford) is in good health and will himself give you an account how much he is yours. His affection and zeal for Mr. Hardy (James) cannot be outdone by any.

I delivered the picture to Mrs. Tavestock (Cæsar), who returns you many thanks for your trouble. She hopes this that came from Mrs. Manly (the Queen), though very good, yet being drawn ten years ago, will not hinder Mr. Hardy's (James') good intention of sending one like him now. She shows it to everybody and cannot be a moment without looking at it.

I delivered yours to Mr. Tavestock (Cæsar) and return his answer.

The 10th arrived one from Mr. Dunton (Dillon) to Mr. Chester (Sir Redmond Everard) with extreme good accounts. Mr. Goodman (Bishop of Rochester) sent to Mr. Claer (Lord Oxford) of the 11th at night, and Mr. West (Lord Arran) being by told him the account they had received. I know not if it was by accident it came that way, but, as my chief business is to give you notice of things here, that you may be better able to please all friends, I fancy it would be more agreeable to all sides, if them accounts for the future came directed to Morley, he being the person here looked on for that purpose, and therefore he can anger no side.

I must give you notice, too, that it came to my knowledge that the same messenger brought a cipher from Dunton to Liverpool (Sir R. Everard), but the oddness of it is the cipher is expressed thus :—Mr. Davison (Ormonde) and his friends, Mr. Darby (Mar) and his friends, Mr. Primrose and his friends. This smells of distinctions and division, and Mr. Dunton had better be spoke to, to take mighty care of not encouraging any suspicion of the kind. The country he is of, will make him easily here be suspected of being partial. Pray keep this to yourself and make the use you think fit of it. They keep this cipher a great secret as well as the messenger.

Young Mr. Darby (Lord Erskine) is well recovered. I saw him two days ago. He is a lovely child.

Mr. Denby, I am informed, just now finds it easier to find fault than to mend, for he cannot compass the comedy (declaration), and so puts off writing one to another time. He has still notions there is a dealing between your side and Chancellor (Cadogan) and Rouke (Marlborough), and cannot come off of his prejudices to Mr. Primrose, though the last does more than he should to quiet him. Mr. Flint (Bishop of Rochester) had resolved not to communicate to him the last account so soon, had it not been for J. M[enzies]. Mr. Cleare knows nothing of this. You see the necessity there is to have all go through Morley, that no one may have reason to complain, for no other way can please all.

Mr. Oston (Lord Orrery) is entirely Mr. Hardy's friend. He has assured me of it, and Mr. Cleare and he will confer notes about it. I send you some verses of his, very good, that he gave me. If you write him any compliment, pretend to begin with him and not to be informed by me, but, as I have no reserve for you, and I think none that love Mr. Gowre should, I let you know. He desired me to give assurances of duty and respect from him to Mr. Randell (James), which I have done, and do my best to create and keep a good understanding between Carnation (Lord Oxford) and all others that address to me. Knowing Mr. Cleare the usefullest honestest of them all, [I] cannot but think it wrong not to make him the judge of matters, having zeal, courage, capacity and a real friendship for Mr. Hardy and you.

Mr. Goodman's letters, though dated the 11th, came to us but this day. In Mr. Tavestock's ciphered letter the u and f are the same cipher.

Le Brun (Ogilvie) sent me word of your accepting in some measure the gentleman I recommended on his complaining of your want of one for writing. I made him the answer Mrs. Swifte (Ogilvie) brought, and he says he shall be always ready and proud to receive your commands.

As for Mr. Fair (Duke of Argyle) be in no pain about it. I suppose you know on what foot that affair is. If not, Mrs. Worthie's sisters can inform you, though they think I do not know it, and I would have them think so still, for every one must be humoured their way, so in the main it serves what we wish for. Mr. Carnation is not ignorant of any of that matter and will take care to do as you advise in proper time. Pray let no one know this but yourself, and make your best use of it. This transaction of Fair goes through Mrs. Fidelia's (Anne Oglethorpe's) mother's hands.

Mr. Cleare goes this summer to his son's, but is within call.

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1717, Tuesday, Aug. 31.—I received yours of the 7th and will send it to Martell (Mar). As to what you tell me concerning

young Floyd, since Patrick (James) does not think fit to have him near his person, my humble opinion is the matter should be dropped and no notice taken of it to the father.

I have no account yet either from Onslow (Ormonde) or Hasty (Holland), which gives me some impatience, and the more that I find by a letter Jery (Jerningham) wrote to Dr. Ingleton the 11th from Prague, that he, missing Ploiden (Poniatowski) at Hesse, went straight to the other place, where he remained three days without receiving any news from Symon (Ormonde), on which he resolved to pursue his journey towards Danzig. It seems by this Hooker (Jerningham) does not intend to come back to Hasty, which may prove a great disappointment, in case the assembly there comes to a conclusion for adjusting affairs. We are as yet so much in the dark about all this, that no solid judgement can be made.

The defeat of the Ottoman army is confirmed by all the late letters from Vienna, but no detail come as yet.

Cardinal Alberoni to James III.

1717, Aug. 31. Pardo.—Having understood that his Majesty has been pleased to join his good offices to those of his Spanish Majesty, expressing his humble thanks and desiring opportunities to enable him to show his veneration and gratitude. *Italian. Holograph.*

Major Simon Fraser to the Duke of Mar.

1717, Aug. 31.—Verdun sur Garonne.—Transmitting the enclosed by Mr. Lockhart's orders which came last Saturday by Mr. W. Gordon's care. *Enclosed,*

David Coupar (George Lockhart) to [? Major Simon Fraser].

Yesterday I received yours of 30 *June, and must own my fault in not answering one I received long before from you. I was hurried at the time and forgot it so long, that I resolved to wait till I heard again from you. I was indeed much chagrined that some people, particularly a certain knight (Sir James Hamilton of Rosehall), and some of his friends, whom you and your two deceased friends (Major Nairne and Capt. Lockhart) visited at his country house in the way from Gl[?asgow] to your friend's house, to excuse their own inactivity, endeavoured to lay the blame on your friend, that he had not kept tryst and had failed to call on them, and he was afraid this report had gone to some people and given them a bad impression of him, whereas you know that the terms he concerted with that gentleman and others in this neighbourhood, and which was all the length he could bring them, was that your friend should send to them as soon as he understood Mr. Vandersilt (James) was come from Holland, or Mr. Galloway (Mar) come to this neighbourhood, and, none of these having occurred when you began your*

voyage, your friend told the merchants he met in town some days before of this his difficulty, viz., that he could not call for his correspondents but on the terms he was directed by them, and therefore proposed that he should send his cargo of goods, but delay going aboard himself, and try to persuade those others to follow after with him in a sloop, lest, if he, who alone had corresponded with them severally, had left them altogether, they should want one intrusted as he was to call on them, and so be deprived of their joint stocks. This motion was approved of by such of the merchants as he communicated it to, and particularly by Capt. S[traito]n, but the misfortune your friend soon after fell into, and which he had no reason to fear considering the then state of his health, a relapse not being ordinary in his case, broke his design and confined him to his room. The said captain might have prevented it, for the evening your friend left the town, which was the day after you sailed and the day before he relapsed, he waited on him, and, if he had communicated that Galloway's factor was to come next day ashore with bills of credit, he might and would in that case have sent to his correspondents, that being the same or much of a piece with Galloway's presence and would have been reckoned such as he has reason to believe from them, and besides he would have taken more care of his health and, in all probability, not have relapsed, but your friend affirms he never heard one syllable of the factor's coming ashore, or that there was such a design till some hours after he fell ill. Secrecy, I confess, was necessary, but how far the captain might have ventured to enlarge a little, when he knew your friend's strait and design, and that the designed expedient of the factor would have removed it, I leave it to you to judge. But this is not the only instance of the captain's reservedness to him, he had observed it long before, and, you may remember, complained of it when we were together and at a loss what measures to take. What occasioned it I cannot tell, for I have not seen nor heard from the captain since, but I will call on him in a day or two to see what he will say with respect to what Mr. Galloway refers to him in his letter to you. This account will, I hope, justify your friend, but what vexes me most is that I assuredly knew this way of managing did much harm, more perhaps than it becomes me to mention, only I may say that it prevented a great many substantial merchants in the West, in this neighbourhood, and in the neighbourhood of that lawyer's (Montgomery of Maglyhill) country house where you and your deceased friend lodged some days, and particularly a young merchant of great credit there (the Earl of March) from signing to carry on the trade and considerably augmenting the stock. But there are too many melancholy occasions in the past to think further on them than to avoid them on another occasion, and I shall ever be ready to promote trade as far

as my little stock will reach, and I think myself very happy your correspondent does not listen to idle false reports, for I can aver most solemnly, that, as I never had any reason, I never bore him the least disrespect or grudge, and whoever did or may insinuate otherwise are unjust to me. As to what Mr. Galloway writes of raising a stock to retrieve and follow out the Bush fishing, your friend will not be wanting, when there's a scheme laid down or he knows whom to treat with, or, if there's anything wherein your friend can be serviceable to your correspondent in any part of this island, he will cheerfully undertake, and at least faithfully execute it, or, if he shall incline to converse with your friend on trade, he will come to him, be it where it will, when he requires it, and this he can now do on twenty several pretences without any loss to his employment. Though we merchants have no opportunity at present of following a fair open trade at large, yet there are daily so many strong calls and invitations to a private smuggling, but at the same time necessary, trade, that our stocks are sufficiently employed, of which your correspondent, even at the distance he is stated, may be sensible. I designed to have gone this summer to the waters and on that view kept my young friend (his son) at home with me, but am prevented by a very troublesome lawsuit of great importance, and must attend it, having nothing but the justice of my cause to depend on, but I will certainly execute my design next spring, if matters take not not another turn, which indeed I much wish, for, besides that you can't imagine how uneasy it is for one of my employment to get his bread here, where we're insulted by every little coxcomb of a mechanic, I am not so good a Christian as not to long for a fair occasion to revenge what my and your good friend did meet with, which I cannot nor never will think of but with warm blood, and I hope I shall leave those behind me full of the same resentment and ready to embrace every occasion to prosecute it. I lately saw my two friends your correspondent mentions, and I dare say they are and will be what he expects, and they have been very friendly of late to those who wanted their assistance, of which there's too many. I shall see them both in a little time and shall deliver his commission to them. As for my young cousin (Lord Wharton), on what you formerly suggested to me, I wrote a very civil letter to him last March congratulating his safe return home, thanking him for his civilities to you, and insinuating some other matters and my great desire to correspond and live in friendship with him, but have had no return as yet, which is no great sign of his sense and manners, and, I'm afraid, I may add, his intentions in other matters. By the accounts I have from my mother he minds nothing but the pleasures of the place he resides in, of which he takes a full swing. There are other strange contradictory stories related of him; what to credit

I know not, but I dread the worst. Sudden and vehement changes are seldom durable. Pray give my most humble service to your correspondent, and convey this or the contents thereof to him, which, I hope, if he sees occasion, he will employ for my justification to Mr. Vandersilt, for whom I have so great an attachment I should be sorry to think he judged me guilty even of omissions. As for commissions, I defy the devil and all his works to accuse me. Your friend, the little quack (Dr. Montgomery) has been with my father-in-law these two months, and hopes soon to pay his debt and be in a condition to appear. I see not nor hear of any change in him or any other to the worse. Some time ago I had several comical heroical letters from your cornet (Mr. Charteris). Several of his friends that were his companions are returned and live unnoticed, as is also John T[?o]d (a farmer of his, who rode in the troop) from Antigua. I long to know what is become of poor Fl[?emin]g (a servant of his in the same service taken care of here). By letters lately from Virginia we hear poor James Somerville (a gentleman's son who likewise rode in the troop) was unfortunately drowned in a canoe. 1717, *July* 20[–31].

J. Menzies to Mr. Crowder (the Duke of Mar).

1717, Tuesday, Aug. 20[–31]. London.—There coming an account from Le Brun (Ogilvie) of some parcels of lace and goods (letters) there, the skipper and the bearer Swift (Mrs. Ogilvie) part in great haste, so there is a hurry at last, and I have employed so much of my time in assembling what is hereby sent to Mr. Dutton (Dillon), which contains the most that is to be said at present, that I must reserve what further particular things I ought to say to the next sure opportunity.

I do and shall do everything in my power to preserve the harmony and good understanding you so much recommend, and you contribute so much to, and that is so necessary. The great and essential thing here is to keep up the spirit of trade, which I hope will still be done with vigour and skill, since that is what must do our business in the proper season and when the necessary chief cargo comes.

The answer and narrative that came first gave much satisfaction, and quieted those minds in particular who were afraid that there had been secrets before, that had been kept from them. The second message that came directly from Mr. Dutton, after you were parted, increased the joy to a great degree, and that joy with the hopes of more daily is the chief thing that can be said from hence at present, especially since so many and even of the best friends are out of town.

Mr. Steel's (Bishop of Rochester's) letters to Mr. Seabrook (James) and yourself are in that of John Rook (James Murray) who went to the country to fetch them, that being most convenient. Mr. Rook has used a great deal of care and

address with him, as you will find by the effects in the substance of the letters. Circumstantial and lesser points are of small consequence in your eyes. Mr. Steel recommends with the utmost concern the matter of the marriage and in particular with the person named in the narrative, and so indeed do the most part of other friends as a thing that will be highly popular, nor will it be any constraint on his own sentiments, whatever those shall be, for the ladies of that country have a great latitude and complaisance in those matters, but the name and appearances is the great point, which Mr. Steel and others say will answer all objections as a solid support and countenance to the settled establishment, and yet even this, if it shall be the point to be pushed, needs to be well timed, and wisely managed that he may not lose nor disoblige his friends in the South, who are and, we hope, will be very kind to him. We gape impatiently for further good news from your side, on which all depends that can be said from hence.

As to the strong waters (money) and muslin (money) you mention to be thought of, almost every friend thinks that will be a very hard point, if not impossible, at present, the difficulties are so great and friends so dispersed, but it will be seriously thought of nevertheless, and I shall neglect nothing for keeping it in perpetual remembrance. My proposal formerly was to find eight or ten very substantial friends to do the whole, and make it up again in a great measure to themselves, every one in his own circle of acquaintances, or even to have patience till the general day of payment.

I had got two to come into this, of whom Mr. Brownswood (Lord Portmore) was one, if the rest of the few could have been found, but the earthquake came and all was overturned. If it can possibly be revived, it is the best expedient. All this is to be the subject of future consideration, in which I shall omit no care in solicitation. The other points of your last I shall answer faithfully in a few days.

The enclosed from Mr. Morpeth he begs you to send. He says you know how. The alphabet he has is extreme laborious, but that is not the worst. Every alphabet whatever, even though very various and composed, is found out here in a short time by those skilled in those matters, as several are to a great perfection.

I have writ this by our former list by J. H[amilton], but shall make myself acquainted with the others at leisure.

Both Mr. Morpeth and I have writ some things to Mr. Black (H. Straiton), and I have several times met Jo. Stu[ar]t, as you desired. He parted for home yesterday, and I bid him talk a little to Mr. Black, but begged of them both the utmost caution and silence. He bid me assure you he is the same man and shall be, and so indeed are they all. The like, I believe, was never seen.

Mr. Emmot (Lord Arran) is gone to the country and so is Mr. Steel, Mr. Tutchin (Sir R. Everard), Mr. Morpeth, Mr. Bullock (Cæsar), &c. Mr. Pluckney (Lord Oxford) goes in two days to his son's and takes Bullock in his way, but they will all return whenever I send them word. Mistress Nanny Oglethorpe goes to her Marly too to-morrow, but it is very near. 5 *pages.*

APPENDIX.

The following papers were discovered too late for insertion in their proper places in this and the preceding volumes of the Calendar. The originals have now been put in their proper places according to their dates.

Queen Mary to [W. Dicconson].

1715, Oct. 1. Chaillot.—"Pray lett me have your advice upon this enclosed paper and enquire of Mr. Ronqui how that matter stands and in who's hands the money of that lottery is depositated, I think it is in Sir Richard Cantillon's. I hope you have begun to distribut the money of the clergy to our poor. I send you here Mr. Ryan's note of what he payd out of it by my order. I suppos you have reimbursed the 500 *livres* of it whicch you left me and that you will keep the whol 1,500 *livres* quitt apart upon a particular account separat from all the rest. I saw yesterday morning the Maréchal de Villeroy and in the afternoon the Regent. I have all the hopes that words can give for the payment of our pension, but when wee shall see the effects of it time must shew. I find by all the King's letters that he is very uneasy, and I don't wonder at it, to see his busenesse go on very slow, but at the same time I must say that by what Bointon (Bolingbroke) told me on Sunday night I think he can do no mor then he dos to gett things ready for the King to part, that is, a ship in mor places then one, whicch he thinks nobody ought to know, and I think so to, that the King may choos, as soon as ever they are ready, of whicch he will advertis him. Pray lett the Duke of Ber[wick], the Duke of Perth and Mr. Sheldon know this, whicch is all I know, unless it be that Mr. Southcott is coming to Paris in the Calais coche, I having forgott to bid him com post. He left Calais but on Sunday last. If any of you has any new thought or any advice to give me in the King's affairs, pray don't fail to send it me, for I am sure I want help to a great degree. My phisik did well with me yesterday notwithstanding all the visits, whicch left me no quiett, but the Doctor won't lett me wris (rise) till this evening, tho' I am well enough." *Two pages. Holograph.*

Robert Watson, a Quaker, to James III.

[1716 ?]—I am come in some misery and great difficulty to see thee here. I was forced to leave my family where I resided as a feuar to the Earl Marischal, where I kept a public house for several years, being brought low by losing two ships by the French during thy sister's war with them. Yet I was living very happy with my wife and six children, till last winter we

were made very uneasy by the Dutch and Swiss, who made themselves masters of our houses so long as we had ought within doors, my house being on the shore head where George's men kept guard in it and do so, for ought I know, to this day, so I could not go back to see my family, since I was forced to go to England where I lurked three months, where I was curious to know thy friends by thy foes, and I think I always found four friends to one enemy. My last misfortune in England was like to be worse than my first, I being taken by a party of George's men and kept in prison 11 days at Rochester, where I was almost starved with hunger and cold, yet, two nights before I was to be sent to London, I got happily away and came to Calais and thence to Paris through an unknown tongue. Then I, wandering as a pilgrim, resolved to come and see thee. As I always said, although thou differ a little from the Church of England in thy worship of God, it is very hard that a king cannot have the freedom which the meanest subject would wish to have. It shall be sore against my will to be chargeable to thee, though my sore travel has made me very low and not very well at present, yet it will not go out of my heart that the Lord of heaven and earth has a way laid out to bring thee to thine own yet unknown to man, and that I will see thee established in the throne of thy ancestors.

[James Murray] to ————.

[1717], April 13. London.—I came hither about a week ago in obedience to the express commands of our friends and have found Mr. Killigrew's (James') affairs in one respect in a strange situation, though, I hope, in a good one as to others. I am very uncertain whether this may come to your hands; if it should, you may think both I and another friend of yours are a good deal uneasy that we have not heard anything from you in two months. I don't know where Mr. Morrison (Mar) is, nor how to direct to him, nor can I find that anybody hears from him, which is very odd. I will not at present enter into [any details] of our English politics, though I may say in general there has happened in a week past a greater revolution in the Government than has been known for 30 years. For God's sake let endeavours be used to put these other things on a better foot.

———— to ————.

1717, April 29.—Thanking him for his letter of the 18th instant. I don't doubt you have been informed of the changes in England, and the orders sent to recall Admiral Byng. These variations, which are proofs of the weakness of the Government, put us here in alarm.

I don't send the Czar's manifesto, though it is printed. The distance he is at hinders its being published and perhaps he has a mind before to sound what propositions will be made him at the Court of France. It is conjectured that the

Regent will endeavour to enter into the league between the Czar and the King of Prussia, for everyone is persuaded he will make what friends and treaties he can on all sides.

As to the affairs of Sweden, the Comte de la Marc, who made a stay at Hamburg, could not yet give us any account of his negotiation, so the arming at sea of the States is delayed ; that of Sweden, to the contrary, continues with great vigour. I have it by a channel not to be suspected that the party in intelligence with the King of Sweden has dispatched an express some weeks ago to insinuate to him to delay for some months the execution of his projects, till the English fleet returned to their ports. It is not known whether that advice came time enough to stop his activity. Besides, suppose it had, it would be uncertain if the measures he concerted with the King of Prussia would allow him to delay.

Though the States General have paid his Prussian Majesty the arrears due to him, it is apprehended he will make more claims, there being three other points in debate.

1. He demands with damages the restitution of a ship taken eight or ten months ago in the West Indies under a Prussian flag. To consent will be authorizing the Prussians to establish themselves in the Indies to the prejudice of Holland. Furthermore, if necessity obliges the States to favour him in that point, they must have the same condescendence for the Emperor, whose subjects in Ostend take on themselves to sail into the East Indies, contrary to the ancient prohibition, which the States proposed to themselves to renew.

2. He presses the finishing of the debates concerning King William's succession, and, as being substituted to his rights, pretends to be admitted in the terms or sessions at Flushing, as also to enjoy the prerogatives of first noble of Zealand. According to the constitutions of the republic a stranger, and especially a sovereign, ought to be excluded from being of the same body with it. If the King had a right to vote in Zealand, he would enter into all the secret of affairs of that republic and could put a stop to the deliberations in forming an opposition in the name of the said province, for it's a rule that the States General can conclude nothing of importance without the common consent of the Seven Provinces. That rule is of no more force, inasmuch as Holland now turns affairs as it pleases. That province, not to lose its credit, has a sensible interest to get his Prussian Majesty excluded from such à pretension.

3. He insists to have a counsellor named by him for the management of the affairs of the succession in debate. As the difficulty is only concerning the interest of some particulars, who possessed themselves of that management, the States will make no great difficulty in consenting to have a Prussian adjoint.

These three points are but pretexts to form a body of troops on the frontiers of the United Provinces. The King's serious

design is to get himself made Stadtholder. There you see the danger wherein the Triple Alliance has precipitated the States. If, on the contrary, they had managed themselves with the Emperor, the Princes of the Empire would have had more management for them. For what succours will they receive from the Duke of Orleans, who perhaps will be the first to help the invasion of the King of Prussia, if he will receive him into his alliance.

Their perplexity contributes not a little to justify Rotterdam and Leyden's opposing themselves strongly against that league. It's what you knew, but perhaps you were ignorant how surprising it was, that one man alone could have put a stop to that affair, which was already almost concluded. Leyden did but second Rotterdam, and those of Rotterdam yielded to the advice of one of their Council. If hereafter your affairs turn so as it might be fit or convenient to make any friendly proposals, I am here ready to open ways for it.

There remains to let you know in what terms the States are with the Emperor. Baron Heems being informed at the Court of Vienna that the States sought to enter into new treaties with him, his Imperial Majesty ordered that minister to reassume the conferences held upon the differences of the Barrier on condition that Holland should reassume them on the same foot that the Marquis de Prié left them. The conferences then began on two points, one concerning the limits, and the other relating to the 500,000 crowns to be paid annually.

As to the limits granted to the States General by the Barrier treaty, the matter is that the Emperor, as Duke of Brabant, etc., could not alienate a great extent of land without the consent of the States of the country, who perhaps would be of humour to revolt, if that alienation were made. As to the 500,000 crowns, the Emperor replies he was surprised in granting a subsidy that exceeds the whole revenue of the country. That surprise is evident, as the ministers of England and Holland during the conferences at Anvers presented a state of the revenues amounting to two millions of florins, and it was on that abusive exposition that 500,000 crowns were stipulated for Holland. The ordinary revenue indeed amounts to two thousand (mistake for million) florins, but deductions are to be made of rents, debts, etc., of which the English and Dutch ministers made no mention.

On these points the States General are disposed to yield, the rather that they want to withdraw part of their garrisons to oppose the King of Prussia. But the Emperor is resolved, not only to abate the 500,000 crowns in proportion to the surprise made upon him, but also not to account for the subsidy to be restrained but in proportion to the number of effective troops that Holland will keep in the places of the Barrier. By that their Barrier will be degraded. Till now they acquired it as an equivalent to the common conquests during the last war. It will be no more then by way of

acquisition but by permission, that their troops will have the guard of some places of the Low Countries. As soon as the garrisons won't be paid but in proportion to the effective troops, they are looked upon as auxiliary troops in the *solde* of Austria, and, as it is not natural that auxiliary troops should be in a way to deliver up to hidden or declared enemies the places trusted to them, it may be the Emperor would require that some Austrian regiments should enter into Ypres, Menin and Tournay. That league the States General concluded with France serves as a pretext to his Imperial Majesty to require care should be taken for the security of the said places, for, as long as it subsists, Holland will be obliged to declare for the Duke of Orleans in case of any rupture on occasion of the death of Louis XV. Therefore the Emperor, as Lord Suzerain of all the places of the Barrier, has a natural right to prevent any French garrisons being introduced therein, lest that by way of redemption and to the advantage of the Dutch France would render itself master of the said places. What makes me presume that that matter will be treated on that footing is, that I gave some time ago a memorial on this subject to the Emperor's ministers, and, as it was not returned to me, it's a sign attention was made thereto. The same memorial, by the by, was to your advantage.

If the States conclude their agreement with the Emperor on that footing, they put it out of their power to be useful to the Regent and to be troublesome to the Emperor. Such an agreement then would be a tacit infraction, or at least a derogation, to the Triple Alliance. Thence may be inferred that the Regent may change his system, and the Court of Vienna, somewhat favourable to the Dutch, would interpose itself amicably between them and the King of Prussia, for the interest of the House of Austria is to limit the one and the others, that they may not take too much ground.

The Emperor taking such a mild temper with the Dutch will be solicited by King George to come to the same mildness with him. It would not be impossible that the House of Austria for several reasons may endeavour to detach the Courts of London and the Hague from the Duke of Orleans' interest. Nevertheless, I am not apt to believe that the Court of Vienna can be fully reconciled with the House of Hanover, because it is in no ways convenient for the House of Austria that an Elector, at the same time King of England, should be able to make a head or form a party in the very centre of the Empire.

Here are then three negotiations in agitation, one at the Court of France between the Regent and the Czar, to which the minister of the King of Prussia comes speedily to oversee ; another between his Prussian Majesty and the States and the Emperor. I'll follow them closely to be able to give you an account of them.

But here perhaps is a negotiation of quite another nature, which is going to begin, and which will disconcert

all the others. As soon as George saw his party in the ministry and Parliament in disorder, he gave orders at the Hague to dispose the States General to convert the Triple Alliance into an offensive league. I am not ill grounded to believe that the 250,000*l.* King George obtained from the Commons to facilitate treaties with foreign powers are designed to gain votes here. You know the reproach made at Madrid to the Ambassadors of the States touching the three millions they pretend the Duke of Orleans has employed to gain their alliance and 250,000*l.* make very near the same sum. The question is to know whether King George will gain the same people at the same rate. However, before deciding anything, the States would fain know if the Regent will enter with them into the same measures. If he presses them to condescend to it, and, on the other hand, some sums are given underhand, the offensive league may be concluded on pretext of obliging the Emperor to satisfy King George as to the Barrier and to shelter himself from the King of Prussia and to put an end once for all to the troubles in England.

This letter being of some consequence and going by a new route, I beseech you to let me know if it comes safe. Till I know it, I'll defer writing, unless I learn something essential. 10½ *pages. Copy in the hand of one of Mar's clerks.*

FREEMAN WILLIAMSON to the REV. GEORGE BARKLEY at the Court of His Britannic Majesty at Pesaro.

[1717, April ?]—After staying two months at Marseilles and Toulon, I reached Leghorn, not without extreme danger, six weeks' after my brother's departure. I met soon after some worthy loyalists, who have assured me of a comfortable subsistence in Italy, but desire that my account of my character and circumstances be ascertained by some second hand, to obtain which there's none on this side of the seas I can apply to but you, and to you, only urged by extreme necessity and emboldened by the manifold favours you heaped on me at Avignon. I therefore beseech you to remit by the first post to this effect : that I am descended of honest parents, that you believe my account of my being chaplain of Sheerness and that I did not leave it on a disgraceful account but on the King's, which is the truth and nothing but the truth. Pray direct for me to my Lord Canon Howard at Rome, he being my greatest friend. Give my most humble service to Dr. Leslie, Dr. Cowper, Major Arthur and Mr. Paterson.

ROBERT WATSON, a Quaker, to POPE CLEMENT XI.

[1717, April ?]—For my loyalty to King James I was forced to flee for my life, and came to Avignon to see him there, who said he would take care of me, and after our departure thence I came by land all the way to Rome as a pilgrim and here I met some of my countrymen who are very zealous, good and pious men, yet I cannot join with them in all the ceremonies of this Church, for which I hope thou wilt not condemn me,

for I have a great love and veneration to thee because of thy great title as head and overseer of Christ's Church and because of thy great kindness to my liege lord, King James, and I am further hopeful thou wilt be a good instrument for his restoration by prevailing with other Christian princes, for I believe never was a sweet and noble prince more abused by his own. I desire thou wilt excuse me in my simple way of expressing myself to thee, whom I think not only great but good. I am just now going to Pesaro to see my Prince. I want thy pass to get peaceably there, for I have been sore oppressed and robbed in this country, so that they left me nothing I had for my supply by the way.

Chi[valier(?)] Macarty to Robert Creagh, Secretary to the Duke of Mar, at Pesaro.

[1717 ?] May 1. Ancona.—I arrived here last night. The Consul here told me too good news to be true, that Hanover was dead and that the Dukes of Ormonde, Mar and Perth and all the nobility about the King were gone away post. Let me know all you know by this bearer to comfort me after being within an ace of being lost, being blown away in a violent storm out of the Gulf. If Capt. Mead had not been an excellent artist I should never have seen you. *Sealed with a seal bearing the Clancarty arms and motto with a Viscount's coronet, so the writer was probably the titular Viscount Muskerry, the Earl of Clancarty's son.*

[James Gibbs] to [the Duke of Mar].

[1717], August 11. [Received.]—I have just received yours of the 26th instant and am overjoyed to hear of your welfare. Were I not tied by the leg here, I should have been over with you before. Your case of instruments is in hand and shall be sent when ready. I go to Lowther in the North at 4 to-morrow morning, but in ten days shall be back again. As soon as I return I will have a care to send them. Just now I cannot remember any acquaintance at the old place, for Fountana is dead, and so is Signor Abramo Paris, my old masters, so that I know none that are good for much. What young men are grown up these 10 or 12 years I dont know. I was to wait on the young conven[er] (Lord Erskine) yesterday. He is very well again and very hearty. I drank your health the other day with two or three brothers in good Burg[undy]. I will not fail to remember you to Ben[jamin] (? Lord Bingley), who is very fond of his lusthouse. I have a great deal of business on my hands, which I hope will turn to some account. I live the same single life, only a little loose sometimes. I thought to have seen Paris this summer for a month, but shall not have time, being obliged to go to the North. Necessity requires to prefer a little profit to pleasure. When I come to London again, you shall hear further from me. *Endorsed,* "Mr. G——b to L. M. Received at M[ouch]y, August 11."

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